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Publications
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Ontario. Legislature. Assembly

Sessional papers

(101)

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXII—PART III.

FOURTH SESSION OF SIXTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1890.

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ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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Ardagh, Judge, commutation	44	*Printed.*
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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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No. 1.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of March, 1889, shewing the names of all publishers of Public School text books, with the respective books published by them and the prices thereof. Also, for copies of all correspondence by or with the Minister of Education or any officer of his Department respecting the price or publication of Public School text books, subsequent to that already brought down. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1890.—*Mr. Preston.* (*Printed.*)

No. 2.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of March, 1889, shewing the number and location of Public Schools in Ontario in which any language other than English is used in the work of teaching, either wholly or in part. A list of text books in any language other than English used in such schools. The total number of scholars attending each of such schools. The number of scholars in each of such schools using text books in any language other than English. The number of teachers in such schools who cannot use the English language in teaching. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1890.—*Mr. Craig.* (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 4.. Report of the Registrar-General, relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1888. Presented to the Legislature, 7th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 5.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1890. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS PART II.

No. 6.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1889, with the Statistics of 1888, in which is included the Reports of Mechanics' Institutes, Scientific Societies, Toronto University, School of Practical Science and Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 7.. Regulations and Correspondence relating to French and German Schools in the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 31st January, 1890. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS PART III.

No. 8.. Report of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 9.. Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Report upon the Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic, for the year ending 30th September 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 11.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS PART IV.

No. 12.. Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 31st January 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 13.. Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 31st January, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 14.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 15.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 16.. Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions of the Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 17.. Report of the Entomological Society for Ontario, for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 18.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS PART V.

No. 19.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented 4th February, 1890. (*Not Printed.*) Estimates for the year 1890. Presented 12th February, 1890. (*Printed.*) Estimates for the service of the Province, until the estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented 10th March, 1890. (*Not Printed.*) Supplementary Estimates for the year 1890. Presented 3rd April, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 20.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 21... Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 22.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 23.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 24.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 25.. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes of Ontario for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1890. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 26.. Return to an Order of the House of the eighteenth day of March, 1889, shewing the number of documents filed under the "Custody of Title Deeds Act" up to the first day of January, 1889, and the amount of fees received. And shewing also, the amount paid in each Registration Division for the necessary books as required under the Act. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1890.—*Mr. Wood, (Hastings.)* (*Not Printed.*)

No. 27.. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th day of March, 1889, shewing the Township Municipalities in which the Act to impose a tax on Dogs and for the Protection of Sheep is in force; the number of dogs assessed in such municipalities; the number of sheep killed and injured, and the amount paid for the same by such municipalities for the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively. Also, shewing the municipalities in which a by-law is in force for the assessment of dogs without providing for damages to sheep, and the number of dogs so assessed for the above years, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1890.—*Mr. Dryden.* (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS PART VI.

No. 28.. Extracts and Statements respecting Bi-lingual teaching in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 29.. Orders in Council, made in the year 1889 under the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Cap. 224, respecting the Education Department. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 30.. Regulations made or revised by the Department of Education during the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31.. Statement of the Returns made by Municipalities under the Tile, Stone, and Timber Drainage Act, R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 39, for the year 1889. Presented to the Legisluture 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 32.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company under the provisions of 35 Vic., Cap. 83, Sec. 13. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 33.. Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of March, 1889, shewing in detail the number of Public School teachers who have accepted the terms heretofore imposed in regard to the Superannuation Fund and have withdrawn one-half of the amount paid in. The number of teachers who

have not accepted the terms, and shewing to what purposes the sums not already withdrawn are devoted, or how funded. Presented to the Legislature 7th February, 1890. *Mr. Blythe.* (*Printed.*)

No. 34.. Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education respecting the study of English in those schools in which the French or German language prevails. Presented to the Legislature 11th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 14th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 36.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 37.. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of February, 1889, shewing the amount paid out from municipal funds, either by direct grants or remission of taxes, in each city, town, village or rural municipality in the Province of Ontario during 1887 or 1888, for the relief of poor and indigent persons, but not including any sum paid for the support of a House of Industry or similar institution; the number of indigents a permanent charge upon any municipality in 1887 and 1888, and the number of such indigents who received temporary aid from municipal funds in 1887 and 1888. Presented to the Legislature 18th February, 1890. *Mr. Clarke* (*Wellington.*) (*Printed.*)

No. 38.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of February, 1889, shewing the name of the municipalities which have passed by-laws under the authority of the "Ontario Shops Regulation Act," distinguishing between cases where such by-laws were passed without petitions in favour thereof. And shewing also, the date of the passing of each such by-law; the class or classes of shops to which each such by-law applied; the hour at, and the period of the year during which the respective classes of shops were by the by-law required to be closed, and which of such by-laws have been repealed. Presented to the Legislature 18th February, 1890. *Mr. Morgan.* (*Printed.*)

No. 39.. Analysis of Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies for the year 1888. Presented to the Legislature 20th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40.. A brief history of Public and High School Text-Books authorized for the Province of Ontario, 1846-1889. Presented to the Legislature 26th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 41.. Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 20th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42.. Copy of an agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and H. A. Nelson & Sons, relative to the manufacture of brooms at the Central Prison. Also, of Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1889, authorizing the said agreement. Also, of agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and the Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited), relative to the manufacture of woodenware at the Central Prison. Also, of Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the thirty-first day of December, A.D, 1889, authorizing the said agreement. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 43.. Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of February, 1890, shewing a copy of the Case submitted by the Minister of Education for the opinion of the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, as to the true construction of certain provisions of the Public School Act relating to Separate School supporters. Also, the answers given by the Judges to the questions submitted by the Case. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1890. *Mr. Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

No. 44.. Copy of an Order in Council increasing the commutation of the Surrogate Court fees payable to His Honour Judge Ardagh. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 45.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the nineteenth day of February, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a copy of the Order in Council appointing W. H. Spencer Police Magistrate for parts of the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and fixing his salary or emolument, and of the Commission issued to him as such Police Magistrate. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1890. *Mr. Marter.* (*Printed.*)

No. 46.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of February, 1890, shewing the amount of disbursements connected with the Registrar of Deeds office in the City of Toronto for the year 1889, as follows :—(*a*) To the City of Toronto. (*b*) To the Deputy Registrar. (*c*) To other clerks and assistants. (*d*) For other purposes. Also, shewing the gross earnings of the Registrar for the year 1889, and the total amount received by the Registrar for his personal use ; and also a statement of the expenditure, if any, rendered necessary in consequence of the creation of the second Registrar for the City of Toronto, together with a copy of the report of any committee, or sub-committee of the Council of the City of Toronto shewing the necessity for new buildings for the accommodation of the registry officers, books, papers, documents and like matter relating to said city. Presented to the Legislature 28th February, 1890. *Mr. H. E. Clarke* (*Toronto.*) (*Printed.*)

No. 47.. Bursar's statement of cash transactions of the University of Toronto for the year ending 30th June, 1889. Presented to the Legislature 3rd March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 48.. Report of Robert H. Lawder upon the cultivation of the sugar beet in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature 4th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 49.. Report of the Dairy and Creamery Association of the Province for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 4th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 50.. Report of the Sheep Breeders' Association of Ontario for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 5th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 51.. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all the fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1889, made in accordance with the provisions of R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 114, Sec. 100, with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in 1887 and 1888. Presented to the Legislature 5th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 52.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1890, shewing the number and designation of School Boards in the cities, towns and incorporated villages in Ontario which have adopted the use of the

ballot at annual school elections under section 103 of chapter 225 R. S. O., with the number of School Boards in cities, towns and villages which have not adopted the ballot for such purposes. Presented to the Legislature 5th March, 1890. *Mr. Clarke* (*Wellington.*) (*Printed.*)

No. 53.. Papers and Correspondence respecting French Schools. Presented to the Legislature 6th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 54.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing in detail the amount, if any, paid out by the Crown on behalf of lots 83 and 84 in the 3rd concession south-west Toronto and Sydenham road, being a portion of the Mercer estate; also, shewing the amounts received for the sale of the same, and copies of all correspondence relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1890. *Mr. Blythe.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 55.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, specifying the amount of debentures issued on the credit of the permanent fund of the University of Toronto under the authority of section 5 of chapter 231, R. S. O., the amount realized by the sale of such debentures and the buildings, for the erection or alteration of which the money thus raised has been appropriated, with the estimated cost of the work done, or to be done, on each building. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *Mr. Balfour.* (*Printed.*)

No. 56.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the erection of the building known as the Biological Building in connection with the University of Toronto. Also, of any resolutions, recommendations or memorials from the Senate or Board of Trustees, asking for the appropriation of money for this purpose out of the permanent fund of the University, and of any contract that may have been let for additions to the building not yet completed. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *Mr. Balfour.* (*Printed.*)

No. 57... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing the total attendance of students matriculated and non-matriculated of each sex in University College from 1880 to 1890 inclusive. The number of graduates who have during each of these years lived in the College residence. The number of graduates who retained their rooms in residence during 1888, 1889 and 1890. The receipts and expenditures for the year 1888 and 1889, including list of water, fuel and gas and what proportion of the interior of the building is devoted to residence purposes. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *Mr. Wood,* (*Hastings.*) (*Printed.*)

No. 58.. Statement of Returns transmitted by Municipal Councils to the office of the Provincial Secretary of the several debts of the corporation as they stood on the 31st day December, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of Section 382, Cap. 184, R. S. O., 1887. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 59.. Statement of Returns transmitted by Municipal Corporations to the office of the Provincial Secretary of the debentures issued by them up to the 31st day of December, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5,

Cap. 186, R.S.O., 1887. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of March, 1890, shewing the amount expended in the year 1883, in Killarney out of the appropriation for Colonization Roads, with the dates and items, and persons to whom, and purposes for which the moneys were expended. Presented to the Legislature 12th March, 1890. *Mr. Monk.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 61.. Return to an Order of the House of twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, respecting the claim of John Eden, of Aylmer, for work done in digging wells by direction of Coroner McLay in connection with the enquiry made by him as to the death of one Gilford Williams, who was supposed to have been murdered, and for a statement in detail of all expenditure incurred in connection with the said enquiry, shewing the persons to whom any moneys were paid, and the dates when and the purposes for which the same were paid or expended. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *Mr. Meredith.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 62.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 63.. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 64.. Return (in part) to an Order of the House of the fifth day of February, 1890, giving the dates, number of acres, location or other description of each Free Grant made since the first day of July, 1857, under the authority of section thirteen of "The Public Lands Act," or the like section in force from time to time, with the names of the persons or corporations to whom each of these grants were made, with the purposes for which they were made. Also, all correspondence respecting these grants or any other grants applied for under the said section during the said period. Presented to the Legislature 19th March, 1890. *Mr. Creighton.* (*Printed.*)

No. 65.. Report of the Commissioners for Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 66.. Correspondence relative to the Accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 67.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing the number of Counties in the Province of Ontario, in which the Temperance Act of 1878 was in force on the first day of May, 1885. The number of County Councils to which it was submitted, prior to the first day of May, 1887, a Resolution affirming the expediency of the appointment of a salaried Police Magistrate, in compliance with 48 Vic., Cap. 17, Sec. 1. The names of the Counties in which such resolution was carried. The names of the Counties in which such resolution was lost. Also, number of Counties in which Police Magistrates were appointed under 50 Vic., Cap. 111, Sec. 1. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1890. *Mr. McLaughlin.* (*Printed.*)

No. 68.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the nineteenth day of February, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of all cases in which fines or penalties imposed by

any Court have been remitted, or proceedings for the recovery of them have been stayed by the action of the Executive Government, or any member thereof, and of all cases in which persons liable upon recognizances of Bail have been released from liability or the proceedings against them have been stayed by the like action, with the reasons for the action taken in each case and also for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the said matters. Such Return to include the year 1873 and to continue down to the present time. Presented to the Legislature 24th March, 1890. *Mr. French.* (*Printed.*)

No. 69.. Report of the Master of Titles for the City of Toronto and County of York, under the Land Titles' Act for 1889. Also, Return of Fees received by the Master. Presented to the Legislature 25th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of February, 1890, shewing the dates in each year from 1884 to 1889, both inclusive, on which the Legislative Assembly of Ontario was convened and prorogued respectively. The dates during each Session of the Legislative Assembly on which all the several reports printed by order of the Legislative Assembly were presented during the same years. Presented to the Legislature 26th March, 1890. *Mr. Clancy.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 71.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-first day of March, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of any correspondence between the Ontario and Dominion Governments, or between the former and any Corporation or person, relating to the ownership, sale or lease of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, together with copies of any papers in the possession of the Government relating thereto, subsequent to that already brought down in the year 1886. Presented to the Legislature 26th March, 1890. *Mr. McMahon.* (*Not printed.*)

CONTENTS PART VII.

No. 72.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 28th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 73.. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March, 1890, of a copy of the Judgment pronounced by the Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson, in an action in the High Court of Justice, wherein John J. Gosnell is plaintiff and Isaac Swarthout and others are defendants, and copies of all correspondence between the License Commissioners for the East Riding of the County of Kent, and the Provincial Secretary or any other member or officer of the Government on the subject of the granting of the licenses which were in question in the said action. Also, copies of all minutes of the Commissioners, with regard to the granting of said licenses, and all reports relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 28th March, 1890. *Mr. Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

No. 74.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1890, shewing what applications have been made for payments out of the Consolidated Revenue under the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 4, 43 Victoria, in respect of the dues on pine trees. Also, shewing what is the aggregate sum which, up to the first day of February last, the patentees of lands, subject to the provisions of the Act, are entitled to receive out of the dues collected on pine trees cut after the date of their patents. Presented to the Legislature 28th March, 1890. *Mr. Marter.* (*Printed.*)

No. 75.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twenty-first day of March, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, copies of any papers, memorials or petitions addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or to any member of the Government, since the late partial destruction of the Provincial University building, for or against the maintenance of a residence in connection with that institution. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. *Mr. Balfour.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 76.. Report of the Poultry Association of Ontario for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 77.. Report of the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 78.. Report of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 79.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governer of the twenty-first day of March, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of a Petition presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor from the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Cayuga, relating to the Grand River Navigation Company. Also, for a copy of all correspondence relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. *Mr. Harcourt.* (*Printed.*)

No. 80.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 1st April, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 81... Papers and Documents relating to the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company and the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway Company. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 82.. Documents and papers relating to the Upper Canada Improvement Fund. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 83 . Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March, 1890, shewing in tabulated form a statement of Provincial Revenue from all sources, for each year since Confederation to the close of 1889, specifying such annual receipts under the various headings used in the Public Accounts of the Province. A similar statement of Provincial expenditure during the same period. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. *Mr. Clarke,* (*Wellington.*) (*Printed.*)

No. 84.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. (*Printed.*)

No. 85.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March, 1890, shewing the amount still to be paid on Railway Aid Certificates issued by the Province, with the dates when the same became due and payable. Also, shewing the amounts of Annuity Certificates issued by the Province with the dates when they become due and payable. Also, an Estimate of the present value of the said Railway Aid Certificates and Annuity Certificates respectively. Also, specifying the amount to be paid on account of principal and interest respectively in each year during the currency of said Certificates. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. *Mr. Balfour.* (*Printed.*)

No. 86.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing the number of Shop and Tavern Licenses granted to persons resident in Killarney in each of the years 1888 and 1889 and the names of the persons to whom they were respectively granted. Also, for copies of all petitions for or against the granting of such licenses or any of them, and of all correspondence between the head, or any officer of the License Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and any other person on the subject of the granting or working of such licenses, or any of them, and shewing also, the population of Killarney during the same years. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. *Mr. Meacham.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 87... Report of E. B. Borron, upon the resources of the northerly part of the Province of Ontario and his explorations therein. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1890. (*Printed.*)

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WES ,
1889.

To the Hon. CHARLES DRURY,
Minister of Agriculture.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, to present the Report of their proceedings for 1889, the Reports of the Prize Farm Judges, the Essays to which prizes have been awarded, the Report of the Educational Scheme, the results and prize awards of the Forty-fourth Provincial Exhibition, the Treasurer's Financial Statement, and the Report of the Veterinary College, along with a list of the graduates from it for 1889.

I remain your obedient servant,

HENRY WADE,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.

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FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING.

MONDAY, BOARD ROOM, 11 am., 19th February, 1889,

The following members were present:—No. 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; No. 3, Joshua Legge, Gananoque; No. 4, P. R. Palmer, Belleville; No. 5, Robert Vance, Ida; No. 6, J. C. Snell, Edmonton; No. 7, Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P., Binbrook; No. 8, J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines; No. 9, Wm. Dawson, Vittoria; No. 10, James Rowand, M.P., Dunblane; No 11, L. E. Shipley, Greystead; No. 12, Albin Rawlings, Forest; No. 13, Hon. C. Drury, Crown Hill.

Ira Morgan, the President for 1888, took the chair.

The Secretary read the following communicatlon from A. Blue, the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

TORONTO, February 19, 1889

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the following candidates were duly nominated for election to the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the three years term beginning with 1889:

No. 5 Division.—Robert Vance, Esq., of Ida.

No. 6 Division.—J. C. Snell, Esq., of Edmonton.

No. 7 Division.—George Moore, Esq., of Waterloo, and Nicholas Awrey, Esq., of Binbrook.

No. 8 Division.— John Charles Rykert, Esq., of St. Catharines.

For No 5 Division four returns have been received from Electoral District Societies, reporting the election of Mr. Vance.

For No. 6 Division, the Electoral District Society of Toronto has reported the election of Mr. Snell.

For No. 8 Division, the Electoral District Societies of Lincoln, Welland and Niagara, have reported the election of Mr. Rykert.

For No. 7 Division, the following returns have been received, the figures opposite each society indicating the number of it members as appears by the report for the last calendar year.

For Mr. Awrey.		*For Mr. Moore.*	
Halton	262	Waterloo, North	207
Hamilton	414	Wellington, Centre	97
Waterloo, South	244	Wellington, South	144
Wentworth North	135	Wellington West	163
Wentworth South	217		

No report has yet been received of the vote in the Dufferin Electoral Society, although a request so to do has been sent to the secretary of the society. Neither has that society yet made its annual report for the last calendar year, and consequently I am unable to determine which society is entitled to the casting vote, assuming that the vote of Dufferin has gone for Mr. Moore.

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE,

HENRY WADE, Esq.,
Secretary, Agriculture and Arts Association,
Toronto, Ont.

It was resolved that it was known (if not officially) that Dufferin had cast its vote for Geo. Moore, and that the city of Hamilton gave the casting vote that Mr. N. Awrey should take the seat.

The Secretary then read his report for 1888.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1888.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present my Annual Report of the work done by this Association, for the year 1888.

REGISTRATIONS OF LIVE STOCK.

Horses—	Males.	Females.	
Clydesdale	344	326	
Shire or Cart	19	11	
Draught Horses	68	65	
Office Record	12	28	
	443	430	Total.. 873
Cattle—			
Ayrshire	125	78	
Hereford	21	11	
Polled Angus	26	22	
Devon	18	29	
	190	140	Total.. 330

Swine—	Males.	Females.	
Berkshire	188	169	
Suffolk	26	22	
	214	191	Total.. 405

Our cash receipts for 1888, were, for registrations.	$1,716 50	
For Herd Books sold	401 00	
		$2,117 50
Against, in 1887, for registrations	$1,314 50	
For herd books sold	148 65	
		$1,463 15
Or an increase of		$654 35
Our expenditure has been for Stud Books	$1,002 70	
For proportion of salaries	1,000 00	
		$2,002 70

Leaving a balance of $114.80, on the right side of the ledger, besides quite a large stock of Stud Books on hand.

Horses.

Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

This Association, which works under and in affiliation with us, has now 240 paid up members. Since our last report they held a very successful stallion show at the drill-shed, in the city, at which $325.00 was given in premiums. Their third annual show will soon take place, and no doubt will be very successful.

Volume 2 of the Stud Book, has been given to the members, and volume 3, is now nearly ready for distribution. This Association has also given $80.00 in cash, to the Provincial and Industrial Exhibitions, for special prizes.

Draught Horse Association of Canada.

This Association is now in good working order, with 26 paid members There will be enough pedigrees to print the first volume, about the close of the year. The standard is as high as the Clydesdale.

Shire or Cart-horse Stud Book.

We have not many registrations of these horses, but more than last year. An Association has not yet been formed, but a meeting will be called at a very early date, for so doing.

Cattle.

Dominion Short-horn Breeders Association.

This Association received last year from members $1,782.00 and from registration fees $2,586.25, a good showing.

Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

This Association works in affiliation with us; they have just held their Annual meeting, which shows a membership roll of 31, there will be pedigrees enough at the end of the year to complete the first volume of the new series.

The Hereford, Polled Angus and Devon Cattle, are not a numerous class, consequently there are not many registrations.

SWINE.

Berkshires.

The recording of this breed is steadily increasing, it is quite time a volume was published and an Association formed.

Suffolks.

They are slowly increasing in numbers and the breeders will soon be asking for a book.

Yorkshire.

We have been asked to start a record for this breed.

SHEEP.

It is quite likely that an Association for the registration of sheep of different kinds will be started very soon, and consequently records will have to be established also.

EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

This was fairly well patronized, and it cost the Association $166.00 in prizes, printing, etc., I am pleased to say that more enquires have been made this winter than ever were before, so we may fairly hope for success.

PRIZE FARMS

This year Group No. 2, consisting of Electoral Divisions, Essex, 2; Kent, 2; Lambton, 2; Middlesex, 3; Elgin, 2; and Oxford, 2; were looked over by the judges, and their report will be found published in full in our report to the Committee of Agriculture, on page 83.

I am sorry to say that out of those six large counties, containing thirteen electoral divisions, we have only nine farms entered for competition, two in Oxford, four in Middlesex, and three in Lambton. Essex, Elgin and Kent entering none.

For the present year, 1889, we are offering prizes in group No. 3, consisting of Huron three divisions; Bruce, three; Grey, three; Dufferin, three; Wellington, one, and Perth two; a very large district, and containing some of the finest counties in Ontario.

These counties are very large, and a farmer living in a corner of one of them, not knowing the quality of farms in other parts, is backward in entering into competition. My suggestion to the Council would be, that where three farms

compete in one township, a bronze medal be offered for the best managed, a silver medal for the best managed farm in each electoral district, to be chosen from the competing townships, and finally a gold medal, for the best managed farm in the group, as above. I think this would give an impetus to the work, and could be easily managed, even this year by sending circulars to the different township societies. This scheme would occupy the judges rather longer, but would, I am convinced, well repay our association, in the increased of the farmers, to have the best managed farm in the township, electoral division and group respectively.

The judges last year were John B. Freeman, M.P.P., of Simcoe, and John Lowrie, Esq., of Sarnia; those for the present year should be appointed at this session.

Prize Essays.

This is an old established plan, and has worked well in the past. The prizes for the present year are as follows:

1st. For the cultivation of green crops for soiling and ensilage, and their value in farm operations:

First prize	$30 00
Second prize	20 00

2nd. The advantage of the rotation of crops, as compared with the evil of over-cropping,

First prize	$30 00
Second prize	20 00

N.B.—No prizes to be awarded to essays not up to the standard decided on by the awarding committee.

Manuscript to be sent to the Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Toronto, with $1 member's fees, not later than 1st August, 1889.

Ontario Veterinary College.

From this offshoot of the Association, 157 diplomas were granted to students who graduated in the year 1888, under the tuition of Principal A. Smith, V.S., and his able staff of professors. Our expenses were $186.

The Forty-third Provincial Exhibition.

This was held in the city of Kingston, from Sept. 10th to Sept. 15th, 1888, when we offered prizes to the amount of $14,603, and paid $11,616.50. The number of entries was 7,504, our cash receipts were $8,869.71 and Government grant $5,500, the total being $14,369.71, leaving $3,871.60, to be made up from other sources.

This year our Exhibition is to be held in London, according to an agreement entered into between the city of London, the Western Fair Board and ourselves. To release a lien held by us on the old grounds, it is to be hoped that the House of Assembly will allow us the usual grant as entered in the estimates, in order that we carry out our agreement.

After this year I would advise our Council not to ask for a grant for this purpose, as it is of little use going to the smaller cities to risk money to benefit the farmers and breeders, when they do not see the advantages to be gained by our doing so. The Council can then turn their attention to other matters pertaining to agriculture, and more especially to a spring show of pure-bred horses, bulls, fat cattle, etc.

Fat Stock Show.

This was not held last year, partly owing to there not being a suitable building, it was postponed from December till March, to be held at the same time as the Clydesdale Horse Show, but owing to the dry summer, and the scarcity of fat cattle, was finally abandoned for this season.

The sixth annual convention of the International Association of Fairs and Exhibitions was held in Chicago on the 22nd and 23rd of November last. Our Association was represented by the Hon. C. Drury and myself; we also had the pleasure of visiting the Chicago Fat Stock Show, which was at that time being held. Mr. H. J. Hill, of the Industrial Exhibition, was elected Secretary, and upon him depends the printing of the two last reports, which will be of much benefit to you all.

Office Work.

We have been constantly busy; over 5,000 letters have been written, besides 15,000 prize lists, posters, etc., having been sent out. I have also signed 4,311 certificates of pure-bred stock, visited several of the exhibitions and county shows on your behalf, and to further interest in the various herd books, and in other work of the Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) H. WADE,
Secretary.

The Secretary also read the following letter:

Department of Agriculture, Canada,
Ottawa, 11th February, 1889.

Sir,—I enclose to you herewith the original of a letter and envelope containing $1.31, being conscience money on behalf of the person sending it, having obtained admission to the Provincial Exhibition of 1880 on a ticket belonging to another. Have the kindness to acknowledge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. Lowe,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

H. Wade, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.

To the MINISTER ON AGRICULTURE,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed one dollar and thirty-one cents is the payment with compound interest to date of a ticket to the Provincial Exhibition of 1880, which by mistake was not paid, (or rather was admitted on a season ticket held by another, by mistake).

Yours truly,

Mr. Legge spoke in favour of the suggestion of the Secretary as to the giving of medals to each township, and proposed that the Board be a committee to consider the matter.

An informal discussion then took place on the propriety of continuing the Provincial Exhibition. Messrs. Legge, Shipley, Rawlings, Rykert thinking it should, while Mr. Awrey, the newly elected member, thought it should be discontinued.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon session. Same members present. Before resuming business a deputation that was appointed by the Breeders at the Kingston Exhibition was heard by the Hon. C. Drury, Minister of Agriculture. The deputation consisted of Wm. McCrae, of Guelph, and Robert Vallance, of Osnabruck Centre. John Hope, of Brantford, was the other member: the following letter of excuse was read from him:

BOW PARK,
BRANTFORD, ONT., Feb. 16th, 1889.

HENRY WADE, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret very much that a prior appointment will prevent my being with you on the 19th instant, for which I am very sorry, knowing the importance with which I regard the continuance of the Provincial Exhibitions. I do trust that there will be sufficient influence used to continue its great benefit to the agricultural population. I cannot shut my eyes to the very many objectionable features that are being introduced into the other leading exhibitions of Ontario. To say they as agricultural exhibitions cannot be made to pay, is, I think, a slur upon the intelligence of our population.

Yours truly,

JOHN HOPE.

A deputation, representing the stock breeders of the Province, then appeared before the Board and the Minister of Agriculture, who was present.

Mr. Wm. McCrae, of Guelph, was first introduced. He said he had not much more to add to what he had already said at Kingston. To his mind it was very clear that the farming community got very little as its share of the money spent by the country. For example, they paid three-fifths of the taxes, and had only the Ontario Agricultural College and the Provincial Exhibition kept up for their

benefit. There had been a great cry against the expense of the Provincial Exhibition compared with other shows. That could be obviated in one way, but the country at large would not then get the benefit. He admitted that if the Provincial Fair was to be centralized in one particular city, and had not to move around, there would be a considerable saving in the expenses attending its management. For instance, if it were kept in Toronto it would not cost so much to keep it going as if it were to be moving from that city to Kingston, London, or Ottawa. But, on the other hand, he would like to point out the fact that there was something in the Provincial Exhibition that was a greater good to the country than could be gauged by the actual gate receipts. He would take the Ottawa district for example. He had taken twenty-two carloads of stock to the Ottawa Exhibition, and had found little competition there at first. But some years afterwards they were beaten in some of the dairy breeds at Ottawa, and did not now find it so easy a matter to win prizes against eastern breeders. One man from the Ottawa Valley had told him that before the Exhibition went to Ottawa the exports of cheese and butter from that section amounted to about $17,000 annually, while now they are computed at $250,000. So it would at once be seen that if the gate receipts were not up to what would pay the expenses of the Exhibition the country at large was a very great gainer by it. The first cost of imported cattle was different from what it was twenty years ago. Then what was counted good stock from this country cost from £15 to £20, but now the standard was higher and the animals required to satisfy the taste of the country commanded a hundred guineas. Without the Provincial Exhibition there would be little to stimulate breeders to improve their stock and keep it up to the march of the times. All over the country live stock was growing in value from the impetus given to breeding by the Provincial Fair. It was claimed by some that the interests of breeders would be as well served if the matter were left to the central exhibitors or those that were not kept up by the Government, but that was a mistake. In his younger days, if there was any fun going—a horse-race, for instance—he was apt, like the average youth to leave his work and go to seek the sport; and the horse-racing and other amusements at the city shows were likely to attract more than an exhibition of stock would. The Toronto Exposition was not a stock one or an agricultural one, and even though a show might make money if it was not an agricultural exhibition it did not amount to much from a breeder's or a farmer's standpoint. The feeling against the Provincial Exhibition was one of jealousy, because some of the other shows believed that if it were wiped out they would get larger appropriations. If the Provincial Exhibition were done away with, the young people from the farms would be brought to see exhibitions that were side-shows rather than agricultural exhibitions. Americans looked to the national shows for the best specimens of cattle, and accepted the stock there shown as the criterion. The Government of the day should not only give the grant to the Provincial Exhibition, but it should give more than was asked. The grant for the Exhibition proper was only $5,500, or barely 3 cents for every hundred-acre farm. It would be a good thing for the country if that grant were doubled, and so enable it as a national agricultural show to outstrip all others. There were some changes in the management of the Exhibition which could be made with advantage, more especially in the selecting of judges, but he understood he would have an opportunity of referring to that matter later on.

Mr. Vallance, of Osnabruck, was the next speaker. He said that Mr. McCrae had left him very little to say. It was desirable that the Provincial Exhibition should be continued, and also that the Government grant should be increased. He denied that his usefulness was gone, and emphasized what Mr. McCrea had

said regarding the benefits of the Exhibition to the eastern part of the Province. A few years ago very few went to the Provincial Exhibition from Eastern Ontario, but now the men of that section were able to successfully compete with the western breeders. The eastern part of the Province was now a dairying section, although comparatively young in stock-breeding. Whatever stimulus they had received had been given mainly by the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston and Ottawa. The Ayrshires and Shorthorns exhibited at Ottawa had been brought to Glengarry and adjoining counties and the stock had thus been improved. Although not a financial success, the country had reaped great benefit from the Provincial Exhibition. The hearty support of the Government was necessary to its success, and therefore the Board should ask not only for a continuance of the grant, but also for its increase. The more successful stock at the riding shows should always have a chance of contending for higher honors at a Provincial Exhibition. The lessons derived from the Provincial Exhibition were lasting.

Mr. John Rowand, M.P., was of the opinion that the farmers generally were in favor of continuing the Provincial Exhibition, and so were the breeders. It was the only Exhibition in the country that the agricultural class had control of. The other shows were not held in the interest of agriculture, but were controlled in the interests of the towns and cities originating them. Looking at the past history of the Exhibition no one would carelessly throw it away. It had led the Province of Ontario up to what it was now, not only in the improvement of stock, but also in the improvement of cereals. The main question was: Has the usefulness of the Exhibition gone? Some said it had, but the agriculturists did not think so. The other exhibitions had taken its place to a certain extent, but farmers felt that if the Provincial Show were dropped the other exhibitions would pay very little attention to agricultural interests. Last year the stockmen at the Toronto Exposition were ready to sign a round robin not to return, and were only kept from doing so because the horsemen did not join them. As far as the Provincial Exhibition had been discussed at farmers' institutes there was only one institute, he believed it was in Middlesex, had gone against it.

A Member of the Board—That was not a farmers' institute.

Mr. Rowand—Well, perhaps, the people of that county had some special reason for that action; they may have been influenced by the nearness of the Western Fair at London. The speaker concluded by saying that the Government would be sustained by the agricultural class if the grant were continued, and even if it were increased.

Mr. Joshua Legge, of Kingston, believed that the people of his section were in favor of having the grant to the Provincial Exhibition continued. Whenever it had been held in Kingston it had been regarded as a great benefit. Breeders of cattle had sold many head at the Exhibition, and had disposed of many more from orders when they got home. Last year, owing to the very dry season and the scarcity of fodder, sales were not so large as usual. Whenever there was an opportunity of having the Show at Kingston the people of that city were anxious to have it there. A large number of Americans had come over to Kingston, and had remarked that the Exhibition was better than they had in New York State. At Ottawa it had been a benefit to the breeders and public generally, although the gate receipts were not as large as in the west. If any members of the Legislature were to oppose the grant to the Exhibition they would hear about it when they went back to be re-elected.

Hon. C. Drury, Minister of Agriculture, said the matter of the continuance of the grant was to be decided by the vote of the Legislature, and he was unable

to say what the result would be. The deputation was a representative one, and its claims would have full weight. The usual grant had been placed in the estimates, and would be voted upon by the whole House.

The Secretary then took the chair, and explained that the election of officers was now in order.

Moved by Joshua Legge, seconded by Ira Morgan, That J. C. Rykert, M.P., be appointed President for 1889.—Carried.

Moved by R. Vance, seconded by Ira Morgan, That L. E. Shipley be appointed Vice-president.

Moved in amendment by J. C. Senll, seconded by James Rowand M.P., That A. Rawlings, of Forest, be appointed Vice-President.—The amendment carried.

Mr. Geo. Graham was re-elected Treasurer.

Mr. Rykert, the newly elected President, then took the chair.

The President Elect's Address.

And in returning thanks for the renewal of confidence shown in his being chosen president for the third time, said he was the oldest member of the Board, having been connected with it for about thirty years, and during all that time he had kept up his interest in its affairs. The Provincial Exhibition had not lost its usefulness, and he believed the farmers of the country were not in favor of its decease, but on the other hand, they desired its continuance. During the last ten years there had not been a single dissenting voice raised by farmers against the Provincial Exhibition. Lately a feeling of jealousy had been exhibited in some quarters, but the sober sense of the country had been in favor of the exhibition. It might be, however, that the plan of carrying on the exhibition could be changed with advantage. As had been been pointed out by members of the delegation who had recently addressed the Board, the great argument with some who opposed the Provincial Exhibition, was that the grant might be divided among their shows. Even though the province lost $5,000 or $10,000 annually on the exhibition in deficient gate receipts, still the country was a gainer in many other ways. He again thanked the Board for the honor it had done him.

Moved by J. Legge, seconded by A. Rawlings, That a vote of thanks be hereby tendered to the retiring President, Ira Morgan, Esq., for the very able way in which he had performed his duties for the year.

Mr. Morgan, in a few choice words, thanked the Association for their mark of respect.

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by Mr. Legge, That the following members of the Council be a Committee to select the Standing Committees, Messrs. Rowand, Legge, Rawlings, Awrey, Vance and the mover.—Carried.

While this Committee were drawing up their report, the following letter was read from P. Jamieson, Esq.:

February 19th, 1889.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

Gentlemen.—Having complained on several previous occasions to the Secretary of the Association of the danger done to my property by an imperfect

and defective roof, I have asked the Council to pay for the repairs necessary, and in order to get at this sum I have had tenders for the different kinds of work. The sum of the lowest of them all is $194.00, which sum I expect the Council to provide.

PHILIP JAMIESON.

A committee consisting of Ira Morgan, N. Awrey and A. Rawlings, were appointed to report next morning on Mr. Jamieson's claim.

Moved by N. Awrey, seconded by Jas. Rowand, That the report as below of Standing Committees be adopted.

Executive and Building Committee—Messrs. Snell, Rawlings, Shipley, Vance and Legge.

Finance and Printing—Messrs. Awrey, McPherson, Morgan and Palmer.

Gates and Turnstiles—Messrs. Legge, Awrey, Rowand and Dawson.

Fat Stock Show—Messrs. Rawlings, Snell, Dawson.

Educational Scheme—Messrs. Awrey, Wade and Prof. Mills.

Herd Books—Messrs. Snell, Rawlings, Shipley, Rowand and Wade.

Short-Horn Association—Messrs. Snell, Dawson, Rowand, Vance, Rawlings and Shipley.

Agricultural Hall—Messrs. Morgan, Vance, McPherson and Awrey.

Prize Farms—Messrs. Rowand, Awrey and Shipley.

Delegates to Central Farmer's Institutes—Messrs. Snell and Legge.

Moved by Ira Morgan, seconded by L. E. Shipley,

Whereas, what is now called the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario was established in the year 1830, and was then called the Bureau of Agriculture, it being intended to encourage the establishment of Agricultural Societies; and whereas, in 1837 the Act incorporating the same had expired, a new one was passed for the same purpose and renewed in 1841 until 1844; in 1845, a new Act was passed for the purpose of encouraging Agricultural Societies and Agriculture in Upper Canada. Under this Act the first Provincial Exhibition was held at Toronto in 1846. In 1847, an Act was passed to incorporate the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, and 1850 an Act was passed to establish a Board of Agriculture; these have been amended from time to time, and up to 1882 it was compulsory that the Provincial Exhibition be held each year; since that time, however, it has been at the option of the Council to hold it or not.

The Provincial Exhibition has been held for forty-three consecutive years, and has been the means of encouraging agriculture as well as the arts. It has awakened a rivalry amongst those possessing good stock to breed better, and has aroused a desire to import stock from Great Britain, and this long before the days of central and city shows. It would be hard to calculate the immence advantages that have been derived by holding these shows, in fact they have been the foundation of nearly all the advance in agriculture. They have been conducted on business principles, and a record has been kept of all prize awards from the first, which is handed down for all time, a thing that can be said of no other Exhibition Association. It has also been kept comparatively clear of horse racing and side shows, and has, in a proper direction, been made an educational

system for our people. The prizes, also, have always had a great prestige on account of their provincial nature.

Of late years, since the establishment of the Industrial, and other local and central exhibitions, it has been the fashion to say, that the usefulness of the Provincial Exhibition was gone; this we deny, but are awake to the fact that our work is not now so necessary as formerly, so many large shows being held in the great cities where the Provincial Exhibition formerly held sway.

And whereas, some years ago the Board of Agriculture loaned $4,000.00 to the City of London, secured by a lien on the old Western Fair Grounds, and whereas, the City of London has purchased new grounds; the Corporation of the above city, and the Western Fair Board, in a consultation with the executive of this Association, agreed to give the Association a lease of their new grounds once in every four years for the period of twenty years, in lieu of the lien held by them; this was agreed to by all the parties concerned and in accordance therewith, at the December meeting of our Council a resolution was passed, praying the Legislature to allow a grant of $4,000.00 for the above purpose, and that the forty-fourth Provincial Exhibition might be held at London from the 9th till 15th September next.

Be it resolved, that this Council still petition for the grant for this year in order to carry out their obligation to the City of London, but that hereafter, they may not find it necessary to ask for it.

Mr. Awrey, M.P.P., moved in amendment, seconded by Jas. Rowand, That the word after the word "hereafter" be struck out, and the following be inserted in lieu thereof, "hereafter their policy will be not to ask for a future grant for the purpose of holding a Provincial Exhibition," until the Board are convinced that a strong demand exists in the province for an exhibition under the control of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

Mr. Awrey in speaking to the amendment tried to show that the Provincial Exhibition was not wanted.

Mr. Morgan excelled himself in advocating the Provincial, and stated that Mr. Awrey was mistaken in saying that Ottawa repudiated its invitation, that it was only one or two officious gentleman on the Council in Ottawa that year that made the objection and they were defeated at the polls the next season.

Mr. Shipley and Mr. Rawlings also took part in the debate

The Secretary's Report was then considered in committee of the whole, and the scheme advocated by him for the enlargement of the work in connection with giving prizes to farms was adopted, on motion of Ira Morgan, secondedby Jas Rowand, M. P.

John B. Freeman, M.P.P., of Simcoe, and Francis Green, jr., Esq., of Innerkip were appointed Judges for the three Hurons, three Wellingtons, and two Perths thirty-one townships in all.

On motion of N. Awrey, M.P.P., seconded by R. Vance, John I. Notman, of Weston, and John Lowrie, Esq., of Sarnia, were appointed Judges for the three Greys, two Bruces, and Dufferin, twenty-eight townships.

The rest of the report was also adopted and ordered to be printed in the report to the Minister of Agriculture.

Geo. Graham, Esq., the Treasurer, then presented his report for 1888, stating that he had received in all $29,158.64, and had paid out $28,992.71, leaving a balance of $165.93 on hand.

Moved by L. E. Shipley, seconded by Wm. Dawson, That the Treasurer's report as audited be accepted.—Carried.

A discussion then took place as to the time and place of holding the next meeting, in case the grant was allowed. It was left to the decision of the President and Secretary.

Meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, 20th February, 10 a.m.

Council resumed business, all the members present but Messrs. Rykert and Rowand, who left for Ottawa the night before, Vice-President A. Rawlings in the chair.

Ira Morgan presented the following report of the Jamieson matter:—

To the President and Members of the Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN.—Your Committee according to instructions, visited the premises occupied and leased by P. Jamieson from this Association, and find that the ceiling of the building is very much injured by a portion of it falling off. In examining the tenders for the needed repairs received by Mr. Jamieson, we find an offer to have it properly done for $194.00. According to resolution passed by your Council, that you would pay one-half of expense for such repairs, we made an agreement with Mr. Jamieson to go on with the work, and if properly done this Association would pay one-half, not to exceed $97.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

IRA MORGAN, Chairman,
N. AWREY,
A. RAWLINGS, Vice-President.

Committee Room, July 20th, 1889.

Mr. Awrey moved, seconded by Ira Morgan, That the report of this special committee be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Awrey and seconded by Mr. Snell, That the Council of this Association request the different Live Stock Associations, as well as the Poultry Association, to name a number of gentlemen who in their opinion would be competent to disharge the duties of judges in the several classes of stock represented by said associations; also, that they express in writing to the Secretary, their opinion as to the number of judges required in each class.

No.	Accounts paid in 1889.	$ c.
1	John I. Hobson, auditing	30 00
2	do interest	32 00
3	J. B. Smyth, auditing	30 00
4	H. Wade, petty cash	6 42
5	R. Polk & Co., Directory and advertising	6 50
6	Canadian *Railway News* Co., advertising, 1888	6 00
7	*Mail* Job Office, educational scheme	26 00
8	J. A. Sleightholme, prize, 1888	5 00
9	*Empire*, advertising expenses, 1888	9 00
10	Napanee *Express*, advertising, 1888	4 00
11	*Mail* Job Office	25 00
12	*Stock Journal Co.*, educational scheme	5 40
	Total	$185 32

To the President and Members Board of Agriculture:

Your Committee recommend the payment of the above accounts, amounting to $185.32. All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. AWREY,
Chairman.

Committee Room, July 20th, 1880.

The election of Superintendents for the various departments in case the show is held in London, was then taken up.

A. Smith, V.S., was re-elected Referee.

Moved by Mr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. Legge, That Mr. A. H. White be re-appointed General Superintendent at a salary of $100.—Carried.

Superintendent of Manufacturing and Mechanical Department.—E. Jackson, of Newmarket, re-appointed.

Superintendent of Grain and Roots and Horticultural Department.—James Mitchell, of London, was appointed.

Superintendent of Art Department.—Thomas Hunter, Toronto, re-appointed

Superintendent of Horses—Robert Vallance, Osnabruck Centre.

" *Cattle*—C. W. Chambers, Woodstock.

" *Sheep*—H. Chisholm, Paris.

" *Swine*—Wm. Collins, Peterboro'.

" *Poultry*—Wm. McNeil, London.

Members' Committees.

Horses	Awrey and Shipley
Cattle	Rawlings and Snell.
Sheep and Pigs	Vance and Dawson.
Poultry	Palmer and McPherson.
Implements	Rowand and Dawson.
Arts Department	Morgan and Awrey.
Horticultural Products	Palmer and Rykert.
Agricultural "	Rowand and Legge.
Dairy "	McPherson and Dawson.

Judges and Delegates—All the Council.

Hon. C. Drury then explained to the Council that he had last year moved for a committee to consider the advisability of preparing a hand-book of reference containing plans of farmers' houses and buildings; he would now say that he had taken it up as a work of the department over which he presided.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. WADE.
Secretary.

London, May 2, 1889,
Western Fair Board Rooms.

Minutes of meeting of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

Members present: Messrs. McPherson, Morgan, Legge, Palmer, Vance, Snell, Awrey, Rykert, Dawson, Rowand, Shipley, Rawlings and Drury.

C. J. Rykert, M.P., President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Correspondence was then read.

One from Glass Bros. & Co., asking for a gold medal in case they made an exhibit worthy of it, in the class of stoneware of different kinds, rough majolera, terra-cotta, etc.

This was left to the decision of the committee during the exhibition.

A letter was read from W. H. Winnett, asking the privilege to sell lumber during the show, and for a certain space of ground west of ladies' saloon.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by D. M. McPherson, That Mr. Winnett be allowed the space asked for, on condition that he send in a list of prices of the lumber to the Executive Committee for approval.—Carried.

A letter was read from A. Holman, of the London Baseball and Athletic Association, asking the Council to advertise on their hangers, costing $12. This was granted.

Mr. Bogue was then heard in reference to the poultry prize list, suggesting more changes, giving the names of new varieties.

These were added to the list.

Ald. Killard addressed the Council about some improvements wished for by Mr. Weld, but as that gentleman arrived in the meantime, he addressed the Council, and said that he intended to contribute to the prize list to the extent of $100; $60 for a prize for milch cows standing a certain test, and $40 to the Art Class. These prizes, with conditions, will be found in the prize list.

On motion of the Hon. C. Drury, seconded by H. Rawlings, a resolution was passed thanking Mr. Weld for his liberal offer for premiums.

A letter was read from A. H. White, Chatham, accepting the office of General Superintendent under the new arrangement.

The Council then adjourned to visit the Western Fair Grounds. They were accompanied by the Mayor of London, the President of the Western Fair, and several prominent gentlemen, and, after seeing them, expressed themselves as well pleased with the buildings and grounds.

Council met again at 7.30 p.m.

The members all present; Mr. Rykert in the chair,

A letter was read from John Dryden, M.P.P., President of the Short Horn Breeders Association, asking for a grant of $1,000 towards printing the Herd Books, stating that the ordinary income from the Association would not permit of the printing of two volumes a year, and that as the two Herd Books had been amalgamated, and all expenses so far had been met by the Dominion Short Horn Association, but that he now hoped the Council would assist them to that extent.

On motion of Mr. Rowand, seconded by Mr. Rawlings, the question of the grant was laid over until the exhibition meeting, to see how the funds were.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, seconded by Mr. Awrey, That Mr. McBroom, Secretary of the Western Fair, be employed as local secretary for a month, including the week of the exhibition, and to be paid one hundred and fifty dollars. —Carried.

The revision of the prize list was now taken up. The following letters were read :—

One from Joseph Beck, of Thorndale, asking that more prizes be given to Suffolk coach horses.

One from George J. Griffith, Secretary of the Forest City Florist and Gardeners' Club, asking for changes in the list, and enclosing a copy of a corrected list for our guidance. This was largely acted on by the committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Fox, of Toronto, suggesting additions to the pigeon list.

The whole list was carefully gone over, and several alterations made. A special prize was also accepted through the Sheep Breeders' Association, from Mr. John Pearce & Co., of London, for a flock of sheep, wool and mutton combined.

The following judges were chosen from the lists sent in by the different Breeders' Associations :—

Ayrshires.—Wm. Crawford, Markham ; John Foott, Port Hope, and John M. Powers, Bowmanville with James W. Cormick, Rockton, as substitute, were chosen.

Shorthorns.—Hugh Thompson, St. Marys ; John Isaac, Markham ; Richard Gibson, Delaware ; with J. I. Davidson, Balsam, as substitute.

To the Committee of the Provincial Exhibition on Cattle :

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of the Dominion Holstein Friesian Association held in Guelph on March 13th, 1889, it was moved by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., seconded by A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont., and unanimously carried.

That, whereas there has been dissatisfaction in some of the leading exhibitions in the judging of Holstein cattle as tending to encourage the beef qualities to the detriment of the dairy qualities, as has been seen in other breeds in England and America ; and as there are enough good beef breeds and not enough good dairy cattle in Ontario as it is virtnally becoming a dairy province ;

Be it resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association, that men who have had experience in breeding and handling and are thoroughly acquainted with the points, form and quality of Holsteins be appointed judges, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the secretaries of the leading exhibitions. We beg leave to recommend any of the following gentlemen as suitable and proper persons : Dudley Miller, Oswego, N. Y. ; S. Hoxie, Whiteside, N. Y. ; F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.

A. GIFFORD,
Secretary H. F. Association,
Per D. E. S.,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

HENRY WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Provincial Exhibition, Toronto.

Meaford, March, 1889.

Mr. F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y., was chosen.

Clydesdales.—Geo. Moore, Waterloo; Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; Robt. Ness, Howick, Q., with D. McCrae, Guelph, as substitute were chosen.

Shire Horses.—John Hendrie, Hamilton; James Rountree, Carlton West; John Kemp, Toronto, with Jas. Addison, Malton, as substitute were chosen.

Judges recommended by the Sheep Breeders' Association:—

Shropshires.—F. Shore, White Oak; S. Lemon, Kettleby; H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, with John Conwarth, Paris, as substitute were chosen.

Southdowns.—A. R. Kidd, Warsaw; Wm. Martin, Binbrook; R. Rivers, Walkerton, with A. Telfer, Paris, as substitute were chosen.

Lercester and Lincoln.—Geo. Weeks, Glanworth; W. E. Swain, Valentia; Wm. Cowan, Galt, with H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head, as substitute were chosen.

Cotswolds.—Thos. Colley, Castlederg; A. Johnson, Greenwood; Thos. Waters, Rockwood, with T. Teasdale, Concord, as substitute were chosen.

Merinos and Dorsets.—L. Lapier, Paris; Geo. Weeker, Glanworth; George Buchanan, Ranchton, with Wm. Farr, Aylmer, as substitute were chosen.

It was also decided to continue prizes for Indian work as started by the Western Fair Board last year.

The Poultry Association were also asked to send a list of judges at their next meeting.

From the Western Fair Board the following gentlemen were appointed to assist on the various committees:—

Horses—Col. Leys, Henry Drainey; Cattle—R. Benning, R. Whetter; Sheep and Pigs—Geo. Douglas, A. R. Rowat; Poultry—Cap. Porte, A. J. B. McDonald; Implements—W. M. Gartshore, W. R. Hobbs; Arts Department—Col. Lewis, J. W. Little, D. H. Marsh; Horticultural—A. M. Smart, W. Y. Brunton; Agricultural—D. McKenzie, O'Meara Garrett; Dairy—J. G. Pearce, A. J. B. McDonald; Indian Department—A. Boque, Garrett and Legatt.

Miss Street, of London, was appointed Superintendent of the Ladies' Department.

Mr. Hook was appointed Superintendent of the Machinery Department.

Moved by Mr. Awrey, seconded by Mr. Snell, That the question of attractions be left to the Executive Committee.—Carried.

A special prize of forty dollars was accepted from the Clydesdale Horse Association for the best mare and one of her progeny, both the property of the exhibitor, to be recorded in the Canadian Clydesdale Book.

The matter of tenders for prize lists, posters, hangers and prize list covers was then taken up and were given to the lowest tenderers, the *Mail* job office, Toronto, getting the 8,000 prize lists, the Toronto Lithograph Co., 4,000 hangers and the *Free Press* of London the three-sheet posters and prize list covers.

A resolution was passed making good to the Secretary a bad $10 bill of the Consolidated Bank taken inadvertantly.

The Finance Committee also passed several accounts amounting in the aggregate to $234.69.

H. WADE,
Secretary

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE MEETING, HELD IN LONDON, JULY 31ST, 1889, AT WESTERN FAIR OFFICE.

Members present—President J. C. Rykert, M.P., J. C. Snell, R. Vance, L. E. Shipley, J. Legge and H. Wade, Secretary.

A deputation from the London Kennel Club, waited upon the committee to ask for a money grant to help them in their prize list, amount required $500. It consisted of Richard Gibson, T. H. Marsh, Dr. Niven, L. Meredith and C. Stone. The deputation was heard and the matter was allowed to stand over.

Mr. Whitter was allowed to have a lumber yard on the grounds, and to charge $15 per thousand to visitors.

The matter of booth privileges was then considered, and it was resolved that the Secretary be authorized to sell them by auction at an upset price, about the 15th of August.

W. Weld, Esq., then interviewed the committee as to getting excursion rates from the Maritime and Northwestern provinces; the Secretary was requested to assist him all he could by writing or interviewing the railway authorities.

The Committee then adjourned to visit the fair grounds.

Evening Session.

In addition to the Provincial Committee, the following members of the Western Fair Board and others were in attendance, D. McKenzie, Wm. Brunston. Wm. Marsh, W. Porte and W. Weld.

A conversation took place about special attractions, and the city committee were requested to manage the matter.

Moved by L. E. Shipley, seconded by R. Vance, That $1,200 be voted to the local committee for special attractions.—Carried.

Mr. Legge, asked for the loan of the western turnstiles, which was granted.

Mr. McBroom was requested to enquire into the prices for bands to play during the exhibition.

The Secretary was requested to correspond with the several railway passenger agents as to excursion rates.

Moved by L. E. Shipley, seconded by R. Vance, That the request of the Kennel Club for $500 be not granted, but that a gold medal be given for the best collection of Colly dogs, also that 100 attendants tickets and that 150 single tickets be allowed them.—Carried.

It was resolved, that $1,000 be placed at the credit of H. Wade, Secretary, for the expenses of the Association during the absence of the Treasurer, Geo. Graham, in England.

It was resolved, that the General Superintendant, be authorized and instructed to have such additional buildings erected for cattle, sheep and pigs, as may be required according to the entries as furnished by the Secretary, also to provide for extension to the lavatory and water closets, flooring of sheds, and providing seats on the grounds.—Carried.

The meeting adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

LONDON, Saturday September, 7th, 1889.

Minutes of Executive Committee, meeting held in Board Room on the grounds, 2 p. m.

Members present—Rykert, Snell, Vance, Legge and Secretary Wade.

Mr. Rykert, President, in the chair.

It was resolved that the Gate Committee should have full control of the ring gates as well as the entrance gates; said committee to apply to General Superintendent White for the men.

It was resolved that Mr. Jackson be allowed to engage eight caretakers for the main building, they to include one for the ladies' department. He was also requested to fix the amounts for rents of privileges in said main building.

It was resolved the Ladies' Temperance Association be allowed free use of their building and to be given twenty admission tickets.

It was resolved that the Treasurer should give gate tickets to ticket sellers, and that it would be the duty of the Chairman of gates to count them.

Meeting adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

MONDAY, 2 p. m., 9th September.

Minutes of Board meeting, held in Board Room on grounds.

Present—Messrs. Rykert, Snell, Awrey, Morgan, Legge, Dawson and Vance.

President Porte, of the Western Fair, who was to take charge of the attractions, said there should be ring badges provided. He was instructed to have 200 of them printed.

It was resolved that besides badges for each of the Western Board, that four complimentary tickets be sent each member for their families.

Mr. Porte authorized the loan of the Western Fair flags, by giving a receipt for them.

The Directors of the Bench Show asked for badges for themselves. As all the tickets they asked for were given them, this extra request was not granted.

The Secretary was requested to engage the band of the 7th Fusileers to play two afternoons for $70.00.

Mr. J. B. Smyth was appointed Superintendent of the Carriage Department.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Legge, That this Council of the Board of Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, having heard with deep regret of the death of the late Rev. Robert Burnet, D.D., who was a former member of this board and president of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for many years, who took an active part in the interests and welfare of these associations and was always found to be a valuable member while occupying a seat at this board, do now take the first opportunity of expressing our sympathy with his bereaved family in the loss they have sustained of a kind and affectionate husband and an indulgent parent.

That this resolution be entered upon the minutes of this council and the same be engrossed and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Meeting adjourned to 10 a. m., 10th of September.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

TUESDAY, September 10th, 10 a. m., Board Room.

Present—J. C. Rykert, President, Awrey, Rowand, Snell, Dawson, Legge, Vance, Rawlings, Morgan and Palmer.

Not present—Hon. C. Drury, L. E. Shipley and D. McPherson. The latter telegraphed that he had to go to New York on a robbery case; L. E. Shipley sent word that he was too ill to attend, and Mr. Drury expected to be up late in the week.

It was resolved that attendants' tickets be good twice each day.

No quorum in the afternoon. The Council all busy at their various committee work and starting judges.

WEDNESDAY, September 11th, Board Room, 10 a. m.

Same members present as yesterday. The judges on live stock were started to work and nearly all reported. In the afternoon several protests were handed to the several committees.

THURSDAY, September 12th, Board Room.

Meetings were held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., and were taken up by considering protests. A letter was read from the Hon. C. Drury apologising for not being able to attend on account of a severe cold, and wishing the Council success.

FRIDAY, 13th, 10 a. m.

Several members of the Council present. Protests were considered.

FRIDAY, 2 p. m.

Members present—The President, Rawlings, Palmer, Vance, Legge, Awrey, Snell, Dawson and Rowand.

Not Present—Morgan.

It was resolved that a diploma be given to the Champion Food Co., to Workman & Ward for a cylindrical cultivator.

It was moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Palmer, That the Council be allowed $1.50 each for expenses during the week.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Rawlings, That Mr. Awrey be authorized to pay accounts during the last days of the show.—Carried.

A letter was then read by the Secretary from John Dryden, M.P.P., that had been laid over from a former meeting, viz.:—

BROOKLIN, Ont., April 1st, 1889.

H. Wade, Esq, Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association:

DEAR SIR,—I learn that your council will soon meet. May I ask that you will draw their attention to the urgent need of additional funds to provide for the cost of printing the remaining volumes of our Short Horn Herd Books. The extra expense of printing old pedigrees, necessitated by the amalgamation of the work of both associations, has so far been met by our Short Horn Association, but as you know their funds will not be sufficient to complete the work. I desire, therefore, to request through you that a grant of $1,000 be made the present year for the above object.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. DRYDEN,
President S. H. Association.

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by Jas. Rowand, M.P., That the request of the President of the Dominion Short Horn Breeders Association be complied with and that one thousand dollars be paid over to them.

Awrey, Snell, Dawson and Rowand voted aye. Rawlings, Palmer, Vance and Legge voted nay.

The President said that he was not prepared to decide the matter.

So it was resolved that Messrs. Rykert and Awrey be deputed to settle the matter after consulting with the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Morgan, after the meeting was over, wished his vote to be recorded for the grant to be given.

A letter was read from the General Superintendent as follows:—

FAIR GROUNDS, September 13th, 1889.

To the President and Members of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

GENTLEMEN,—At a previous meeting of your Board I understand you intended to reduce my salary for the present year by fifty dollars. I would have been agreeable to this had I not more work than last year. I have been your humble servant for a number of years, discharging my duties faithfully and for the best interest of the Association. My duties at your show here have been very much more than other years, having to fit up grounds and buildings, and will have much more to do after the show.

I therefore respectfully request you to make my salary the same as in former years, as I feel I cannot afford to give the time I have spent here and pay my expenses at less than my salary for previous years.

By kindly considering and complying with the above request you will greatly oblige,

Your very humble servant,

A. H. WHITE,
General Supt.

London, Sept. 14, 1889.

We the undersigned, have examined the system of hedge growing which has been entered by the Ontario Hedge and Wire Fence Co., for the hedge and wire fences of Windsor, Ontario, at the 44th Provincial Exhibition of your Association, and unhesitatingly recommend it as being worthy of your recognition. The plan of bending in the root and wiring thickens the base, dwarfs the canes and lessens the labor of pruning besides making a compact and ornamental fence. We have seen many hedges on the upright plan which have been unsightly and impracticable, but are satisfied that this system overcomes the objections heretofore existing, and realizing its importance to the cause of agriculture, we cheerfully recommend the award of a silver medal.

Albin Rawlings,
Joshua Legge,

Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Arts Association for the Province of Ontario.

It was resolved that Mr. White be paid for an extra week at $4.00 per day.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN THE CITY HALL, LONDON.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 11, 1889.

At 8 p.m., the President, J. C. Rykert, M.P, called the meeting to order.

The Secretary, Mr. H. Wade, then proceeded to call the roll, first of the members of the Council, and next of the delegates from the different Agricultural Societies; the names of those gentlemen who respectively answered to their names will be found recorded below:

Members of the Council.—District No. 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; No. 3, Joshua Legge, Gananoque; No. 4, P. R. Palmer, Belleville; No. 5, Robert Vance, Ida; No. 6, J. C. Snell, Edmonton; No. 7, N. Awrey, M.P.P., Binbrook; No. 8, J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines; No. 9, Wm. Dawson, Vittoria; No. 10, Jas. Rowand, M.P., Dunblane; No. 12, Albin Rawlins, Forest.

Delegates from Societies.—Algoma East, Wm. Saunders, London; Bruce, Richard Rivers, Walkerton, James McKeon, Queen Hill, Neal Cassidy, Port Elgin; Brant, N. C. Barker, Paris, John Kay, Paris; Durham East, John Foott, Port Hope; Durham West, James Beith, Bowmanville, John M. Jones, Bowmanville; Glengarry, David Rennie, Williamstown, S. Sangster, Lancaster; Hastings East, Charles Loudon, Roslin; Huron, Daniel Stewart, Russell; Lambton West, A. R. McGregor, Sarnia, Wm. Mowbray, Sarnia; Lanark North, Gilbert Forgie, Almonte; Leeds North and Grenville, Joshua Legge, Gananoque; Lincoln, Charles Ruften, St. Catharines, G. I. Nullen, Virgil, R. Currie, Niagara, J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines; Midland Central Fair, Hugh Rankin and R. Meek, Kingston; Middlesex East, Geo. Douglas, Ilderton, Donald McKenzie, Hyde Park; Middlesex West, James Healey, Strathroy; Northumberland West, Platt Newman, Grafton, James Barnum, Grafton; Oxford, G. H. Cook, Ingersoll; Oxford East, F. Green,

jr., Innerkip; Perth South, James Henderson, Belton, Keith Lee Eyre, St. Marys; Renfrew South, George McIntyre, Renfrew; Prince Edward, W. R. Lewis, Bloomfield; Waterloo South, Wm. Cowan, V.S., Galt; Wentworth North, W. Martin, Binbrook, Wm. Burkholder, Binbrook; Wentworth South, M. Petitt, Winona, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek; York, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; Toronto, A. Smith, V.S.

The Secretary, H. Wade, read the minutes of the annual meeting held at Kingston in 1888; they were confirmed.

The President then delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN,—It is again my privilege as President of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario to address you and briefly to review the proceedings in connection therewith during the present year.

I think I am justified at the outset in congratulating the farmers of Ontario upon the abundant harvest and a return of prosperity.

From every part of the Province, and I may say of the Dominion we have the most encouraging reports of the abundant yield of almost every kind of grain and fairly good reports of roots and field crops as also of fruit.

In the early part of the year there was much reason to fear that the season would prove more than disastrous to the farmers generally in consequence of the very severe frost, which at a very critical period of the year, caused such devastation among the earlier crops, but the favorable season which followed to a very large extent enabled them to repair the loss which they sustained.

Among the marked results of the success of the agriculturist during the present season is the increasing confidence in commercial centres and the healthy tone given to business generally.

This association, which has had an existence of forty-three years, is an institution around which clusters the history of the agricultural as well as the mechanical development of this country. It has been the cradle of agriculture and arts in this Province, and to it must be attributed to a very great extent the prosperity which has been enjoyed by the farming community.

It was originally formed with the intention of bringing together the inhabitants and their products from all parts of the Province so that there might be gathered in one common centre the most valuable productions from every quarter, and thus by competition and inspection to excite a laudable emulation in the breasts of the farming community.

The directors of this association have always felt that these annual exhibitions give to intending purchasers many opportunities and facilities for instituting comparisons, which under no other circumstances would it be possible for them to make between the different articles from which they have to choose; that they act as incentives to invention and improvements and afford to the people a great deal of education of a most practical and easily acquired kind. All these results are most beneficial and useful particularly in a country, the population of which is so widely scattered, and in which the centres of individual industry are very far apart and they bring the people together from time to time under the most favorable circumstances.

Among the features which have marked its progress is its constant and persistent endeavor to bring the farmer to believe that there is no more dignified a profession or occupation than that of farming, and with that object and aim in

view it has offered every incentive and inducement to those who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, to better and improve their condition.

This association from its very inception has kept steadily in view the very great importance of shewing the farmer that he should be educated in such a manner as will not only qualify him to fill any position in life, and perform his share in the management of public affairs, but that he should devote his attention particularly to all such subjects as are essential to success in the occupation of farming. It has endeavored to teach him that agriculture is one of the noblest as well as one of the most profitable of pursuits, and that by the adoption of new and improved methods and by enterprise and ambition in the pursuit of his calling he will so elevate the profession of farming as will enable him to make his influence felt among those who may be engaged in other pursuits.

It would be superfluous in me, in the presence of those who have been so long connected with this association to enumerate the benefits which have been rendered to this Province by this association, for on every side we see the industries which though not purely agricultural, are connected with it, mainly brought into existence through its fostering care.

As an association I think we can fairly congratulate ourselves on the work which we have accomplished in the face of the great opposition we have received from the different organizations throughout the Province, which take special delight in using every influence at their command to inflict irreparable injury upon us. It is needless for me to repeat that the concensus of opinion among the agriculturists generally is that agriculture throughout the Province is mainly indebted to this, the parent association for its rapid advancement and development.

It is quite natural that local associations should enter the field of competition and strain every nerve to improve their condition, but I have failed to observe any satisfactory reason for any of them seeking to destroy the usefulness of an institution which has always been foremost in the development of the material resources not only of the Province but of the whole Dominion.

The directors of the association with the concurrence of its members, as expressed by them at each annual meeting, have had but one object in view, viz., the development of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of this Province and have continued the holding of the exhibitions in different cities believing that the farming community in particular, prefer recognition at the hands of a provincial institution, rather than one of a mere local character whose success depended upon its local attractions.

There is, however, no denying the fact that very considerable dissatisfaction has been manifested not only towards the management of the Provincial Exhibition but also towards its continuance, but this emanates, not from the rural constituencies, but from cities which have organized local shows—not in the interest of agriculture, but purely as centres of attraction for the purpose of drawing together crowds and of making money. I deny, however, that the usefulness of the exhibition has ceased or that there is a general opinion among the farming community that the exhibition should no longer be held, and I base my opinion very largely upon the spontaneous opinions which have been so often expressed by the delegates attending the exhibitions, who very fairly represent the opinions of the several counties by which they are appointed. Year after year resolutions have been passed at the annual meetings urging upon the Government not only the continuance of the exhibitions but have frequently requested that the appropriation for the same should be largely increased.

To say that the usefulness of the association is gone, simply because younger

institutions have obtained prominence and have proved financially successful, not because they hold exhibitions which bring into generous rivalry the productions of the farm but because they have partaken more of the nature of shows and amusement centres, is utterly and absolutely untenable and is not justified by the testimony of prize-takers who have successfully competed at both the Provincial and these local or central fairs.

It is true beyond all controversy that stock-breeders and those who make their living by the sale of animals and produce exhibited at these shows prefer a medal or prize given by a society of provincial character. Year after year the directors of this association having due regard to the increasing wants of the country have had an eye to the adoption of plans and schemes which would more rapidly and generally develop the agricultural resources of the country, than the mere holding of shows once a year, and it will be their endeavor, I have no doubt, in the future to encourage the farmer in everything which will promote and advance his material interests.

It has never been the aim of this association to make money out of the exhibitions annually held, but to extend to every part of the Province the advantages which must necessarily follow from the bringing into competition the various productions of the soil and the vast and numerous improvements in the labor-saving machinery which has done so much to encourage the agriculturist in the pursuit of his noble calling.

It has been suggested both inside and outside of the legislature that it would be better and more expedient to dissolve this association and divide the annual grant among the several societies which have lately shown such antagonism to the Provincial, but such a scheme would not only be impracticable, as there would be no limit to the number which would claim their share, but it would be unfair to the several constituencies which have not the advantages of these exhibitions. It must not be forgotten that all these central shows draw heavily from the Provincial fund by their participation in the annual grants voted by Parliament to the several counties in which they are situated, and to supplement this amount by a division of the sum annually devoted by this association to exhibition purposes would be of very little assistance to them.

Many suggestions have been made as to the future of this association by those who take very little interest in ascertaining or informing themselves as to the functions and duties we discharge and who think that our only province is to hold exhibitions and those at a loss financially. The question of the future of this Provincial Exhibition has been more or less discussed by the public since the holding of the Provincial Fair of 1878 in Toronto, on the grounds now occupied by the Industrial, and which were secured through the influence and exertions of a gentleman connected with this association and who also occupied the position of Secretary of State. There is no doubt whatever that the Industrial Exhibition received its first assistance from us and very speedily joined in the general clamor to convince the public that our usefulness was gone.

The opinion expressed by the *Globe* newspaper in 1880 as to the several propositions made in respect to the Provincial was generally approved of at that time, and I think the arguments then advanced for its continuance have received greater strength through the lapse of time. I may be permitted to quote what was then said :

"As to the benefits conferred upon the people by the Provincial Exhibition of the past there will only be one opinion, and that the most favorable. Every person knows that our agriculture would not be standing in its present position

had it not been for the Provincial. It follows, as a matter of course, that the continuance of the Provincial in some shape or other is a thing heartily to be desired, for no one will contend that we have arrived as yet at perfection.

"So far there will be pretty unanimous agreement, but views begin to differ as soon as the subject of the future is broached. Some would let things run on in their present shape; some would have the Exhibition held less frequently; some would abolish the peripatetic feature and localize the Exhibition permanently at the most convenient point; some would abolish the Provincial altogether, and would substitute a Government grant to each of the five or six principal shows, and some would abolish the whole thing without any conditions at all.

"There is a conclusive objection to each of these plans. Things cannot be allowed to run in their present shape, for it is useless to blink at the fact that there is considerable dissatisfaction prevalent in the country. To hold the Exhibition less frequently is not a practicable idea, as the Exhibition cannot be held without buildings, and buildings suffer when not used. It is useless to be proposing the abolition of the peripatetic feature, because the remainder of the Province would not permit the localization of the Exhibition in any one place; and, as the *Globe* has always contended, permanent location would be to the advantage neither of the Exhibition nor of the place in which it was held. Nor would it be the proper thing to propose the abolition of the Provincial and to institute a series of Government grants to the places where the Provincial is now held, as it would merely open the gate for eternal squabbles and struggles in order to secure recognition or additional aid for this, that and the other place. In fact, unless the Government were prepared to aid every exhibition which was established, it would be making a false blunder to aid any one further than all exhibitions are now aided incidentally by the reception of township or electoral division grants."

No one, I think, not even the *Globe* itself, which has lately joined in the hue and cry against the Provincial, will gainsay or successfully controvert the arguments which it then used against the abolition of the Provincial, but, on the contrary, time has developed the fact that its continuance has contributed more than anything else to the successful development of the great natural resources of the agricultural and mechanical interests of this Province.

We can have no better evidence of the hostility of these local or central exhibitions towards this Association than the fact that the directors of the Ottawa Agricultural Society have selected the same days for the holding of their exhibition. It cannot possibly be urged by the directors of that society that the time was selected inadvertently, for it was well known at the time of their fixing the date that we have publicly announced that we intended to hold the Exhibition at this time, and, even if their directors had not been made aware of the fact, it would not have been out of place to have chosen a day later in the month. The directors of that society are well aware of the fact that a great many exhibitors, particularly of live stock, both in the east and west, would like to attend both exhibitions, but their action has rendered it impossible, and the only possible result must be an injury to both.

If any portion of Ontario more than another is indebted to the Provincial for the position which it occupies to-day it is the City of Ottawa and surrounding country—a fact which has been repeatedly testified to by the prominent agriculturists from that portion of Ontario at our annual meetings. It will be fresh in the recollection of the directors and delegates of this Association what efforts were

put forth by the people of the Ottawa Valley to induce the delegates at several meetings to select Ottawa as the place for holding the Exhibition, and the difficulty with which the delegates were induced to meet their demands, chiefly on the grounds that that section of Ontario could not contribute sufficient exhibits towards the Exhibition, and that exhibitors from other sections would consider the distance too great to enter for competition, and for the additional reason that the Exhibition could only be held at a great pecuniary loss—a fact which has been more than amply verified.

It could, therefore, have been hardly expected that the gentlemen who control that society would have taken such effective steps towards the destruction of an institution to which they are so much indebted.

Looking at the very large sums which have been expended by this Association in the several cities in which Exhibitions have been held in not only assisting them in furnishing the necessary accommodation, but also to enable them to erect permanent and substantial buildings which would be available to us whenever we again visited them, it is difficult to understand why they should now close their doors against us and deliberately join hands to effect the destruction of an institution which everybody acknowledges has not only been of an incalculable benefit to them, but has been the pioneer in the development of the several industries of the Province.

In view of the exaggerated statements made by those who have been seeking to supplant us of the unnecessary cost of holding these annual shows, it may be as well to let the public, which has been carried away with the idea that we have uselessly squandered their money, know to what extent we have aided the several cities in order to place them in a position to hold the Provincial. We have loaned from time to time to the Cities of Kingston, London, Hamilton and Toronto upwards of $15,000 to enable them to erect buildings of a substantial and permanent character, and we have expended at the different Exhibitions held in the Cities of London, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Ottawa upwards of $50,000 on their buildings and grounds in order to afford the necessary accommodation for the holding of shows, all of which expenditure has been of a permanent character, and of which they are now availing themselves in their central or local shows. The board has on many occasions yielded to the demands made by some of these cities when they were really and in fact pledged to furnish all the accommodation required rather than have any ill-feeling, or be the means of in any way marring or injuring the shows. In the year 1878 we advanced no less a sum than $4,000 to the City of Toronto, which was expended on the present Exhibition Buildings, upon the understanding and express condition that we should occupy them every four years, or whenever the Association felt it to be in its interest to hold the Exhibition in that city.

In addition to the amounts above referred to as having been expended upon buildings, grounds and permanent improvements which are now being utilized by rival shows, we have expended during the last twenty years, as will be seen by reference to the Auditors' reports, upwards of $50,000 for the following, viz.:— Veterinary College, the Veterinary Department of Agricultural College, Guelph, the Entomological Society, ploughing matches, fat stock shows, implement competitions, prize farms, prize essays, herd books and various other things immediately connected with the object of this Association, to all of which expenditure no exception has been taken by any of the delegates attending the annual meetings, who were always made acquainted with the details of such expenditure

All this has been kept in the back-ground in discussing and enlarging upon

the extravagance of the Board of Directors, and has been made to do good duty in raising a popular cry against our usefulness.

An impression seems to prevail among many throughout the Province that the Legislature has annually voted $10,000 for the purpose of aiding this Association in holding an exhibition, and I regret to say that there seems to be a disposition among many who are opposed to the Provincial to keep the people ignorant of the true facts in connection with the annual grant. The Legislature has voted for many years the sum of $10,000 to the Agricultural and Arts Association, not specially for exhibition purposes, but to enable it to discharge the functions and duties originally undertaken by it, as well as for the objects mentioned in the Act relating to Agriculture.

Up to a very few years ago no portion of this fund was applied to exhibition purposes, because they were self-sustaining, but inasmuch as the Act required that an exhibition should be annually held, a portion of the grant has been applied, when necessary, to make up any deficiency in the receipts in order to pay exhibitors and the necessary expenses. Last year for the first time, in view of the clamor against the Provincial, a detailed statement or estimate of expenditure for 1889 was presented to Parliament in the application for the usual grant —a reference to which will show that only $4,000 was asked for—for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Exhibition, while the larger amount was required for other purposes, to which I shall hereafter refer, and which no person connected with agriculture will say will be uselessly squandered.

In consequence of the feeling which had been worked up in quarters from which we had no right to expect any, and so much influence having been brought to bear upon the representatives of the people in the Local Parliament by those cities which have openly declared their hostility to and determination to crush out the Provincial, that the Directors of the Association deemed it prudent to notify the Government that an annual exhibition would not be held in the future unless there was some very strong expression of opinion on the part of those interested in their continuance.

While taking that course in deference to public sentiment as expressed through the representatives of the people, we still are of the opinion that not only is the usefulness of the Association apparent, but we do not hesitate to say that public opinion will be strongly expressed before very long in favor of a continuance of those shows, the success of which depend, not upon the financial results, but upon the encouragement they afford to those whose primary object is the advancement of practical agriculture.

The best illustration of the popularity of the Provincial is the magnificent display which we have had the pleasure of witnessing this year. Notwithstanding the fact that we are surrounded by exhibitions such as Ottawa, Toronto, Brantford, Buffalo, etc., which are at this time in active operation, and which must necessarily draw heavily upon the exhibitors who usually attend the Provincial, so great is the interest manifested by those connected with the agricultural and manufacturing interests of this Province that the exhibits in all the departments compare most favorably with those of previous years.

In the department of agricultural implements and machinery we have more than the usual display, and, comparing it with those of previous years, we cannot fail to observe the wonderful improvements which have taken place in all labor-saving machinery; and, what the farmers are most particularly interested in, is the improvement in the character and description of the implement and the very great reduction in the price.

Competition has become so great in the manufacture of all branches of agricultural implements that prices are such as to enable the small as well as the large farmer to take advantage of the benefits accruing to him by the introduction of these labor-saving machines.

In the live stock department we have an exhibit which, in quality, is equal to that shown at any previous Exhibition, and in many classes the display is far in advance of that of any former year. It is very gratifying to notice the very great interest the farmers are taking in the improvement of stock, and instead of the competition being now confined, as in years gone by, to a few breeders, we find that there are hundreds of farmers throughout entering the field of competition in every class of live stock.

In the dairy department, which has of late years attracted so much attention as representing one of the greatest industries of the country, we have a display which would do credit to any country. Not only in the quality and quantity of the articles exhibited but in the appliances for the manufacture of butter and cheese the exhibit bears favorable comparison with other years, and affords conclusive evidence that this industry has taken a permanent hold upon the agriculturists of Ontario.

In the fruit department, although the season has been exceptionally unfavorable, the specimens exhibited afford abundant proof of the growing interest taken in this industry. Of late years farmers have seen the advantage of planting orchards and generally cultivating fruit, which yields a profitable return at a most convenient season of the year, when it is not desirable to realize from the sale of grain and other crops.

The interesting and instructing exhibit of the Agricultural College, which affords a practical illustration of the great benefits conferred upon the people of the Province by that institution, is well worthy of an inspection. Almost every variety of wheat, oats and other grain which can be produced in Ontario with profit to the farmers is on exhibition.

The Manitoba exhibit also is well worthy of a careful inspection by those who have faith in the future possibilities of that great country.

Whether public opinion will or will not condemn in the future the holding of an annual exhibition, and decide that our usefulness in that direction is gone, we shall receive credit for turning our attention to the encouragement of other matters which have resulted to the benefit of not only the agriculturists and manufacturers but to other industries which have largely tended to the development of the material resources of the Dominion.

Having been intimately connected with this Association as a Director for upwards of a quarter of a century, and having had an opportunity of witnessing the disinterested efforts of the many distinguished gentlemen who have been identified with its operations, I am, I think, in a position to speak somewhat authoritatively of what has been accomplished and of the many benefits which have been conferred upon the people of this Province through the active and energetic exertions of gentlemen whose lives were specially devoted to the promotion of the agricultural interests of this country.

Knowing as I do how scrupulously particular the directors have always been to economize the funds entrusted to their care by Parliament, and that they always have had a due regard to the objects for which the same was appropriated, it has been a matter of deep regret that this Institution should have been publickly assailed by some of the representatives of the people for its alleged

extravagance. Fortunately it has for the last few years had a zealous and able advocate, in the person of the present Minister of Agriculture, who has courageously defended its position in Parliament, and who has to a large extent satisfied at least the farming community, that the charges of its want of usefulness, have emanated not from patriotic but selfish motives.

It may be just as well to bring under the notice of those who are actuated by no other ambition than the destruction of this Association, a few of the very many subjects to which we have specially directed the agriculturists of this Province, and which will bear ample testimony to the interest which the Directors have taken in discharging those duties which were voluntarily undertaken by them, when this organization first received the sanction of the Legislature.

We can take credit to ourselves for having so educated the farmer as to demand the establishment of an Agricuitural College, at which our farmers' sons can lay the foundation of a practical as well as a scientific knowledge of farming. Of the advantages and benefits conferred upon the youth of our country by this institution, it is not necessary to speak. Its pupularity and usefulness are already established. Under the able management of Prof. Mills and his efficient staff, the College is steadily growing in public favor, and is destined to rank among the first of those institutions, which on this continent have been specially devoted to the promotion of agriculture. It has done much to popularize the profession of farming among the youth of this country, who are beginning to see that their occupation is just as respectable and honorable as any other calling. It is teaching the farmer to understand that a thorough practical education is necessary to enable him to reap the full benefit of the many experiments constantly being made to increase the productiveness of the soil by improved culture, and to carry them forward to profitable results. It is to be hoped that its usefulness now being recognized, this Institution will be still be still further aided by the Legislature, so that instead of each county being able to send only one student at a time, its doors will be open to all who have adopted farming as their occupation, and who are desirous of gaining that scientific and practical knowledge which is so essentially necessary to success. We have seen grow up under our fostering care, a Veterinary College, the success of which, under professors of recognized ability, has been somewhat marvellous, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the graduates of that institution who hold diplomas from this Council, have taken a front rank in the practice of this most important profession. It is true that large sums of money have been expended by this Board out of the annual grant, yet it has been considered to be a wise and judicious expenditure. In the year 1870, this Council recognizing the important bearing which entomology had on agriculture, appropriated the sum of $400 in aid of the Entomological Society, which although in its infancy, had demonstrated the fact that there is nothing in which the farmer is more interested than to have a thorough knowledge of the habits and operations of all insects beneficial or injurious to agriculture. By the small encouragement thus afforded to that Society, it has taken a prominent position both in this and in foreign countries, and to-day is one of the recognized authorities on insects injurious to the various field crops and fruit, as well as on the remedies which have been suggested for their destruction.

We have instituted and conducted ploughing matches in different parts of this Province, which have been productive of the very best results.

A very considerable sum of money has for several years been expended in the holding of Fat Stock Shows, in the City of Toronto and elsewhere, and although in no respect remunerative from a financial point of view, yet the other successful results have more than compensated us.

It is known to every one connected with stock raising, that we have established an official record of the pedigree of various breeds of live-stock, and have yearly published an official record at a very great expense. That this will ultimately be no burden upon the Association there is very little doubt, if we can judge by the interest taken by all breeders to secure an entry of their stock in the official registers.

Prizes have also been offered for essays on various subjects connected with agriculture, and it is gratifying to know that a very great interest has been taken in the competition, principally by young men who have selected farming as their profession.

Special attention has been given to the dairy interest, which as you are well aware has grown to enormous proportions, and to-day is one of the most important and extensive industries of the Dominion. I need only refer to the fact that in 1869 Ontario and Quebec exported of cheese the insignificent quantity of 446,260 lbs., while in 1887 the quantity reached the enormous amount of 70,883,232 lbs. of cheese.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the cheese produced in Canada has already attained the very highest position in Britain, not only for its flavor, but specially for its keeping qualities.

Among the numerous subjects to which this Association has since 1880 specially directed its attention is that of prize farm competition, following largely the example set by the Royal Society of England, which has for many years devoted itself to that subject. Competitions of this character have become exceeding popular with farmers, and from the experience of the past few years, during which prizes have been offered, we have before us abundant evidence of the wonderful improvement in the cultivation and management of a very large number of the farms in Ontario, as well as a general improvement in all agriculture, as a result of the encouragement to exertion furnished by the possibility of securing a medal or prize offered by this Association.

It is all important that we should devise some plan which will permit the ordinary farmer who owns his farm and stock, and who makes his living therefrom and from no other source, to compete for prizes, and not offer prizes which will only induce a comparatively few rich farmers to spend a large amount of money in unremunerative work, in order that their farms shall present a good appearance. If these prizes are to be continually awarded to farmers who obtained their results by large expenditures of money, a very great amount of damage will be done to agriculture, by offering inducements to other farmers to spend their money in an unprofitable manner. There can be no question that the farmer who brings his farm into the best possible condition by the smallest expenditure of money and labor, has done the most for his country, and is the most worthy of being awarded a prize.

We have been so far exceedingly fortunate in selecting judges of very great practical experience, who have had both the time and means at their disposal to inspect the farms entered for competition, but if these competitions are to be continued, and the number of entries are increased, I am afraid we shall have great difficulty in inducing competent judges to act, who must necessarily consume a considerable amount of their valuable time, at a season of the year when they can least afford to do so.

Up to the present time the Association has been compelled to confine within a small limit the number of farms to be inspected in each year, but if the benefits

and advantages to the farming community from these competitions are to be realized, it will be necessary to adopt some plan whereby a larger number of competitors may enter the field, and the area over which they extend be considerably increased.

There is no doubt that every county in the Province will have farmers eager to enter the field of competition year after year, and in order to give them an opportunity to do so, it will be necessary to adopt some plan by means of which the farms entered for competition in each county shall be fully examined by competent judges, who shall select one or more farms to enter into competition for the prizes offered by this Association. If this plan could be successfully carried out, the number of competitors would be largely increased, and the successful ones would have just reason to be proud of their success, while at the same time the labor thrown upon the judges selected by our Association, would be comparatively light.

There are many other subjects intimately connected with agriculture to which we have directed our attention, and in the development of which we have expended very large sums of money, but it is useless, in the presence of gentlemen who have long taken an interest in this Association and who have watched its extraordinary progress, to refer to them, as they are too well known.

Whatever the Directors may decide in the future to do, either as to the continuance of these exhibitions on the same lines as heretofore or in the direction of making them purely agricultural, the public may rely on it that nothing will be done which will not be entirely in the interests of those industries which are essential to the prosperity of this country.

The Directors of this Association will, so long as they are entrusted with its management, endeavor to keep pace with the rapid development of this Province, and will from time to time make such suggestions to those who have adopted farming as their occupation as will popularize and render profitable the cultivation of the soil.

Our actions in the future, as they have been in the past, will be open to criticism, but we confidently appeal not only to those who have always shown a friendly feeling towards this Association, but also to those who have made up their minds that our usefulness is gone to remember that we have no personal interest to serve, and that the duties imposed upon us, although voluntarily undertaken, are of a very onerous character, and such as to involve much sacrifice of time.

One of the greatest difficulties which we have experienced is the appointment of judges, and although we have adopted almost every system, yet dissatisfaction has yearly prevailed in some of the departments. When the selection was left to the county societies very often gentlemen were named not so much on account of their fitness for the particular classes for which nominations were asked, but because they intended to be present at the exhibitions, and as a consequence, on very many occasions, their judgment was very severely criticized, and often appealed against. These appeals have always been unpleasant to the Board, because, as a rule, the decision of the judges on a question of opinion or judgment must be sustained, and only reversed in the case of a deviation from the rules, or in a very flagrant case of misjudgment. The same difficulties have also arisen when the judges have been selected by the members of the Board who are supposed to be acquainted with gentlemen in their respective districts who possessed the qualifications necessary for the particular class to which they were chosen.

In the judgment on live-stock, and more especially in the thoroughbred

classes, judges have sometimes been selected who favoured a particular family or pedigree of thoroughbred cattle, and who allowed their judgment to be warped towards that class, and overlooked points in other animals which, in the estimation of many exhibitors, resulted in an improper judgment. It has seldom, however, occurred that the judgment of the judges have been challenged on account of a wilful intention on their part to favor any particular exhibitor. It has been suggested, and is well worthy of consideration, in the event of other exhibitions being held, that in all the classes one judge should be selected who is known to possess all of the qualifications necessary to form a correct judgment on the merits of the animals as exhibited.

Some societies have adopted this plan, but it remains to be seen whether or not decisions will give satisfaction. Experience has shown us that no matter what course may be adopted in the selection of judges by any society, dissatisfaction will exist among disappointed exhibitors, who in many cases allow their selfish feelings to get the better of their good judgment, and take the opportunity to find fault with the management of the society.

I very much regret that I have detained you so long in delivering this address, but a sense of duty compelled me to draw your attention, and through you, that of the public, to what I have considered the unfair treatment to which this Association has been subjected at the hands of those who, in my humble judgment, will before very long arrive at the conclusion that it has been and is doing a noble work, and that it is in the interest of the farming community that these annual exhibitions should be continued.

Moved by N. Awrey, M.P.P., seconded by A. Rawlings, That a vote of thanks be given to J. C. Rykert, M.P., President, for his very able and historical address.

The Secretary put the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Rykert acknowledged the courtesy in a few words.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Secretary then read the decision of the judges on essays, as follows :—

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Upon the essays submitted for the Association prizes on "The advantages of Rotation of Crops as compared with the evil of Over Cropping," I have the honor to report that I have carefully read the same, and recommend for first prize the paper signed M. S. Schell, Woodstock ; second to F. J. Sleightholm, Humber, Peel Co., Ont.

JOHN I. HOBSON,
Mosborough.

"The Cultivation of Green Crops for Soiling and Ensilage, and their value in Farm Operations."

1st prize,	G. A. Landman, Binbrook	$30 00
2nd "	C. R. Notmans, Wiarton	20 00

To H. WADE,
Secretary.

Prizes awarded as above.

A. BLUE,
Examiner.

EXAMIMATIONS IN AGRICULTURE.

GUELPH, August, 1889.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS EXAMINATIONS HELD JULY, 1889.

Third Class (2 papers).

W. H. Harrison, Virgil ..... Certificate.

Second Class (3 papers).

Candidates that have attended Ontario Agricultural College.

1st prize,	C. A. Zavitz, Guelph	$25	00
2nd "	Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda	20	00
3rd "	J. Raynor, Rose Hall	15	00
4th "	H. H. Dean, Harley	Certificate.	
5th "	J. J. Fee, Toronto	Certificate.	

Candidates not attending Agricultural College.

1st prize,	A. E. Meyer, Kossuth	$25	00

The above is the correct result of the papers sent in by above candidates.

C. C. JAMES,
Examiner,
Guelph.

To H. WADE,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.

PRIZE FARMS.

GUELPH, September, 1889.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN.—We recommend that the following prizes be awarded for the best managed farms entered for competition in that section of Group No. 3, comprising the Counties of Bruce and Grey :

Andrew Waechter, South Bruce, Lot 1 and 2, Con. 1, Township of Brant, Walkerton Post Office ..... Gold Medal.

Wm. Esplin, North Bruce, Township of Arran, Burgoyne Post Office ..... Silver Medal.

John Duncan, North Grey, Lot 2, Con. 8, Township of Derby, Klisyth Post Office ..... Silver Medal.

George B. Bristow, East Grey, Lot 36, Con. 12, Township of Osprey, Rob Roy Post Office ..... Silver Medal.

JOHN I. HOBSON, } Judges.
WM. DONALDSON, }

Report of the Judges on Prize Farms for 1889.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

Gentlemen.—Having been appointed judges of the southern portion of Group No. 3, in the prize farm competition, we have much pleasure in handing in our awards. The number of farms entered for competition in our portion of the group was unusually large, being twenty-four in number, from which we would infer that the township medals which have this year for the first time been awarded, have been appreciated by the farming community.

Should the Council be disposed to continue these township medals in future years, your judges would respectfully suggest that these medals should be awarded to the best farm in each township if the judges shall consider such farm worthy of such a medal, even if a gold or silver medal be awarded in the same riding, and not confined, as at present, to townships where three farms are entered.

In the Township of Hibbert (South Perth), the competition between Mr. Peter Campbell and Mr. Wm. Kerslake is so close that we would recommend that an equal bronze medal be awarded to each. Again, in the Township of Puslinch, Mr. W. Sorby, and in the Township of Guelph (South Wellington), Mr. Wright, are both well worthy of bronze medals.

While in the Township of Hullett (Huron West), Mr. Robt. Armstrong for his enterprize and good management is also well deserving of a bronze medal, although he is the sole competitor in that township, and we would recommend that a bronze medal be awarded to him.

The following is the list of the entries together with our awards :

John B. Freeman, }
Francis Green, Jr., } Judges.

List of Entries and Awards.

Perth (South)—Hibbert :

John Hodgson, Lot 4, Con. 4.

Peter Campbell, Lot 21 and East half 22, Con. 10, Cromarty Post Office ..... Equal, Bronze Medal.

Wm. Kerslake, Lot 23 and West half 22, Con. 10, Cromarty Post Office ..... Equal, Bronze Medal.

Perth (North)—North East Hope :

George Hyde, Lot 19 and 20, Con. 2, Shakespeare Post Office ..... Silver Medal.

Mornington :

Thomas Hall, Millbank.

John Riddell, Milverton ..... Bronze Medal.

Thos. E. Gibson, Milverton.

Chas. Walker, Poole.

Wellington (South)—Puslinch :

Walter Sorby, Lots 9 and 10, Con. 5.

Guelph :

Jas. G. Wright, Lots 9 and 10, Con. 2.
Robert Shortreed, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Con. 4....Equal, Gold Medal.

Wellington (Centre)—Pilkington :

Thomas Pritchard, Lot 2, Con. A.
Israel Groff, Lots 4 and 5, Con. 4 .....Bronze Medal.
James Hunter, Lots 3, 4 and 5, Con. 3.

Nichol :

John Metcalfe, Lot 3, Con. 9.
Peter Rennie, Lots 13 and 14, Con. 1 .....Silver Medal.

East Luther :

Edward Holborne, Lot North half 22, Con. 11.
Samuel Graham, Lot 29, Con. 2 .....Bronze Medal.
James Reith, Lot 31, Con. 4.

Huron (West)—Colborne :

Isaac Fisher, Lot 6, Con. 2 .....Silver Medal.
John Kernighan, Lot 13, Con. 2.
Thomas Burns, Lot 6, Con. 7.

Ashfield :

Thomas Harris, Lots 7 and 8, Con. 4.

Hullett :

Robert Armstrong, Lot 1, Con. 7.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE JUDGES IN THE MATTER OF AWARDING THE GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST MANAGED FARM IN GROUP NO. 3.

Your judges beg leave to report that, very carefully inspected and considered the merits of the best farm in each sub-division of the group, and after long and full discussion failed to agree. We therefore, under the circumstances, would recommend that they be marked as equal, and that a gold medal be awarded to Andrew Waechter, of the Township of Brant, in the County of Bruce, and to Robert Shortreed, of the Township of Guelph, in the County of Wellington.

JOHN I. HOBSON,
JOHN B. FREEMAN,
FRANCIS GREEN, JR.,
WM. DONALDSON,
} Judges.

After the results of the different prizes was announced, a discussion commenced about the advisability of continuing the Provincial Exhibition which resulted in the following resolution.

Moved by C. Barker, Paris, seconded by J. Foott, Port Hope, Resolved that this meeting of delegates desires to again place on record its opinion, that the holding of an annual fair under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association has been of incalculable benefit to the farmers of this Province, and that it would be unwise and inexpedient to discontinue the same.—Carried.

Mr. Foott in seconding the motion expressed himself at some length as to the benefits that had been derived from this, the farmer's show, and thought it would be a great loss to the community if it was not continued.

N. Awrey, M.P.P., said that he would support the continuation of a purely agricultural show.

A. Rawlings, Forest, also spoke in favor of continuing the Exhibition as it only cost the Province about four thousand dollars for each, which amount was well distributed throughout the Province.

Mr. Healey, of Strathroy, thought it was time the Provincial was discontinued.

Mr. Fitch, of Oriel, said he would be sorry to have it done away with.

W. F. Clarke, Esq., spoke for some time in favor of continuing, as did John I. Hobson, of Mosborough.

A. Johnston, of Greenwood, was not in favor of its continuance.

Mr. Rykert then made a few remarks, and the vote was taken, and the motion was carried by a large majority, only six present voting against it.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF GREEN CROPS FOR SOILING AND ENSILAGE AND THEIR VALUE IN FARM OPERATIONS.

By S. A. Landman, Binbrook.

To which was awarded First Prize.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—No question relating to the subject of agriculture is at present claiming so much attention as that of the cultivation of green crops. It is the burning question of the day. Throughout Canada and the United States as well as in the Old World the advisability of growing more green crops is being discussed, and the conclusion almost invariably arrived at is in favor of the system. Whether for soiling or for ensilage the opinion is the same, that we must cultivate these crops if we wish to compete in the markets. Canadian beef and dairy products are much prized abroad, and unless we can keep up our high standard, and at the same time decrease the cost of production, it will be useless to try to make these great industries profitable, and if these go what have we to fall back upon? The North-West has supplanted us in the production of grain, and all that remains for us to do is to make the most out of our stock. Our export trade in animals and other products amounted in 1887 to $24,246,937, and since that has been steadily on the increase. We dare not allow this trade to decrease and we must exert ourselves in order to maintain our present standing. The competition is keen, the prices low, and all that will save us is cheaper production.

Farming is a complicated cycle of dependencies. The farmer depends upon his crops, the crops upon the fertility of the soil, the fertility of the soil upon the manure, the manure upon the stock, and the stock upon the care of the farmer. Thus a chain is formed that binds all together. A chain that runs the machinery of the farm. If one link be weak there is danger of the chain breaking, and if the chain break the machinery will stop or run without accomplishing its object. It requires skill to run a farm, and many there are who by bitter experience have found this to be true.

Soiling and ensiling practically mean the same thing. One means feeding green crops in the winter, and the other means feeding them in the summer. Had we no winter we would have no need for silos or ensilage. Crops suitable for soiling or ensiling are numerous, but perhaps the most valuable are: *Rye, Lucerne, orchard grass and clover, Timothy and Alsike, oats and pease, Hungarian grass, Indian corn and also vetches.*

These crops taken somewhat in the order mentioned make a good course for soiling during the summer as they come in one after another. Any portion that

is not required during the summer may either be put into the silo or cured for winter food. Almost all these plants make rich food for winter.

Rye, if sown early in the fall, thickly and on well prepared land will, if the season be favorable, grow very fast, and may be pastured by the lambs or sheep in the fall though it is not advisable to pasture it too closely. It grows very rapidly in the spring and will be ready for cutting sooner than any other crop. After it has been cut the ground may be plowed up again for another crop, or as the rye shoots up again very rapidly after being cut, it may be left for a second crop though likely to be rather short and light. Rye ranks pretty high in feeding value, but must be cut before it gets too rank, otherwise the stock will not relish it. It is about on a par with timothy though perhaps not so rich in fatty substances and somewhat richer in albuminoids. As this is the first soiling crop of the season care must be taken not to feed too much of it at once on the start, or it will be likely to cause scouring. One feed a day will be sufficient for a few days till the stock gets used to it. It is well to feed a little bran or chop with it, in fact neither green food nor ensilage should be fed without something more concentrated in connection with it. The green foods contain about seventy-five per cent. water, and they will not give the most satisfactory results when fed alone.

By the time the rye is gone the Lucerne will be ready for use. This clover has proved to be very valuable as a soiling crop, being richer in nitrogen than red clover and producing more milk. It makes good hay. It may be cut three times in one season producing a heavy crop each time, if sown on a deep rich soil. It must be cut before it is much out in flower, otherwise the stems will be found to contain a large percentage of indigestible woody-fibre. In no other plant does the amount of wood-fibre seem to increase so rapidly after the plant has begun to blossom. Lucerne to give the best results must be sown alone, as another crop easily chokes it out when it is small. It requires a deep, rich and finely pulverized soil. It will produce a fair crop the first season, but does not reach its best till the third year.

Following this would come a mixture of orchard grass and red clover, and after this a mixture of timothy and alsike, all of which are too well known to require any extended notice here.

Then comes oats and pease, which have been sown together in the proportion of two parts of oats to three of pease. In order to produce the best results this crop must be sown very thickly, not less than three bushels per acre, four being better. These plants are both rich in nitrogenous food, but the pease are somewhat deficient in fat and in starch which is fully made up however by the oats. This makes a grand food. It is sometimes cut when in blossom, but it should be left till out of the blossom or it will be almost certain to cause scouring. It will yield a very heavy crop and makes good food for winter when it has been properly cured.

Hungarian grass is a crop that is not cultivated as much as it ought to be. One reason it is not grown more extensively is on account of many people having allowed it to get nearly ripe before cutting. The seed being then formed makes it a very rich and strong food so that it has often caused serious injury to horses that have been fed too much of it. If, however, it is cut before the seed forms there will be no danger in feeding it. It should be sown pretty thickly so that it will not grow too coarse, and it must not be sown till the ground is thoroughly warm. If sown on cold, wet land the seed will not germinate, or if the ground is rough or hard good results cannot be expected. Once get it started and it will produce an abundant crop.

Corn is the great ensilage crop, chiefly because such heavy crops of it can be grown. Other crops may be ensiled but corn is the staple. Most growers claim that with proper cultivation twenty tons can easily be grown per acre. It may also be used as a soiling crop, but like all other coarse bulky foods should not be fed alone.

For corn the ground should be heavily manured, and it is better if plowed deeply in the fall previous to planting. Then in the spring only surface tilling will be required. Corn cannot endure cold or wet, and therefore the land is better to be well underdrained. If sown early it is better sown shallow as it will be warmer near the surface, but if sown later it may be sown deeper so as to get more moisture. Experiment has proven that it is better sown in drills about 3 feet 6 inches apart so that it can be cultivated. No other crop will pay so well for thorough cultivation as corn. It may be harrowed with a light pair of harrows as soon as it is up and again before it is six inches high. Very little of the corn will be broken off. Then it requires to be well cultivated between the drills till out in tassel. As the corn grows the cultivation should become shallower so as not to disturb the roots. When the grain is in the milk stage it is ready for cutting.

Vetches make a very good food for late in the season and it is somewhat strange that they are not grown more extensively in Ontario. It is a rich food, about equal in feeding value to the pea and produces abundant crops. Several crops may be cut in a season.

In the fall after the soiling season is over care must be taken in making the change to dry food. Those who have silos will find no difficulty, as the ensilage will take the place of the soiling crops. It is a change of food however, and it is well to be careful. Those who have no ensilage will find it a good plan to feed a few roots and some early cut hay for a week or two till the animals get used to the change.

In the cultivation of these crops three things must be kept in mind, viz.:—

1st. The soil must be kept well manured else failure will be the result.

2nd. The ground must be well cultivated so as to make it more capable of absorbing and retaining moisture. The stirring will also allow a large portion of it to be in contact with the air which will be of great service in making it friable and in rendering the dormant food active.

3rd. All weeds must be kept down, and for this soiling offers peculiar advantages.

So much for cultivation, now for the more important part of the paper, namely, that relating to the *value* of soiling crops and ensilage in farm operations.

The advantages of soiling are many, but the more important are as follows:—

1. Double the amount of food can be obtained from the land. It has been proved that one acre of land used for soiling will produce the same result as three acres pastured. In these days this is quite an item, for the age of playing at farming is gone and we must make the most off our land. This saving of food should in itself be a strong argument in favor of the soiling system. Any one can easily see that a great deal of food must be wasted in pasturing.

2. Not only is a larger percentage of the food made use of but what *is* made use of does more good to the animal. Through July and August the climate of

Ontario is almost invariably very hot and dry, so that the pastures become very much scorched and the food almost useless. The stock then has to put forth increased efforts in order to get sufficient to eat. They wander about from place to place, using up most of the food they have eaten in keeping up the waste of muscle that occurs in hunting for food. Also in dry weather when the animals are grazing they pull a good deal of the grass out by the roots. This is owing to the peculiar way of biting the grass off. A cow has no upper teeth so she takes hold of the grass and gives her head a quick push outward. This breaks off the grass but in many cases pulls it up by the roots. The horse does the same thing in the same way except that he jerks his head towards his body breaking off the grass with his upper teeth. In soiling all this is avoided. The cow lies quietly in the stall or yard till the food is brought in to her, when she eats it and immediately lies down again to ruminate and assimilate the food. She has no travelling or hunting to do, and consequently the food all goes to form beef and milk. So here again is a great saving of food, milk, and beef.

3. Again, in the heat of summer one of the chief causes of the stock losing flesh is because they are pestered so with the flies. Now, in a cool stable they are scarcely ever molested by these vermin and hence the animal thrives a great deal better. Any one who has tried to milk the cows on a hot sultry summer evening will fully realize the effect of a fly-bite upon the animal, especialy if the cow in kicking at the fly puts her foot down into the pail of new milk, spoiling both milk and pail, or if she persists in switching her tail into the face of the impatient milker. Any one who has tried to strike out a summer-fallow for ridging-up will also appreciate to the full the influence of the flies upon his team, particularly so if the fallow be close to a public highway where all the travelling public can see how straight, or rather how crooked, his furrows are.

4. Heat affects animals as much as it affects men. While the farmer is hunting the shady side of the house to rest in at noon the cattle are hunting the shade trees, or are lying upon the highest hill-tops catching the breeze, or are standing knee-deep in the stream, if they are fortunate enough to have a stream in their pasture. How much better would it be for the animals if resting in the stable with a trough of cool water before them and a manger full of fresh grass. They could then keep cool and enjoy life. Green food has in itself a cooling influence. It is more juicy and consequently cooler than the dried up pasture.

5. Cattle and horses, like ourselves, are inclined to be somewhat selfish, each striving to get the best for himself. They chase each other from one place to another and often are seriously injured in the contest. One is chased into the fence, another is kicked, and another is hooked. The strongest gets the best and the others are abused. In soiling all this is avoided. Each cow gets her share and no more. There is no chasing and hooking. All is peace and quietness. Then when the meal is over and they are let out in a yard they will not be so likely to chase each other, for who ever heard of an animal with a full stomach being savage. The hog with a full stomach lies down quietly, and man is always in a better humor after a hearty meal. There is a great deal of resemblance between man and the lower animals in this respect. Menenius when about to ask a favor of Coriolanus says to a friend :—

> "The veins unfilled our blood is cold, and then
> We pout upon the morning, are unapt
> To give or to forgive; but when we have stuffed
> These pipes and the-e conveyances of our blood
> With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
> Than in our priest-like fasts, therefore I'll watch him
> Till he be dieted to my requests,
> And then I'll set upon him."

6. In spring time, when turning cattle out to pasture, they almost invariably begin scouring, and for a time do not thrive well; but in soiling this may be easily prevented by beginning gradually to feed green food, and not allowing them to gorge themselves with a change of food. By feeding a little grain with the green food the stock may be dieted almost in any way. As before stated, the best results from pasturing can be had only when a little of some concentrated food is also fed in connection with it, and the same is true of soiling. A small allowance of grain will work wonders with almost any animal, as the green food is too bulky unless supplemented by some rich food.

7. In wet seasons cattle are very likely to bloat, especially if pasturing in clover; and every year many valuable animals are in this way lost. Soiling would also prevent this to a great extent, and, perhaps, altogether prevent loss in this way. Accidents of other kinds are also less likely to happen.

8. When cows are kept in a stable or yard they are always ready to be milked, and are handy by. There is no tramping to and from the pasture on a hot evening, or through the wet grass on a rainy morning. There is no chasing by the dogs required. Dogs, when used to drive cattle, are usually the cause of more harm than they can possibly do good. The cows are, perhaps, chased against the fence, or have their tails bitten off. They become so heated and excited that there will be a skrinkage in the flow of milk.

9. Furthermore, rich succulent foods are very beneficial to breeding animals, and for this reason alone, where a man has a large stock of breeding animals, it would pay him to adopt the system. It has been noticed, and is a fact, that in a season of heat and drought, it is very difficult to get animals to breed, but in damp, cool seasons this difficulty is practically unknown. Now when a man has a large stock of valuable breeding animals, it is a serious loss to him if he cannot get them to breed. Soiling largely overcomes this difficulty. The animals are plentifully supplied with juicy food and with water, are kept cool, and it is seldom this difficulty occurs.

10. Then in the fall, when a change of food must of necessity take place, the soiling system offers peculiar advantages. A gradual change can again be made as in the spring, so that the animals will scarcely notice the change. Having been used to the stable all summer, they will not have to become accustomed to it or to a new mode of feeding. If ensilage has been made the soiling rations can be replaced by ensilage, which answers the same purpose as the green food. The animals will be in prime order for wintering, and will come out well in the spring.

11. There is another consideration about the feeding of green crops that must not be overlooked; it is the part played by the water contained in the green food. The moisture in most green foods is usually not less than seventy-five per cent. of the whole, and in many cases much more. It therefore requires a great deal of the plant to give much solid food, hence the necessity of feeding some concentrated food with it. Of what use all this water is to the animal is not perfectly understood, but one of its chief uses is to impart a pleasant flavor to the food, and flavor is a great factor in the foods of animals as well as in our food. They will eat it better, relish it more, and thrive better if the food be pleasant than if it be distasteful to them.

12. Under a proper system of soiling the quantity and quality of milk would be greatly improved. The cow would not require to roam about so much, and consequently would keep in good order more easily, and more of the food could be used in keeping up the flow of milk. The food being succulent would also tend to increase the flow. The grass being supplemented by some fatty food

could be made to produce still more. Then again, the animals could be kept away from all weeds likely to taint the milk, and it would always be sweet and pure. The housewife would be able to make better butter, and hence command a higher price for it.

13. Another consideration not to be despised is that of fencing, and the fencing problem is all the time claiming more attention. As the forests disappear, and the old rails drop to pieces, people are beginning to look around for a substitute, and yet none has been found that can be put up without expense. If the old method of pasturing be adhered to, the fences must be kept up, but under the soiling system the fences can be done away with almost entirely. Supposing a man to own a hundred-acre farm containing ten ten-acre fields or nearly so, allowing a lane to run along the middle of the farm, he would have to build and keep in repair 1,280 rods of fencing, and the cost of building this would alone amount, at $1 per rod, to $1,280. Under the soiling system he could do away with nearly all but the boundary fence, or, in other words, he could do without 720 rods of fence costing him $720. He would not be troubled about breechy cattle and horses. He would not need to get up at daylight in the morning to see that his animals were in the right field.

14. Besides all this, the saving in manure would be so great as to astonish any one who never practiced the system. Our fields require manure, they must have it, and the more the better. With the majority of farmers the season for laying up a store of manure extends from the first of December till the first of May, or a period of about five months, and too often what has been gathered together during this time is allowed to waste before it gets back to the fields. Then there are seven months during which no manure is saved at all. True a great deal of it goes on to the fields, yet at a time when it does as much harm as good, for falling upon the grass it destroys a portion of it, and for some distance around the cattle will not eat what afterwards grows, so that much of the grass is wasted. Then, too, when cows are driven to and from pasture a great deal of manure is lost upon the road or in the lane. More is lost in this way than one would think, especially if the cows are allowed to lie any time after milking, and before being driven away to pasture. Thus nearly half of the year's manure is literally wasted, which ought not to be allowed. Soiling, if properly managed, saves all the manure. The liquid part may be absorbed by the litter, or run into a tank, whichever is handiest. It will, in most cases, be found to give the best results to have it absorbed in the litter. It will, of course, take more bedding for the cattle, yet it would more than pay for itself. It is estimated that the liquid manure produced in one year by a span of horses and six cows would amount to about forty tons, or 10,000 gallons. The solid matter of this is about three tons, and is as valuable as guano, the money value of it being about *two hundred dollars*, which is surely worth saving. A great heap of excellent manure could thus be made every year and applied to the fields and crops most needing it, and at the time when it would do the most good. The farm would thus be yearly increasing in fertility and productiveness, and the herd might also be increased in size. While dairying or raising of cattle for beef would not, in itself, increase the fertility of the soil, unless part of the profits be spent in manures, yet soiling has mighty advantages over pasturing as regards the manure heap.

15. In wet seasons a great deal of damage is done, especially on heavy clay soils, by the stock tramping the fields when wet, thus making the land very hard when it becomes dry. On light soils that have been newly seeded, the small plants are often trodden out by the animals, or pulled out when grazing, and the crop seriously injured. This also is prevented by soiling, as the stock is not allowed on the fields.

16. Under this system the need of a summer fallow would, to a large extent, be done away with. Owing to the increase in the amount of available manure, the fields would not require a rest, and as the cultivation and cutting of the crops would destroy all the weeds there would be no need of the fallow for that purpose. Hence another crop could be grown every seven years, or in whatever time the rotation be completed, and one-seventh more could be realized from the farm.

The objections to soiling are few. The cost of the extra labor required is the first objection that presents itself, and we think that after having stated the gains that are to be derived from

1. The saving of food;
2. The saving of fences;
3. The saving of manure;
4. Dispensing with fallow;
5. The increased flow of milk;
6. The general health and condition of the animal;

the cost of the extra labor will be more than saved. The item of food, or of fences, or of manure, would in itself pay all the extra labor required. The time required in driving the cattle to and from pasture, to and from water, must also be taken into account, so that in the end the cost of labor would be more than paid for.

Another objection is that the animals have not exercise enough to keep them in a healthy condition. This may be true to a certain extent in the case of horses, but not so with cattle, if they have a yard to run in. Ruminants require little exercise. As soon as they get enough to eat they at once lie down in order to chew the cud and digest their food. They never wander about unless they are hungry or thirsty.

Horses require more exercise in order to strengthen the muscles and prevent them from becoming soft and flabby. Work horses get exercise enough. Colts by being turned loose in a large yard and fed with soiling crops would get all the exercise required to keep them in a healthy condition and at the same time become familiar with the feeder and consequently be less likely to be unruly or vicious when about to be broken in.

The advantages of ensilage are to a large extent similar to those of soiling, and yet there are certain points wherein they differ.

The silo is said to have originated in Germany, where an old German growing enthusiastic over the excellencies of "saur kraut" thought that whatever was good for man would be good for his cow. He therefore digged a pit and threw into it the refuse cabbage leaves and such other green food as was convenient. After leaving it covered for some time he opened it and found that his cow relished it greatly. His neighbors followed his example, and though the "kraut" was not so good as the modern ensilage, it served a useful purpose.

The first silo in America was built in 1876 by Col. Francis Morris, Howard Co., Maryland. In 1880 there were ten silos in America. In 1883 there were sixty-nine in America, two of them being in Canada. One of these was built by Mr. A. Pierce, of Stanstead, and the other by W. B. Benson, M.P. for Cardinal. In 1885 there were 3,190 silos in America and in 1888 the estimated number was 10,000.

This rapid increase shows that there must be some virtue in the silo, and there is no doubt it has come to stay. It will in a short time bring about a revolution in Canadian stock raising.

Of course there has been, and is even yet, a great difference of opinion as regards the value of ensilage. Many have been strongly opposed to it. So have people been opposed to reforms of all kinds. There has never been a great reform that has not had its opponents. In fact the greater the reform the greater is the opposition to it always. Even the mowing machine had its opponents. We find a certain Mr. Bunday writing in the *Genesee Farmer* of 1858-59 against its introduction. No doubt he now feels ashamed of himself.

The opponents of ensilage are now rapidly facing about and are themselves building silos. Even the great scientist J. B. Lawes has withdrawn his opposition and has declared in its favor.

The chief aim in making ensilage is to have it *sweet*. If it becomes sour the result is failure. At one time it was uncertain whether it would be sweet or sour when brought out of the silo, but now the secret has been discovered and it can be made so as to come out sweet every time.

The nourishing value of a food depends upon:

1st. The composition of the food.

2nd. The digestibility of the food.

Now ensilage can be made from almost any food, so we will have no need to inquire into the composition of the foods. Corn, however, is the chief crop used, because such immense crops can be grown. When this has been properly prepared in the silo the stock becomes very fond of it. They eat it with a great relish, and because it tastes good thrive well upon it.

While the chemist can find no more nutrition in the ensiled corn than in the dry fodder, the animals *can* find more in it, or at least they thrive better upon it than upon dry food. For some reason it seems to be more digestible than freshly cut food. It seems to undergo a process of ripening similar to that of fruit ripening after being pulled, though what the change really is no one seems to be able to tell. Not only is it more digestible but it appears to aid the animal in digesting other food, so that when properly made it is a very valuable food. Valuable not only because the animal relishes it, but because it is a cheap food and keeps the animal in a thriving condition.

Ensilage increases the flow of milk. Being a succulent food the supply of water taken by the animal into the system through the food is increased, and as milk is composed largely of water, the flow of milk is increased. W. D. Hoard in his "Dairyman" says that one acre of pasture produces from 1,300 to 2,000 lbs. of milk, one acre of corn in silo from 8,000 to 10,000 lbs., which is a very remarkable difference indeed.

A great deal has been said and written about the flavor of ensilage milk and butter, but as far as investigations have been made there appears to be no good proof that the flavor is impaired by it. On the contrary, Sir J. B. Lawes, quoted by T. R. Carskadon from the *American Dairyman*, says: "Silage milk has a slight but *not at all disagreeable* flavor which may be described as *hayey*. The butter is much yellower, and there is no perceptible distinction as regards taste." Mr. Lawes was opposed to ensilage at first, but after making careful investigations reported as above.

T. S. Lambert, M.D., of New York, says: Ensilage is perfectly wholesome, nutritious and valuable food."

A. H. Sabin, of Vermont Agricultural College, says: "Ensilage milk contains one-eighth more butter than average milk and has no offensive taste or odor."

The agricultural department of the Privy Council of England issued circulars to the men owning silos, and out of 290 reports sent in 268 were strongly in favor of ensilage.

At the Ontario Creameries Association the members spoke very highly of it, saying they could command the highest prices for ensilage butter and satisfy the most particular.

Prof. Robertson, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, speaks very much in its favor. He puts the cost of building a silo at about one dollar per ton of capacity and the cost of the ensilage at from $1.50 to $2 per ton, so it is really a very cheap food.

It occupies a great deal less space than any other food, and the waste is as little as in any. As with green fodder it should not be fed alone, the best results being obtained by feeding some concentrated food with it.

About forty or fifty pounds a day makes a very good ration. A cubic foot will weigh about forty-five or fifty pounds, so that it is very easy to calculate how large a silo will be required to winter any number of cattle, allowing a cubic foot per head a day.

Mammoth Southern corn is the best variety and should be cultivated as described in the former part of the essay. It should not be cut before the grain is in the milky stage.

In filling the silo the work should proceed slowly so as to give the mass time to heat. If heated to about 120° the life in the cells of the plants and in the spores are killed, and then if the air be excluded the result will be a perfectly sweet ensilage. These two things must be kept in view, viz.: the heating of the mass and the exclusion of the air. It must also be kept from freezing.

In the past the objections to ensilage have been but three :—

1st. That it was sour.

2nd. That it caused an unpleasant odor in the milk.

3rd. That the cost of making was too great.

Happily these objections have all been successfully answered and the silo has become a part of successful stock raising in Ontario.

THE CULTIVATION OF GREEN CROPS FOR SOILING AND ENSILAGE AND THEIR VALUE IN FARM OPERATIONS.

By C. R. Notman, V.S., Wiarton.

To which was awarded Second Prize.

As an introduction to my manuscript I will endeavor to point out the green crops generally used to make silage, their cultivation, composition, nature, and value on the farm ; also the different kinds of silos and that best adapted to the small or medium farmers who are well acquainted with the old system of things, doubtful of the new and cannot afford speculation, especially since they know of

failures in high places, and they hope to practise it when it has been demonstrated more fully.

It is difficult to define the term siloing. It may be termed the artificial method of pasturing cattle in the winter season in place of the natural method of grazing them. It applies mainly to the supply of a constant grazing season.

Silos are places used for the preservation of succulent herbage without drying. A silo may be a pit, a box, a mow, a tank, a building, or a trench in the earth. The preserved contents of the pit are called silage. Ensilage is the term applied to the process or system. Ensile is the verb expressive of the action of making silage. Ensilor stands for the person using the silo, to ensile fodder for silage by the process of ensilage.

There are practically two distinct methods of soiling. One may be termed part soiling which is partial feeding and partial grazing. The other is full soiling, which means the entire substitution of feeding for grazing or stable for pasture.

How to preserve fodder of any kind in a healthy green condition all winter for the use of live stock, is yet, to some extent, a problem. Beginning in France, the silo or pitting system came to the Western States some six years ago, thence to England, where it has taken deeper hold than anywhere else. The States of New York and Wisconsin are probably now the most prominent practical believers and successful operators in it, and Canada reflects but a mere shadow.

The competition for agricultural products of all kinds has driven our farmers to the necessity of studying how to cheapen the cost of whatever they raise. The vast and vigorous field of fertility in our staple wheat growing industry with Manitoba and the North-West Territory, has forced us to give great prominence to the live stock industry, in order to maintain fertility in our soil and revenue for maintenance of our own temporalities, and most fortunately it would seem we have extensively taken up dairying. But dairy products are governed by only reasonable prices, which if to be secured, dairymen must watch closely every avenue of loss or waste.

It is considered a great advance over the old methods to feed the crops upon the farm instead of selling it, now that this practice has become so common, we are pushed on and have to study closely how to produce the crop in the cheapest possible manner, and how to secure and feed it with the least labor, the least waste and the best results.

The subjects of silos and ensilage was made prominent to our farmers through the Farmers' Institutes; also through the many experimental stations established throughout our land. The Dominion Government have so far seen the importance of ensilage that they have placed all seed corn to be used for ensilage on the free custom list. Gen. Laurier, as a practical siloist, made a speech in the Assembly, and said "For ensilage purposes seed corn could not be grown anywhere in Canada." He imported his seed from the Southern States, and he bore strong testimony to the value of silage as food.

Any crop will make silage if taken in proper time, but the most common are clover, meadow grasses and corn. In either there must be maturity without decay, so that the most feeding value be secured along with the best condition for preservation.

The following are some of the principal soiling crops best adapted to Ontario conditions.

1. Winter rye, best sown early in September; two bushels to the acre; cut before the blossom appears, and fed, if practicable, in conjunction with red clover.

2. Red clover, yielding two cuttings per year, and cut until the time of blossoming.

3. Orchard grass, which may be grown with clover and cut at short periods.

4. Lucerne, yielding two or more cuttings per year, and when brought safely through the first winter yields a bountiful crop for years. It is best adapted to well-drained rich loams inclining to a sandy texture. It is not relished by the stock so highly as clover.

5. Timothy and Mammoth clover make an excellent green food; the combination being complemental to each other in their constituents, and ripening at the same time.

6. Alsike clover and timothy grown together answer equally well. By commencing to cut when the first blossoms appear, this crop may be fed for three or four weeks.

7. Oats and peas, oats and vetches or tares, or oats, peas and vetches, come next, sown mixed, at the rate of say one and one-half bushel oats; one-half bushel peas; one-half bushel vetches to the acre, and at successive intervals of say ten days apart. They make the best ration when the grain is in the milk, but feeding may commence when they first head out.

8. Common millet, Hungarian grass and Italian millet are all useful as green fodders. They may be sown from May 1st to 1st July, one-half to one bushel seed per acre, and should be cut before or in early blossom for soiling.

9. Corn is the most valuable of all green crops for soiling purposes. It should be planted in drills for summer soiling at the rate of from one-half to one bushel of seed to the acre, from 24th May to 10th June. It may be sown with the grain drill, from 30 to 36 inches apart, and suitable harrowing after planting and thorough cultivation are of much importance.

10. Rape is valuable for fattening sheep and cattle, and may be sown in drills profitably on land handled in the first part of the season as a summer-fallow, on the same plan and with the same after-management as in turnip culture; it is eaten on the land.

Cultivation.—If it is intended to make a silage of grasses and clover I would recommend sowing the seed rather thickly, alone, and as early as possible; say about the middle of May if land is dry and warm, but not with other grain crops as is usually done. The tilling of the soil will depend upon what kind of seed is to be sown. Endeavor to have a rich calcarious soil with an abundance of ammonia and potash which is the foundation of a good clover crop.

The question as to whether there is an advantage in selecting seed for ensilage corn is one of great importance and one that has been too much neglected; there was a time, not wholly past either, when bulk and weight were the only measures of value that were supposed to apply to ensilage crops. Tons per acre, regardless of feeding value per ton, were regarded as the best indications. This is wrong, and to-day the most experienced users are finding that immature, watery varieties though standing highest on the scale of tons per acre are really lower on the true scale of feeding value in the manger.

The following is a table giving the composition of 100 parts of clover hay, meadow hay and the various kinds of ensilage corn.

The samples were all analysed at what was supposed to be their most valuable stage.

Variety.	Lbs. per acre.	Water.	Dry substance.	Albuminoids.	Fat.	Soluble carbohydrates.	Fibre.	Ash.	Digestive coefficient.
Clover hay	.....	16.0	.....	12.03	2.02	38.02	26.0	5.03	1 : 5.9
Meadow hay	.....	11.03	.....	9.07	2.05	41.00	26.3	6.02	1 : 8.1
Yellow bent ensilage	24,890	71.00	29.00	2.49	0.49	15 98	7.82	2.22	.....
Large sweet ensilage	36,960	77.35	22.65	2.12	0.45	10.38	7.67	2.04	1 : 8
Burrill and Whitman ensilage	47,040	82.30	17.70	1.81	0.28	7.22	6.80	1.59	.....
Southern ensilage	41,066	75.40	24.6	2.36	0.58	14.58	5.95	1.13	1 : 9.6
Sanford	30,618	77.02	22.80	2.11	1.08	13.85	4.81	.93	.....
Pride of north	25,077	70.45	29.55	3.29	1.59	16 9	6.04	1.77	.....
Northern field	32,000	72.40	27.60	2.65	1.30	17.17	4.79	1.69	1 : 10

When corn is to be used I would suggest sowing a sample of seed that will be best adapted to climate, and in average years, nature sufficiently to bring the kernel into the "roasting stage" that is so far perfected that the interior of the kernel is past the period of milky consistency, and, if a flinty variety, is well towards the time of "glazing," or "specking," externally. That stage of maturity makes the cells of the plant robust, fills the stalks to the butts with nourishing juices and leaves them palatable and digestible. Professor Jas. W. Robertson, of the Guelph Agricultural College says, "The best fodder for the silo is ensilage corn, known as Mammoth Southern sweet corn or Burrill and Whitman corn. It is a Virginia or Georgian corn and grows a large bulk of stalk and leaf. It is of certain vitality, and when grown on good soil properly prepared and cultivated is proof against drouth. It has a high feeding value per ton. By planting in rows three and one-half feet apart with three grains to the foot the largest feeding return per acre will be obtained.

There are two common ways of planting corn, in drills and in hills. Experiments conducted at Cornell University show that corn "listed" or planted at the bottom of a nine inch furrow, give best results. Then that in drills three feet apart sown by the corn planter or or linury seed drill, only two or three of the seed spouts being left open. This will require about six quarts of seed per acre. Hills three by three feet apart, planted broadcast and harrowed, and broadcast to give results in order of merit as named. Planting in drills give more plants, and so a greater yield is to the acre, and is best on clean land; hill planting allows the crop to be worked both ways, and is preferable on weedy soils.

Sow in a rich, clean, mellow soil with warm location. It is doubtless well known that corn will rot at a temperature that will not injure the seed of other important grain crops; and scientific experiments have shown that corn will stop growth at a temperature in which wheat, oats, etc., will continue to grow.

Corn is so rapid a grower that it also requires a soil rich in plant food that will rapidly respond to its demands. The land should be ploughed in the fall, then cultivate and harrow in the spring. Manure may be applied to the land in the fall or spring.

If the soil is clay, sow the land with salt at planting time to keep it moist. The plants may be well started by sowing with the seed some quick-acting fertilizer, 250 lbs. ground bone being a favorite, or 200 lbs. of muriate of potash and 50 lbs. sulphate of ammonia. Abundance of air and sunshine also increase the growth and the nutrition per ton of fodder; thus the rows should run north and south.

Level cultivation is preferable to "hilling up" or "moulding up." When the plants are about two inches above ground harrow diagonally, with a slant tooth or other light harrow, and again a week later. Cultivate four or five times, until the plants are five or six inches high or as long as the cultivator can be used and the land bakes.

Harvesting.—Every kind of grass should be cut before the formation of the seed has begun, and all ensilage crops should be allowed to lie a day or two after cutting, to wilt. They will thus unburden themselves of surplus moisture, become concentrated, and approach that ripened state that will make them more wholesome for cattle. A larger per cent. of water than 75 per cent. hinders the heating and thus tends towards the formation of a sour product. If corn is left in the field however, and exposed to the alternate rain and sun it looses its value as food, and is not worth the labor expended upon it.

The best period to cut corn for silage is about the first part of September. As a rule it then has its greatest feeding value. The cutting can ordinarily be done cheapest with the reaper. But when the stalks are ten or twelve feet high the rakes will clog, thus I recommend a common corn knife, or an old fashioned sickle. For a hauling convenience an ordinary waggon may be made to serve by putting the wheels from a front axle to the hind axle. A truck or a waggon with low wheels and a large flat platform may be used.

In either of these cases, by trailing a gangway behind, the persons loading the fodder may carry it up in armfuls. These are not the best conveniences, nor are they recommended. In the way now to be described the handiest kind of a truck can be provided. Three strong pieces of timber six by six inches and each twelve feet long are used. Strong poles will serve the purpose if flattened on one side. They are placed sixteen inches apart, centre to centre, and the middle piece is extended three feet beyond the two outside ones. Three feet from the other ends of the two outside pieces a two inch plank, eight feet long, is securely bolted across the three twelve feet pieces. A covering of planks is continued, each securely bolted, until the platform comes to the end of the two outside pieces, leaving the middle piece extending. Then by removing the reach from a common farm waggon, the platform so constructed can be attached to the under side of the axles. The middle piece will serve the double purpose of a reach and front support. It can be best attached to the front axle by a long king-bolt passing down through it. A large, flat washer and a screw nut with a key under it will make a strong, suitable and safe connection. A brace passing back from the top of the king-bolt to the front plank of the platform will improve the attachment. The two pieces extending beyond the platform at the other end are to be attached to the hind axle on the under side. The "hounds" can be used as a brace by attaching the end of it to the middle piece through the hinder plank of the platform. A rough sketch accompanies this to make my description more easily and clearly understood.

From six inches to a foot of cut or uncut straw should be placed evenly over the bottom of the silo, before filling commences.

When there is lack of machinery for cutting, or when it is desired to try ensilage one year before investing in a full outfit, laying the stalks all one way in layers, and then placing the butts over the tops of the layer underneath, will give a nice quality of silage, and will necessitate no extra outlay in harvesting. It is best to cut silage into two inch lengths however, it is more convenient to feed, it comes out of the silo with less labor, the extra cost in storing will be offset by the convenience in handling, and in case of rank growing corn, of the

western or southern varieties, by decreased waste in feeding. If unevenly packed, and some places sink more than others, the covering will be liable to warp and injure, and open crevices for the admission of air, thus filling should be accompanied with frequent tramping. The ordinary help on the farm and the usual team will fill the silo fast enough, in fact it may sometimes be necessary to wait for the temperature in the silo to rise, for I am convinced that it should be as high as 130° each day, before a new lot is added. Thus all spores of fungi and germs of ferments are destroyed. This temperature may be attained by placing on the lid of the silo and allowing it to remain thus for a few hours.

The cells of the plants ensiled then begin the action of absorbing oxygen, and giving off carbonic acid. That produces heat, being really a process of slow combustion by which the cells of the living plants destroy themselves.

It should be remembered that silage shrinks in the silo, so that the number of tons available for feeding, is less than the total amount harvested. It will weigh after it is compactly settled, between 40 and 50 lbs. per cubic foot.

Enemies to Corn.—The chief enemies to sprouting corn are various cut-worms and grubs below ground, and crows and black-birds after it is up. Tarring the seeds will keep off insects. A pint of warm tar and a peck of seed are stirred together, until every kernel is evenly coated, then roll in plaster. Birds are kept off by scarecrows, (pieces of tin from hanging cords, clattering wind-mills, etc.)

Corn smut is due to parasites that attach themselves to the stem of the corn, and there germinating, send threadlike branches into the pores of the plants, where these again branch, forming a complicated tangled mass of the threadlike mycilium that in time causes the tissues of the plant to swell and form a prominent bunch of tumors. These threads soon bear the spores at their ends, the spores increasing from the outside inward, until the swelling is a mass of blackish-brown powder of a slimy consistency. The spores are rounded bodies so small, that 25,000 of them placed in line will measure an inch; an ordinary smut ball upon a corn plant will thus be made up of countless millions. It is believed that the parasite attacks the corn plant at the first joint above the root, and germinates equally well in dry or wet seasons. It affects all parts of the plant, the stem, the leaves, the ear, and the tassel.

Remedies are unavailing, prevention is the only cure for the disease of the corn plant.

1st. The cutting out and burning of the diseased plants, securing the destruction of the spores, is a self-evident means of prevention.

2. Avoid planting corn after corn in all cases.

3. Pull up on sight, when the corn is worked, every young plant that is affected, and before the smut is mature and the seed spores are ripe.

4. Select seed from healthy plants, and steep them in a solution of four ounces of sulphate of copper in a gallon of water, and to use it in such a quantity that the liquid is wholly absorbed, which is a gallon for five bushels of corn, then dry for twenty-four hours after the treatment before sowing.

Frost is another enemy to corn. Prof. Storer writes to the *Rural New Yorker*, thus: "It seems plain that the great damage done by a hard frost to corn fodder is due first of all to the tearing asunder of the cell-walls in the plant, by the expansion which occurs when the liquids in the cells are converted into ice, In order to do this laceration of the cells by frost, they must be tense and turgid, *i. e.*, full and swollen with liquid at the moment of freezing. It often happens that wilted corn fodder is not injured by frosts that destroy the standing crop; and some farmers are on this account, accustomed to cut their fodder as rapidly as possible in the afternoon when there is reason to believe that there may be a 'black' frost during the night. They sometimes even leave the fodder lying in heaps upon the ground, when time presses and there is not enough help to put it into stooks."

Even so small an amount of wilting that the eye cannot detect it may be sufficient to relieve the strain on the cell-walls, and save the crop. It is to be noted also, in respect to corn that is left standing during a frost, that the natural transpiration of moisture from the leaves carries away much heat, and so helps to

accelerate the freezing of the liquids within the leaves. It is probable that the mere act of freezing does not much injure the nutritive value of corn fodder The real trouble comes after the frozen leaves have wilted, when the sugar in the plant begins to ferment. Before the frost, the saccharine juices in the corn fodder were naturally shielded from contact with the outer air by the unbroken cell-walls.

When these walls are destroyed by the act of freezing, the contents of the cells are laid open to the assaults of all manner of microbes, which float about in the air; fermentation speedily sets in, and the sugar is quickly destroyed. But the nutritive value and palatability of corn fodder depend largely upon the sugar which is contained in it, and the destruction of this sugar is a serious injury.

It may readily be believed that the nutritive value of corn fodder suffers so little detriment by the act of freezing, that the frozen stalks might probably be as useful as those that are sound, if it were but practicable immediately to put them into an ice-house, and to thaw them out by small portions, which should be fed to cattle before fermentation had time to set in. It is true of frozen vegetable matters—such as beets and potatoes for example—that they had better be fed out as soon after thawing as practicable, because of fermentation and decay which ensue when the lacerated cells are exposed to warm air.

So too, if frosted corn fodder could be packed in a silo while still frozen, it might be saved from harm by putting it out of reach of the microscopic organisms which cause decay.

How best to restore the palatableness of corn fodder which has been dried after freezing, is a matter that needs to be studied at the farm. So far as the chemistry of the subject is concerned, the fodder could probably be made to serve a useful purpose, when fed out in conjunction with cotton-seed meal, malt sprouts, shorts, gluten meal, or, better yet, with appropriate mixtures of one or another of these things and corn-meal.

Weighting the Silo.—On a small silo, especially if it was not to be opened for use until midwinter, or until December 20th even, I should advise moderate weighting with muck or sand, the same to be used as an absorbent after its removal from the silo.

In the New Hampshire Experimental Station, a large silo was well preserved and no weight was used, only loose straw having been thrown on to cover the last laid in corn. This method seems to meet with especial favor, when a covering of tar paper applied at the sides and having its ends and sides extending for a foot up against the sides of the silo, is applied before the straw.

Nature of Silage.—Though silage when taken from the silo six months after burial, appears very much as it did when first put in, it is known that it undergoes material changes, some of which are beneficial and others are the occasion of serious loss The first change is that of sugar into lactic acid, the presence of which softens the crude fibre, rendering some of it soluble and digestible which was insoluble before. The presence of the newly formed acid contributes to changing the amylaceous matter into glucose, which gives them an enhanced value for food. But the glucose does not remain stable. In its moist and moderately warm condition it goes into lactic acid, like all other saccharine matters under such circumstances, when its food value becomes a matter of uncertainty. If air were entisely excluded from the silage, the change would stop here, and the loss probably be trifling, and perhaps entirely balanced by the increased digestibility of the fibre. But air is never entirely excluded from an earth pit. The ground

is not impervious to air or other gases. The oxygen of the air permeates the earthly covering, and upon reaching the damp silage stimulates alcoholic and acetous fermentations, which cause decomposition, and the evolution of carbonic acid, gas and heat. The top of the silage which comes most in contact with the air, is most affected, the measure of loss being determined by the supply of air. Such fermented silage when fed makes dark-colored and insipid flesh, makes milk thin and poor, and impairs both the quantity and flavor of butter. This has caused some feeders to condemn it for the production of milk and butter, and stock-growers condemn it for the use of breeding animals. A second cause for unfavorable results from the use of ensilage, lies in the imperfect balance of food elements in the material most commonly preserved, fodder corn.

The following from analysis by Moser and Gohren, at the distinguished experimental station at Vienna, of green fodder corn, before and after ensilage, will indicate the character and location of loss, common in silos made by excavations in the earth. The corn was in blossom when cut, and was packed in silos of medium size, and covered with a layer of dirt several feet in thickness. A hundred pounds of the green corn gave 18.85 pounds of dry solids, of which 6.67 were crude fibre, leaving 12.18 of solid matter available for food. The ash from these solids was .6 per cent. As the ash does not vary by reason of any changes in a silo, a comparison of the weight of dry solids required to yield a given amount of ash before and after going into a silo, will show whether there is any loss by ensilaging, and, if so, how much. Since .6 of a pound of ash comes from 100 pounds of green corn before going into the silo, the silage from 100 pounds of green corn must also yield .6 of a pound of ash. After being six months in a silo, a sample of silage from the green corn analysed as above, taken fifteen inches from the top of the silo, required but 9.9 pounds of dry matter, instead of 18.85 pounds to produce .6 of a pound of ash, showing a loss of 8.95 pounds of dry matter, of which .89 of a pound was crude fibre, and the rest 8.06 pounds was available food elements, indicating a loss of very nearly two-thirds of the food element contained in the green corn. Another sample of silage from the same silo, taken thirty inches from the top, and consequently less exposed to access of air, required 12.47 pounds of dry matter to produce .6 of a pound of ash, showing a loss of only 6.38 pounds, of which .51 was crude fibre, and the rest 5.87 pounds was available food element, or nearly one-half of the original food in the green corn. In another silo, a sample of green corn taken three feet from the surface, showed when compared with the green corn, a loss of 45 per cent. of the food elements in the corn before ensilaging. As the silos from which these samples of silage were taken, were made under the directions of the experiment station, and in the most approved manner, the results show at least the average loss resulting from the preservation of green food in silos, made by a simple excavation in dry earth.

While the losses are large, there is always a counterbalancing effect in them. The loss in non-nitrogenous food elements, which are in excess in fodder corn and most other matters commonly preserved in silos, is much greater than in the nitrogenous or flesh producing elements. The loss in the former is over 50 per cent.; in the latter seldom over 25 per cent.; so that silage from such silos usually furnishes a better balanced ration than the green food. But the waste is too great to make it economical to preserve anything in earth pits which could be preserved by desiccation.

Fully appreciating that access of air to the silage was the cause of its wasting, M. Auguste Goffart, of France, introduced improvements in silos for excluding air. An excavation was made with perpendicular sides, and protected

with walls of masonry, either brick or stone, with sides and bottom watertight. When the material to be preserved had been snugly packed in the silo, the whole was covered with strong planks, closely fitted, to exclude air, and laid directly upon the contents of the silo, and then heavily weighted with stones. By this means the silage was pressed into the most compact form, and the air in the vacant spaces forced out, the cover following down as the contents of the silo settled, the closely fitting cover protecting against the admission of outside air. Thus protected, the loss was reduced to a minimum, and the utility of silos greatly enhanced.

In the British Ensilage Commission I notice the following:

The experience of dairy farmers in England and Scotland does not appear to justify the assertion, which has been more or less circulated, that dairy produce is in any way injuriously affected by ensilage food. On the contrary, much reliable evidence has been received to show that feeding with well made silage directly improves the yield of milk and cream and the quality of butter. The Commissioners have already had sufficient evidence to justify them in encouraging the development of the system of storing undried green fodder crops as a valuable auxiliary to farm practice. In addition to other advantages, losses occurring through weather unfavorable for hay-making may be avoided, and some crops not hitherto grown in this country on account of the impossibility of ripening their seed may be successfully cultivated for ensilage, to increase and diversify our present means of feeding various kinds of live stock on arable or partly arable farms. If carried out with a reasonable amount of care and sufficiency, this system should enable the farmer to largely increase the number of live stock that can be profitably kept upon any given acreage, and proportionately the quality of manure available to improve its fertility.

Generally speaking all horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry are fond of silage, if composed of such grains or grasses as are eaten by them, and most farm animals prefer it to the best dry forage. But except in the case of animals fed to maintain their weight it cannot be recommended as a substitute for more than half the long forage consumed. Slightly frozen silage has been fed and relished without any noticeable evil effects.

The best results of silage are obtained when fed with cut dry fodder and a few pounds of meal. For milch cows 1½ pounds of cotton seed meal and 3 to 5 pounds of chopped oats, pease and bran make a very desirable mixture, with 40 to 60 pounds of silage. "The evidence is overwhelming," says Prof. Alvord, "of the safety and economy of feeding silage to the extent of at least one-third of the total long forage of nearly all classes of domestic animals during the season when they would ordinarily be kept on dry food, as well as its usefulness in supplementing short pasturage. But if there be any lingering doubts as to the expediency of feeding silage to even this moderate extent, none can exist as to its admirable effect when used simply as a condiment or appetizer in addition to the usual ration. Treating the fattening steer or the milch cow as a machine, it is often desirable to increase the appetite or give tone to the system by a gentle laxative. In such case a good article of silage can be positively asserted to answer as well as the same weight of the best roots. Fed as little as 10 or 15 pounds a day to an animal of 800 to 1,000 pounds weight, which would be equivalent to a peck of roots, its effects are soon seen in the improved condition of the bowels, increased appetite, brightened coat and generally thrifty appearance of the creature." To these advantages add the possibility of increasing the number of animals kept on the farm without any addition to the cost of maintenance, the possibility of successful winter dairying, the possibility of

doubling the manure heap, and the possibility of carrying the cattle and herds of the farm safely and successfully through a period of drouth, and I think the conclusion must be forced upon every thoughtful man that silage is an important and valuable auxiliary to successful farm practice in such a country as ours, with its long winters and drouthy summers.

Fodder-corn, to give the most satisfactory returns, requires to be complemented with something like clover, or other food richer than itself in flesh-forming matter, and this is equally necessary whether it is fed from the silo or the field. A mixture of from 25 to 35 pounds silage and 8 to 12 pounds of cut hay, straw or fodder, per head per day, is perhaps the best method of feeding, as the dry and green food is then taken into the stomach together and in rumination, the dry food absorbing the juices of the green, a greater percentage of the dry food is digested, and this too with less tax on the digestive organs than when taken into the stomach separately. Again the dry food absorbing the juices of the green, there is less tendency to a too laxative condition of the bowels, which is liable to follow, where the silage is fed separately which should be carefully guarded against. When silage corn possesses a wealth of ears, as was the case with last year's crop, and the mixture is silage and cut dry ensilage corn, no additional grain ration is required. When the mixture is silage and cut straw or fodder, a light grain ration each day is required for the best results in feeding. Should silage be the sole feed in the ration from 50 to 60 pounds will be required.

At the Ontario Experimental Station, in the year 1885, tests were made as to the value of silage against turnip-fed cows, which closed with a good result in favor of silage both in regard to animal weight and quality of milk. See report year 1885.

The Experimental station at Wisconsin made a test as to the value in feeding (sweet corn) silage against sweet corn fodder. The food was of the best quality and all ordinary precautions taken to make the test a fair one. The results give silage 201 pounds 2 ounces of milk in its favor and 3 pounds 2 ounces of butter.

Another experiment somewhat similar to the above, except that Burrill and Whitman silage was used. The result was 13 pounds more milk by feeding corn fodder, but an ounce more butter was obtained by feeding silage; thus we find silage to give richer milk.

Another experiment made was, feeding silage only to four steers for 36 days; and feeding silage, shelled corn and bran to four other steers for 36 days. The steers being dehorned and allowed to run loosely in a shed. The result was:

To make 100 pounds of grain, required, with silage, only, 3,558 pounds.

To make 100 pounds of grain, with silage and grain, required 654 pounds of silage 394 pounds of corn and 181 pounds bran.

Four hogs were placed with the steers getting grain in order to consume the waste in the drippings; it was found they required only 92 pounds additional corn to make 100 pounds of grain. Thus if we suppose 669 pounds grain at $15 per ton=$5.02, and 654 pounds of silage at $4 per ton=$1.30. The cost of 100 pounds of beef and 100 pounds of pork is $6.30.

Mr. W. A. Henry conducted this experiment and says. "It may seem a bold statement, but I do not believe any feeder can show superior results to these, at least I cannot recollect any as good ever having come under my observation." The farmer who doubts these figures should bear in mind that the

silage was eaten without waste, while as steers are usually fed the fodder is largely wasted.

Experiments have been made to find what difference there would be in curing fodder and soiling fodder. The following is a table made by W. A. Henry and F. A. Wolf from an experiment made by them:

LARGE SWEET CORN.

	Cured Fodder.				Siloed Fodder.			
	When Cut.	When Cured.	Difference.		Fresh.	Solid.	Difference.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	per ct.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	per ct.
Weight of fodder	17.908	3.279	—14.629	.....	24.516	19.628	—4.888	.....
Dry matter	4.057	2.572	— 1.485	36.61	5.554	4.330	1.224	22.04
Ash	365.4	212.7	— 152.7	— 3.76	500.9	396.3	—104.6	— 1.88
Ether extract	80.6	83.3	* 2.7	* .07	110.5	155.0	* 44.5	* .80
Crude fibre	1,374.0	886.5	— 487.5	—12.01	1,881.0	1,151.0	—730.0	—13.14
Protein	379.6	281.7	— 97.9	— 2.41	520.4	373.8	—146.0	— 2.64
Nitrogen free extract	1,857.0	1,109.0	— 748.0	—18.44	2,541.0	2,254.0	—287.0	— 5.17

* Plus.

Of the dry matter in the original fodder 36.51 per cent. was lost under the shocking system, and 22.02 per cent. under the soiling system, a result showing up worse for dried shocked corn fodder than in the former case. Of the large loss in shocking a little more than half falls on the nitrogen-free extract, and next to it comes the crude fibre. A similar loss of three per cent. of the dry matter falls on the ash in shocking.

Dry silage has been made by drying the corn before putting it into the silo, but the results were not satisfactory, as it had become mouldy and its feeding value not good.

Silage is generally fed to horses in the Western States, along with the usual rations of bran and oats. Except when working hard little else besides the silage is given.

Sheep do well when fed on silage, with one half a pound of mixture of three parts bran and one of corn meal each per day. The wool and mutton are quite equal to that nourished on dry fodder.

Hogs do not relish silage so well, except when it contains a large amount of ears of corn which they will search out but leave the other portions unconsumed. It would appear that ordinary corn silage is not satisfactory for hogs. But I have strong hopes of clover for this purpose.

Hens seem to relish corn silage, and it greatly promotes laying.

Costs.—Let us suppose it costs $12.00 per ton to produce timothy hay and that an acre will yield 3,000 pounds or 2,595 pounds of dry matter per acre,

worth $18.00, then we can form a table showing the cost of production as follows:

——	Yield in lbs. per acre.	Dry Matter lbs. per acre.	Value per acre.
Timothy hay	3000	2595	$18 00
Listed	19705	4049.5	29 15
Drills	24555	5291.6	35 74
Hills	20610	4431.3	30 08
Planted	18195	4099.3	27 88
Broadcast, Harrowed	17065	3488	21 64
Broadcast	14535	3196	19 72

Thus the relative cost of hay and silage is timothy hay $12.00 per ton. Silage $1.90 per ton, and 2 pounds of well cured silage are equal in feeding value to 1 pound timothy hay; some say 3 to 1.

One acre of hay, yielding 1½ tons, worth $18.00, will supply 100 rations at 30 pounds per day, or 120 rations at 25 pounds per day.

One acre of silage yielding 13¾ tons, worth $26.00 will supply 458 rations at 60 pounds per day or 550 rations at 50 pounds per day, 305 at 90 pounds and 366 at 75 pounds.

The average cost for filling one silo, which includes the entire expense from the cutting of the corn in the field to the close of the silo not taking into the account the use of teams and machinery, was 53 cents per ton. The other two make the average cost, exclusive of the use of teams and machinery, about 40 cents per ton.

These expense accounts were kept by intelligent, practical, and conservative men, with several years of experience with the silo, and their accuracy need not be called in question. Taking the highest figures, viz., 40 cents per ton, as the cost of harvesting and ensiling, let us ascertain the cost of producing a crop of ensilage corn ready for the harvest.

I herewith give the estimated cost of producing 10 acres of ensilage corn, which I think any practical corn raiser will admit is a liberal one, as the cost is the same as that of an ordinary corn crop, with perhaps the exception of the cost of one ploughing in favor of the ensilage. In this estimate I take no account of the use of teams and machinery, as these items are usually omitted by the farmer when estimating the cost of producing a crop:

1st.	Fertilizing	$20 00
2nd.	Breaking 10 acres, 6 days at $1 per day	6 00
3rd.	Preparing ground and seeding, 6 days at $1	6 00
4th.	Seed for 10 acres at 50 cents per acre	5 00
5th.	Cultivating ten acres—4 times with double ploughs	8 00
	Cost of 10 acres of ensilage	$45 00

At 20 tons to the acre, which is only a fair average yield, we have the cost to produce one ton of ensilage at 20¼ cents; add to this the cost of harvesting

and ensiling 40 cents and we have the cost of producing, harvesting and ensiling one ton of ensilage corn at 60¼ cents. In this estimate it will be observed I have taken no account of the use of teams and machinery, assuming that the farmer of necessity keeps them for general farm work whether he raises ensilage corn or not. If the use of teams and machines, interest at 6 per cent. on the value of the land and cost of the silo, we have the following, which should be the market value of silage, as every item of labor as well as use of capital employed is paid in full:

1.	Fertiziling 10 acres	$20 00
2.	Breaking 10 acres at $1.75 per acre	17 50
3.	Preparing ground and seeding 10 acres at $1.75 per acre	17 50
4.	Seed for 10 acres at 50 cents per acre	5 00
5.	Cultivating 10 acres 4 times at 50 cents per acre	20 00
6.	Ensiling 10 acres at 60 cents per ton, 50 per cent. add for the team	120 00
7.	Interest at 6 per cent. on 10 acres at $60 per acre, $600	36 00
8.	Interest at 6 per cent. on cost of silo, $200	12 00
9.	Use of machinery	10 00
	Total cost of 200 tons of silage	$258 00
	Average cost per ton	1 29

Silos.—The silo, as formerly employed in modern agriculture, consisted of an excavation in the earth, usually in an elongated form, into which green herbage was placed in its succulent condition and then covered with earth to exclude air. The pit was dug in some dry locality into which water would not penetrate, and the vegetable matter laid upon bare earth, but protected from above with boards or other means for preventing the dirt to be thrown over it from mixing with the contents of the silo, and the whole was then covered with a deep layer of earth. In this situation the vegetation is preserved from putrefaction or decay from three to six months or more, and apparently in a condition but little changed from what it was when first buried.

This form of silo has been largely in use in Europe, especially in France and Austria, for many years, for preserving for the winter food of domestic animals, the tops and pulp of beets from which sugar had been made, and also green clover, stalks of maize and various other vegetable productions not easily desiccated.

In the United States silos having tight walls, with rare exceptions are only used. Different materials and a variety of modes of construction are employed. Some are made with thick walls of solid masonry; others laid up dry, and pointed inside and out. Some are made of brick or wood, but more are probably made of concrete than any other material. It has special advantages for the purpose. It makes an air tight wall; is durable, not being affected by frost or water; is a poor conductor of heat, is cheap, and readily constructed without skilled labor.

Silos are preferably located at the side of the barn in which their contents are to be fed, the bottom being on a level with the bottom of the stable, for convenience in feeding, a door opening from the bottom of the silo, or each of its compartments, to the stable, for conveying food to the stock. The necessary covering for protection against wet is easily made in such a location. Deep silos preserve their contents best, and are more economical in covering and in weighing than shallow ones. In the construction of silos it is a matter of great importance to have the opposite sides exactly parallel, and the surface as smooth

as possible, so that the covering in settling shall neither crowd to prevent going down without obstruction, nor leave cracks for air to work in. For the same reason it is also important that the walls should be so thick and firm as not to spring, either in or out.

Space is best economized by building as nearly square as convenience will allow, since the same surface of wall in a square form will inclose more space than in a parallelogram; and experience has proved that it is better to divide a silo into compartments by partitions, sixteen feet apart, rather than to have all the space in one room so large as to make the covering unwieldly, and to cause a needlessly large surface to be exposed to the air when feeding. A silo divided into compartments will require forty-four feet less length of wall, and expose but one-third the amount of surface when feeding, as arranged. By filling one apartment at a time, injury will be avoided by keeping open too long.

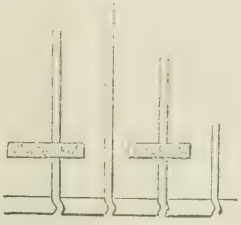
Fifty cubic feet will contain rather more than a ton, so that a silo to hold one hundred tons might be 15 x 15 feet and thirty feet high; extra space being necessary, as it is impossible to fill a silo so as to have it more than three-fourths full, when settled.

The dimensions for a fifty ton silo might be 12 x 15 x 16 feet, a twenty-five ton silo 12 x 12 x 12 feet.

Though silos have been generally constructed below ground, and very often still are, it is by no means necessary to build them so, nor is it advisable they should be so. They can be made above the surface as well as below it, by using double walls, as for the preservation of ice, but one of the walls, at least, should be airtight to guard against the percolation of air through whatever is used to fill the space between the walls, and all should be frost proof.

To effect the destruction of organic matter three things are necessary; a temperature at which changes can be carried on; free oxygen, to produce new combinations; and moisture, as a medium for it to work through. If either one of these essentials is absent destruction would be prevented. It would be exceedingly difficult, either to maintain a temperature so low, or to remove so much moisture from succulent vegetation, as to prevent destruction. The most available resort is to exclude the free oxygen of the air. In building a silo the chief effort of the builder should therefore be to secure the most perfect exclusion of air possible.

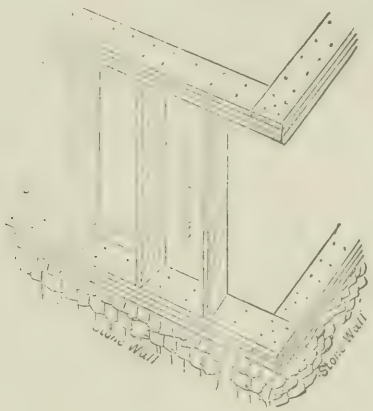
A number of Canadian farmers have already built stone foundations under their barns, the foundation also forming the outside walls of their stables; thus I will describe a plan that I have followed in my building.



The stone wall is nine feet high, on top of which a sill of planks is bedded 14-foot planks, 2 in. x 10 in., are placed vertically 2½ feet apart, secured safely at the bottom and top against lateral pressure by being mortised and toe-nailed into sills made of planks. cross-lapped at the corners.

On the inside of the studs I had inch lumber nailed horizontally across the studding, then a covering of tar paper, with the edges lapping four inches, were tacked on. Over this was cedar lumber, planed and tongued and grooved, nailed on vertically. This afterwards received a coating of hot coal tar and resin. Between the inch lumber, nailed on the studding, and the stone wall was filled with sawdust. Above the sills of the stone wall the studding had tar paper and inch lumber nailed on.

The covering is sound two-inch plank, grooved together in sections two and a half to three feet wide, for convenience in handling, and long enough to reach across the sills. The sections are also joined with grooves and tongues, making the whole air-tight. The sections will come apart easily, and are very convenient for removing one at a time when filling the silo. Tarred paper is tacked over this after filling, and some straw thrown over the top of that.



A door 4 feet high by 3 feet is made of the ice-house pattern, and hung on hidges to the side of the silo, which is used when feeding. In making the door a space between two studs may be left unboarded, or may be sawn out flush with their sides. Cleats may then be nailed on, and the short boards fitted in. Care must be taken to so place strips of tar paper that they will make the joints at both sides of the door air-tight.

There is no floor, as the earth is high and dry, but if it were not so I would use concrete or some such material.

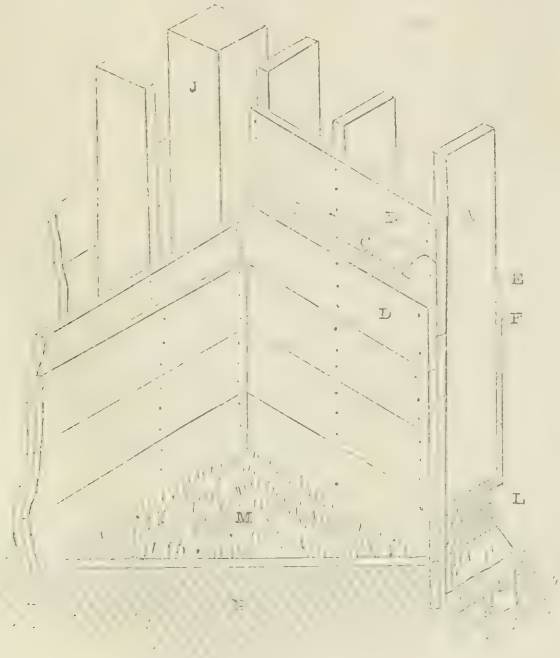
Thus protected the contents will remain sound for an indefinite time. I know of no better plan for a silo than that I have followed, and would recommend others intending to build to give the plan their consideration.

Conclusion.—It is no longer a question whether corn fodder can be easily and safely preserved in a silo. The first question, then, to be answered is, do cows relish silage, and will they eat it in sufficient quantity to warrant its use? To this query our reply is most positively and firmly yes. No feed offered cattle during the winter, except possibly roots, pleases them so well, and this strong liking must count most favorably for this kind of feed. Every dairyman of experience knows how important it is to satisfy the appetite of his cows, and well made silage asks no favors in this particular.

The second point to be raised is, can it be fed in quantities sufficient to maintain a good flow of milk and give at least an average butter production? Yes! tests given on page 50 are conclusive.

So far as they go these results may be considered as showing that ensilage is favorable to a continuance of the milk flow, and that when changing from dry fodder to silage one may reasonably expect an increased butter yield for some little time after the change.

The time of drying up with a cow may be hastened or delayed by the kind of feed and care given her.



The third point may be stated thus: Can we store more feed in the shape of silage in a given space than in the shape of hay or dry fodder? The expense for building a silo and a barn for storing hay does not materially differ. With large silos it is probable that nearly twice as much dry matter can be stored in a given space in the shape of silage as in the shape of hay in the mow. This point is decidedly in favor of the silo and ensilage and is quite contrary to the assertion made at different times that less food can be stored in the silo than in the barn. I do not think fodder-corn can be stored more closely than hay, and certainly there is great risk to run from its heating when put in the barn in compact form.

In estimating the contents of a mow of hay from 300 to 500 cubic feet are allowed for each ton of hay, 400 cubic feet being the average space required to contain one ton of well-pressed hay. Assuming the latter figure, we find that in a mow of hay each cubic foot of space contains five pounds of hay; but hay is only 85 per cent. dry matter, which gives 4.25 pounds of dry matter in a cubic foot in hay against from 7.26 to 7.95 in ensilage.

Four cows in 21 days drank 2,376 lbs. of water when fed silage, while the same cows in the same length of time on dry fodder drank 5,235 lbs. This is 28 lbs. per cow per day of water drank for those fed silage, and over 62 lbs. per cow per day for those fed fodder.

Some feeders of silage claim that indirectly we can take more out of a silo than we put in. That in the process of preserving, the silage having been brought to a heat of from 125° to 130° the same chemical changes go on as in the first stages of digestion after the food is taken into the stomach of the animal, hence, the silo having performed a part of the work otherwise assigned to the digestive organs, there is such a saving of vital energy as to make the food value of the plant greater after having gone through these chemical changes, than before it entered the silo.

The fifth point is, are corn stalks from which the leaves have been stripped of any value? It is very certain that the coarse stalks have a considerable feeding value if they can only be easily masticated by the cows.

My sixth point is, can a ton of dry matter be handled in the shape of silage both in curing and in feeding out as cheaply as it can in the shape of dried fodder. Yes.

Thomas Shaw, Professor of Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, has issued a bulletin on the growth of green fodders as follows:—The attention of the farmers of the Dominion has never been sufficiently drawn to the great advantages that flow from the growth of an abundant supply of green food for the stock of the farm. In this climate of short and oftentimes dry summers and of stern winters, which forever forbid the successful growth of permanent pastures of the European order and on the European plan, it will doubtless prove in the future the great resource of the farmer who is bent upon sustaining the fertility of his land, through that best of all sources, stock-keeping. Some of its advantages are:—

1. It effects a saving of land to the extent of enabling the farmer with but 50 acres to raise more beef, mutton, milk, butter, or cheese than the one with 100 acres who pays no attention to the growth of green fodders.

2. It effects a great saving in fences, one of the largest items of outlay on a farm.

3. It secures a marked saving in food and of animal muscle, in their not having to search for it.

4. It increases the quantity and quality of the manure to the extent of at least one-half of all that is made during the pasturing season.

5. Its effects upon the health and condition of the animal are beneficial, since the supply of food is uniform and sufficient, and they are free from annoyance, worry, and exposure.

6. It greatly increases the quantity and quality of the milk, butter, and beef product.

7. It very much enhances in the aggregate the fertility of the soil.

8. It largely obviates the necessity of summer fallowing through its antagonism to weed growth.

9. It would prove a boon to the cotter, whose one cow must needs pasture on the highway.

10. In conjunction with the silo it provides green food for the stock all the year, hence every farmer in the province alive to his own best interests will grow a greater or smaller proportion of green fodder every year.

CHRISTOPHER REDPATH NOTMAN, V.S,

THE ADVANTAGES OF ROTATION OF CROPS AS COMPARED TO THE EVILS OF OVER-CROPPING.

To which was awarded the First Prize.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

Of all the varied and important questions pertaining to practical and scientific agriculture there is not one of more vital interest to the Canadian, or in fact to the agriculturists of any country, than that of a proper rotation of crops.

Upon the observance or non-observance of the principles that underlie a proper rotation in cropping may be said to hinge, ultimately, the success or failure of agricultural husbandry. The benefits arising from an orderly succession of various kinds of crops were no doubt recognized by tillers of the soil many centuries ago. As high an authority as Professor Rodgers, of Oxford University, informs us that a system of crop rotation was pretty generally adopted throughout England as far back as the 13th century. Mr. R. B. Morrier gives even greater antiquity to this system of husbandry by crediting the Teutonic freeman with its adoption, even as far back as the first century.

How the idea of a rotation in the production of a diversity of crops first originated may be readily inferred from the fact, patent to any close observer, that where a continuous production of any particular kind of crop, for even a few years, on the same land is practiced the evil effects would doubtless be most evident in the deterioration of each succeeding crop.

In many of our most fertile districts the evil effects consequent upon the suicidal practice of over-cropping are so seriously felt that we frequently hear the remark made in reference to farms treated in that way that they are "run down," "worn out," "impoverished," and "so exhausted as to be unreliable for further cropping." That which was naturally *good* land has been rendered as unproductive and unprofitable as that which was naturally *poor*; and yet how few there are, comparatively, who understand what exhaustion implies much less explain either how it takes place or by what means it can be remedied.

The relation existing between the various chemical properties of the different kinds of soils, and the relative proportion of each of the fertilizing constituents that is necessary to the healthy growth and proper development of the various kinds of crops produced, is so intimate and of such vital importance that a disregard to that relationship must inevitably terminate ruinously to the one practicing it.

The measure of success attending the efforts of the agriculturist is determined by his ability to produce the largest possible supply from the land at the smallest cost to himself and with the least possible injury to the soil.

In order to a proper and intelligent discussion of this most important and intricate subject, showing how these conditions to success may be met, a technical knowledge of agricultural chemistry, in its varied departments, is, perhaps, not less necessary than a practical experience in agricultural husbandry; as all farming operations relative to the treatment of the soil and the crops intended to be produced thereon must be conducted, as nearly as possible, in harmony with certain fixed principles or laws of nature in order to secure to the husbandman the best results. Not that we deem it absolutely essential that all farmers must needs go through a course of study in scientific agriculture in order to be successful, but undoubtedly they should, if possible, have a general knowledge of the principles involved and know why certain results invariably follow a specific treatment of the soil, or why the growing of various kinds of crops on different kinds of soils give certain returns. Many of our most successful farmers are

men who have had but limited educational advantages, but being close observers and possessing strong natural inherent shrewdness they have learned what methods to adopt in order to the production of paying crops. But it takes many years of close application and shrewd, careful observation and then, at best, their knowledge is but limited to a few of the fundamental principles bearing directly upon their own locality and the nature of the crops produced, and that without being able. in many instances, to give the reasons for causes and effects as related to theis own practical experience.

So in the discussion of this subject it opens up before us a vast field for careful study, the one which above all others calls for the thoughtful attention of the agriculturist, of this or any country, devoted to agricultural pursuits and, as we have intimated, one regarding which there is unquestionably much need for enlightenment.

In our treatment of this subject we shall consider it from two aspects, viz., first from a *scientific* and secondly from a *practical* standpoint.

Scientific Standpoint.

In order to a proper adaption of the crop to the soil it is necessary (*a*) to know somewhat of the *composition* and *fertility* of soils, which latter involves a knowledge of the relative proportion in which the various chemical properties exist in the soil; (*b*) to know what chemical properties and the relative proportion of each that enters into the composition of the various kinds of crops intended to be produced; (*c*) to also have a knowledge of plant life and the physical conditions necessary to a healthy growth, embracing a knowledge of the chemical properties of the air and their effect upon the growth of different kinds of plants.

From chemical analysis all soils are found to consist of two properties known as *organic* and *inorganic*, the former being derived from the decay of vegetable and animal matter, and the latter from the crumbling of rocks that has taken place in the formation of the earth's surface. These properties are again composed of various substances all of which, with one or two exceptions, are essential to plant growth; but the amount and percentage of each of those constituents varies with different soils, and also in the same soils under different treatments.

The organic properties, as observed, consist of decayed vegetable and animal matter and is found to exist in all soils to a greater or less degree, but it embraces a very small percentage of the fertilizing properties of the soil, ranging in fertile soils from five to ten per cent. It is through the accumulation of organic or vegetable matter in soils that they become rich in nitrogen in a state of combination available as plant food. But it must be borne in mind that the air is the *original* source from whence the soils derive their organic matter and nitrogen in the first place, and also that through the slow process of decomposition these constitutents are again restored to the air or converted into water and nitric acid.

The inorganic or mineral constituents, on the other hand, form a large percentage of the soil, but varying, of course, according to the *composition* and *quality* of the soil. These constituents correspond exactly with the ash of all plants, showing conclusively that they are all, with the exception of aluminum, necessary to a proper growth of plant life.

We herewith give the mineral constituents of soils, which are as follows:—

Potash,	Lime,	Silica,
Soda,	Phosphorus Pentoxide,	Chlorine,
Magnesia,	Sulphur Teroxide,	Ferric Oxide,
	and Aluminum.	

As remarked, these are all necessary to plant growth, with the exception of aluminum. But it is not sufficient to ensure a healthy plant growth to know that these materials exist in the soil, but they must exist in a *proper proportion,* and not only so, but they must also be in a condition rendering them *available* as plant food; that is to say, that although the mineral constitutents of soils constitute from 75 to 85 per cent. and in some instances even more of the soil, strange as it may appear, there is only from one to three per cent. available as plant food at any one time; but, as one authority puts it "although the percentage is small relatively it is very considerable positively, amounting to from one to three tons per acre of ten inches in depth. But while the amount available for plant food at any one time seems so small proportionately an immense store exists in most soils in a dormant condition, which through proper cultivation and cropping and by exposure to the disintergrating solvent influences of heat, frost, air and moisture is thereby dissolved and rendered available for successive cropping. We would also observe here that the properties most valuable and hence most essential to plant growth are those which occur in *least* quantities in the soil, and it is for this reason that potash and phosphoric acid are so highly valued as applications for land.

As the fertility of the soil depends on the *minimum* of the essential ingredients and not the *maximum* of the others, any system of cropping that draws excessively on any one or more of the fertilizing elements essential to plant growth is termed *over-cropping*, and a continuance of that system will most assuredly result in the reducing of the land to a state of sterility.

But, as we observed, the chemical properties of soils differ and the proportion of each also varies in different soils; but the *relative* proportion of those chemical constitutents necessary to plant growth also varies with the different kinds of crops to be produced.

Therefore upon a proper understanding of the relationship that exists between the chemical constituents of the various kinds of crops intended to be raised, and the extent to which the soil is fitted to supply those fertilizing elements, is the condition upon which the advantages of rotation of crops as compared to the evils of over-cropping is truly based.

To make this more clear we give the following statement, by Playfair, showing the inorganic or mineral constituents removed from an acre of land by a stated crop of wheat, turnips and clover, three of the crops most generally grown by Ontario farmers, and for that reason will serve as an illustration as well as any we can take:—

	Wheat.		Turnips.		Clover.
	25 Bushels.	3,000 lbs. of straw.	20 tons roots.	6 tons tops.	2 tons of hay.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Potash	7.49	18.21	125.73	75.95	52
Soda	.97	.90	22.98	16.23	7
Magnesia	3.07	4.11	12.27	9.27	35
Lime	.85	9.34	37.87	69.81	111
Phosphoric Acid	11.47	8.15	31.11	27.87	20
Sulphuric Acid	.08	5.82	42.26	36.56	13
Silica	.84	101.82	11.66	2.58	10
Peroxide of Iron	.20	1.32	3.71	2.58	3
Common Salt	.03	.33	28.69	38.15	8
Carbonic Acid	....	....	21.71	21.00	..
	25	150	340	300	259

While that table or statement may not be absolutely correct for all localities and under all circumstances, we may confidently take it as being fairly representative of the mineral constituents removed from the soil by these crops. Now we do not expect these figures will be remembered, but they explain certain general facts which should ever be borne in mind.

In the first place we observe different parts of the same plant require different quantities and kinds of plant food, as for instance, the potash in the grain of wheat is about 7½ lbs., and in the straw 18 1-5 lbs. for each acre giving a yield of 25 bushels of grain.

We also note that for less than 1 lb. of silica required in the production of the grain, there is over 100 lbs. found in the straw. It will also be seen that the total amount of inorganic or mineral properties removed by the wheat is only 25 lbs., while that taken by the straw is 150 lbs.

At first thought this seems improbable, but it is accounted for in that the grain of wheat draws largely from the *organic* constituents of soils, such as starch, gum, sugar, cellulose, etc.

Again, if we compare the different crops, we find that turnips remove nearly eight times as much, and clover twice as much potash from the soil as wheat. Also while a crop of wheat requires only about 2 lbs. of soda, turnips need nearly 40 lbs., and clover 7 lbs. On the other hand we observe further, that while wheat including straws requires 185 lbs. of silica, turnips only need a little over 13 lbs., and clover 10 lbs.

So we might multiply comparisons with other crops, as for instance, the grain of oats requires nearly twice as much potash and five times as much lime as wheat, and the grain of barley takes 26 times as much silica as an equivalent crop of wheat, the silica in the latter going to the straw, but in the former to the chaff or hull covering the grain.

These illustrations and comparisons clearly show that a succession of crops that require a larger percentage of any one or more of the fertilising properties than the soil contains, must very soon exhaust the soil of those constituents. It is also equally clear, that as different crops require different percentages of nourishment, a system of rotation that calls for a removal from the soil of the fertilising elements as nearly as possible in proportion as they exist in the soil, is the only one that can be adopted with safety for any length of time. And further, as we have already observed, that there is only from 1 to 3 per cent. of the mineral constituents of the soil available as plant food at any one time, any method of cropping that tends towards rendering dormant plant food *active*, demands a first consideration. The benefits resulting from a rotation of crops as opposed to the constant growing of any one kind of crop in this respect, are manifest to any thoughtful mind.

This is clearly demonstrated by the raising of a hoe crop, which through the constant tilling, loosening and stirring of the soil leaves it open and porous, and as a sponge acts towards water, so it acts towards the air, sucking it in and extracting therefrom as it passes through the pores of the soil, carbonic acid, nitrogen, and other chemical constituents essential to plant life. And further, by the free admittance of oxygen into the soil, a more complete and rapid decay of vegetable matter takes place, resulting in the evolution of carbon dioxide and ammonia, both of which are valuable fertilisers. And again, through the free action of the air and a more complete decomposition of vegetable matter, the aeration of the soil is facilitated, rendering it sweeter by the removal of sour and acrid acids, that are injurious to plant growth. The improvements thus affected allows the

roots to strike down deeper, and extract nourishment from the subsoil for the growing plants.

And so the production of a cultivated crop necessitates such treatment, that the soil is producing a crop and at the same time is being enriched for further cropping. Again, in the production of a crop of clover the principle holds good, but rather in a different way.

The roots of clover being long, large and fibrous, they extract from the subsoil potash and nitrogen to a large extent, besides other valuable ingredients, and after supplying the crop to be removed, the roots remaining in the ground still retain a very large amount of those properties most valuable and most essential to plant growth, and as soon as the ground is plowed those roots will decay, liberating the fertilising elements, and leaving them in the best possible condition for succeeding crops to feed thereon. In addition to the direct benefits just referred to following the decay of the roots, there is a *free access of air* during the growth of the clover as well as in the decomposition of the roots, improving the quality and texture of the soil as we have just referred to above. It will thus be seen that some crops may be grown, and at the same time be helpful in liberating the dormant constituents of soils, and thereby rendering it available for plant food.

The habits of growth with different crops argue in favor of a rotation of crops. This is seen in that all crops vary more or less in their manner of searching for and appropriating to themselves, the food necessary to their growth.

Some of our crops are termed "deep rooted," and others "shallow rooted." Crops like peas or barley which draw their nourishment from the surface soil, are better suited to precede a crop of wheat than would oats, it being rather a deep rooted crop like wheat.

Sir J. B. Lawes, an eminent English scientist, experimented with wheat and barley, by planting the seed in pots. The result of his experiments is given as follows:

"While only one fibre of barley found its way through the bottom of the pot, the wheat threw out such a mass of ramifications, that the whole surface of the dish in which the pot rested was covered with a thick net-work of roots, as also was the bottom, and to a great extent the sides of the inside of the pot itself. The barley roots were congregated nearer the surface, and were more sparingly developed."

The information thus obtained clearly demonstrates the advantages of sowing deep and shallow rooted crops alternately as far as practicable, giving the soil time for recuperation, instead of a continuous cropping with the same kind of crop, which draws the same nourishment from the soil, and in the same way year by year. Another advantage resulting from a rotation of crops, is seen in that some crops are specially suited to precede others, because of their *physical or mechanical action on the soil, whereby the physical character of the soil is altered and improved.* Notably in this respect is clover or meadow land.

When the sod is plowed under the process of decomposition that goes on, not only renders plant food existing in the roots and sod itself available, as we have already shown, but it also acts as a *solvent* and *preparer* of plant food, hitherto lying in a dormant condition in the soil. The benefits accruing in this connection are particularly manifest on heavy or clay soils, whereby they are rendered more open, and through the free percolation of water, and admittance of air, are brought into a much better condition for cultivation and further croppping.

On sandy soils the benefits are perhaps not less important, in that the decayed vegetable products besides enriching the soil, tends also to give it more consistency. Again, while the decay of vegetable matter is going on, there is a heat generated, which facilitates the growth of any crop that may be sown thereon. This is clearly observed in the growth of corn or peas on a sod plowed under, as compared to stubble or bare land. A clover sod is also known to be admirably suited to precede fall wheat. This is due in a large measure no doubt to clover roots being rich in nitrogen, ammonia, potash, etc., which on their decay is appropriated by the roots of the wheat, but undoubtedly there is also a warmth of soil generated, that is favorable to a large healthy growth of the wheat plant.

Another consideration under the head of *physical action*, is the *better natural drainage* to the soil that is favored by the frequent plowing under of a sod, in that it keeps the land more open, allowing any excess of water to drain off the more readily.

A rotation of crops is advisable, inasmuch as some crops differ largely in their *capability of self supply.*

Some crops draw largely from the air for nourishment, while others seek for food in the soil almost exclusively. Large leafed crops, such as peas, corn, clover, etc., are known to extract nitrogen, carbonic acid and ammonia, from the air, and for that reason should precede or follow crops that depend solely on the soil for nourishment.

A system of crop rotation is again advisable, in that *it presupposes or renders necessary the keeping of a sufficient quantity of stock to consume the coarse feeds produced on the farm.* Any attempt at farming, without keeping stock to convert the fodders and coarse feeds into the various live stock products, and have the manure to return again to the land, will soon result in the impoverishment of the soil, and bankruptcy to the one who attempts it.

But some one may say, that over-cropping does not necessarily imply that stock cannot be kept. In answer, we hold that if it does not follow that no stock can be kept, it emphatically renders the keeping of *far less* stock, and what is kept is done so at a decided disadvantage. It is an admitted fact that all stock require a variety of feeding stuffs, just as much as plants require a variety of food. If grain is grown exclusively, it is impossible to winter stock profitably on the straw and grain that comes therefrom. If roots are raised, they cannot be fed profitably except in conjunction with straw or fodders, and if hay is grown, grain of some kind or roots is necessary to produce fat.

Hence if the rotation of crops rendered the keeping of more stock a *necessity*, it would be a strong argument in its favor, but there is a more positive benefit in that it makes it *possible* to keep a great *deal more*, to keep them *better*, and also at a much *less expense proportionately.*

So in the keeping of stock and converting the feed into money on the farm, there is a strong argument in favor of a system of rotation. But that is not all, there is also a reflex advantage or benefit resulting therefrom, in that the crops being fed largely on the farm, the manure product is still on hand as stock in trade, to be again returned to the soil, and thus help towards the production of further crops.

The advantages of a rotation of crops are again evident in that it favors the *utilization of the manure product* of the farm with the least possible waste.

As the chemical constituents natural to soils go to produce plant life, so also do those fertilising properties, especially the mineral, enter into the composition of the manure with but little variation proportionately, to that in which they existed

in the crops. So on the same principle that the production of a variety of crops has been demonstrated as essential to the proper utilization of the chemical constituents of soils, so also does it hold good with reference to a proper and economical utilization of natural or barnyard manure.

We have thus far devoted our attention mainly to show the advantages arising from a rotation of crops, because of the relation existing between plant life and the necessary fertilizing elements that enter into the composition of crops, and also attendant conditions and influences, by which soils and crops are affected.

We will now devote a short space to observe some of the *evils* consequent upon the practice of overcropping. These are of course the *converse* of the advantages of a proper system of cropping, and have been made clear in many ways in the foregoing pages.

But there are evils peculiar to overcropping, some of which we will endeavor to show.

In our treatment of the subject thus far, we have accorded clover a very high position as a desirable crop to raise in a proper system of rotation. So much so in fact that it might be argued by some if clover is so desirable a crop to raise, why not grow it more fully, or even exclusively?

We answer there are objections just as serious as to the continuous production of any other kind of crop.

In the first place, clover is for the most part an annual crop. That is, the second crop from the one seeding would not pay were it not for the timothy that is sown and supplants the clover in the second crop. Hence to grow clover at all, somewhat of a system of rotation must be adopted.

But in the growing of clover, as well as any other crop, but even to a greater extent, there is an unusual drain upon the soil in a manner peculiar to clover, and also of chemical properties, that are of the most valuable nature, and yet are not very abundant in the soil. Practical experience has demonstrated clearly that the teachings of science on this subject are correct, inasmuch as the practice of growing clover too frequently on the same soil, has given rise to the expression used in reference to certain soils or farms, that they are "clover sick."

Being a deep rooted plant its nourishment is largely derived from the subsoil, which at best is not rich in *available* plant food. Yet by allowing a reasonable lapse of time between the production of deep rooted crops requiring the same kinds of plant food, through the chemical action of air, frost, rain, etc., dormant matter is released and deep rooted crops may again be grown with profit.

Again, the same arguments hold good in regard to the raising of turnips. If they were grown but a few times in succession on the same soil, there would be such a drain on the potash that each succeeding crop would be perceptibly poorer than the former one, and it is very doubtful if the third crop, even on naturally good land would pay for the labor bestowed in raising them unless some manure rich in potash were applied to supply the lack. And furthermore if the soil became exhausted of any *one* of the ingredients necessary to plant growth, the expense of supplying that *one* fertilizing element would be infinitely more relatively than to supply a variety of the ingredients necessary to plant growth. The source from whence the farmers of Ontario derive the supply of manure necessary to keep up the fertility of the soil, is that made through the consumption of the coarse feeds of various kinds grown on the farm. The manure thus made, like the crops grown, has not a superabundance of any one kind of the fertilizing constituents, nor can it be handled in a way to make it otherwise to any considerable extent.

Hence, if a farmer wanted more than a usual amount of, say, potash for any one field it could not be supplied from the barnyard without putting on at the same time an *over-supply* of some of the other chemical constituents. If that plan were adopted those ingredients that were not required in the soil would in a large measure be lost. And that would not be the only evil, for an over-supply of some properties is just as much to be guarded against as an insufficient supply. For instance, if an excessive amount of nitrogen or ammonia prevails in the soil, the crops will grow too soft, and luxuriant in the straw, and thereby be subject to rust and mildew, or lodge, and in consequence thereof yield but a light and indifferent sample of grain. If artificial fertilizers were resorted to, to any considerable extent, the expense would be so great as to be a standing menace to the farmer who through is folly in over-cropping, rendered such an expedient necessary. The question that naturally presents itself here is: What system of rotation is the *best* to adopt? Our reply is that no fixed order of rotation can be laid down as the one that should be followed under all circumstances, and in all localities, without reference to the nature and quality of the soil, the kinds and quantity of stock kept, distance from markets and many other considerations that must be weighed in the balances of a calm discriminating judgment.

The rotation generally known as the "Norfolk, or four-course system" has long been in vogue in England, but for the Canadian agriculturists it is far too *short* to obtain favor here. It is as follows:—(1) Clover or mixed grasses, (2) wheat or oats, (3) roots of various kinds, and (4) barley and re-seed. The objections are that it does not provide for, or admit of growing as many kinds of crops as are found desirable to raise here. Besides, not admitting of sufficient variety, it is very difficult to adhere to for any length of time without in a measure impoverishing the soil.

One that to our mind might be laid down as suited to our soils, climate and methods of farming generally, and might almost be made of universal application or taken as a basis to work from, and modified slightly to suit different soils and conditions would be the following:—(1) Clover, (2) peas, (3) fall wheat, (4) oats, (5) roots, and (6) barley or spring wheat and re-seed to meadow. The clover sod plowed under is undoubtedly the best possible ground upon which to raise a crop of peas, as more than any other cereal (unless barley), they need dry warm soil to facilitate a vigorous rapid growth. Where available, we would recommend applying a coat of manure before ploughing the sod under. The manure thus put on would, through the heat generated in the decomposition that would take place, facilitate the growth of the pea crop, and at the same time becoming incorporated in the soil pretty thoroughly would be in excellent condition for the succeeding crop, fall wheat, to utilize at once and with the least possible waste. Besides, the decayed sod and manure together would put the ground in a very mellow and porous condition just such as wheat most requires. Again, peas being a shallow rooted crop, they would be in order after clover a deep rooted plant. And so also would wheat for the same reason be in order, it being deep rooted, the opposite from peas.

The next crop in the rotation is oats. But some may object on the ground of its being a deep feeder, and should not succeed wheat. To a certain extent it is true, though oats may be said to occupy rather an intermediate position in this regard. But as oats require plant food that is quite dissimilar from that which a crop of wheat draws largely from, it is quite in order to come after wheat. In our experience, ground that is in a fit condition to produce a good crop of wheat, may always be depended upon to give a good crop of oats the following year.

Roots succeed next in the rotation. The ground by this time will be in need of a cleaning crop, which is favored by the growing of turnips, mangolds, corn, etc. A liberal application of manure should always be made to ground intended for roots. They are an expensive crop to raise, and being of rapid growth they need rich soil in order to return a profitable crop. Following the roots, comes barley or spring wheat. Barley as a rule succeeds best, as the roots have removed very little from the soil requisite to the growth of barley. It is also a shallow feeder, and properly succeeds roots. The ground being also clean and mellow, it is in excellent condition for seeding down again with grass seeds.

If summer fallowing be adopted it could take the place in a measure of the root crops for cleaning the land, while a slight variation might be made, to furnish land sufficient to devote to roots. And again, if it were thought desirable to seed to clover more frequently, we would by all means advocate seeding down the land intended for root crops, or for summer fallowing, as by the time it would be necessary to work the land in the spring, the clover would be far enough advanced to be of infinitely more value as a fertilizer than what it cost for seed and labor of sowing.

We will now proceed to consider some of the

Practical Advantages

resulting from a system of rotation as compared to the evils of over-cropping.

A system of rotation favors a *better division of the labor*. The question of farm labor is one of such paramount importance that all the operations connected with the management and working of the farm must be conducted with a due regard thereto. A rotation of crops calls for a more equal distribution of the labor over the whole year and as a natural consequence the husbandman is enabled to till the soil infinitely better and more economically than where the farm is devoted mainly to the production of any one kind of crop. For instance, if a farmer had 100 acres to put under crop each year, and he devoted say 40 acres to spring grain, 10 acres to a hoe crop, and 25 acres each to meadow and fall wheat, there would not be a time, from early spring to late in the fall when tilling operations could not be carried on. If the ground intended for spring crops were plowed in the fall, as it should be, there would be ample time for getting in the spring crop without the employment of any extra help. As soon as the spring crop is in, the preparation of the ground for roots would need to be attended to, and by the time that would be completed or very soon after, the clover crop would be ready to take off, giving opportunity, if so desired, for plowing and getting in order ground that would be admirably suited for fall wheat. On the other hand, should a farmer raise say spring wheat, oats, barley or any spring grain, exclusively, owing to the shortness of our seasons, and the necessity for getting the grain sown as quickly as possible after the ground becomes in a fit condition for seeding, it would simply be impossible to till the ground as it should be, without keeping more horses and employing more help, than would be sufficient under a system of mixed husbandary. The same idea also holds goods, should fall wheat be the crop raised. From the time our crop is removed until it would be necessary to re-sow, the time would be so limited that the land could not be worked sufficiently, (even though other conditions were favorable) to ensure anything like a remunerative crop. Of all crops raised, there is none that calls for a more thorough tillage of the soil prior to seeding time than fall wheat. The ground being almost invariably dry and hard then, it needs to be thoroughly worked and pulverized to be in a fit condition to absorb the

moisture from the atmosphere, as well as retain any that may come from dews or an occasional shower. And further, owing to the severity of our winters, and succeeding spring frosts on fall wheat, it is absolutely essential that the plant obtains a good healthy growth in the fall in order to withstand the trying ordeal through which it must inevitably pass. In order to this end moisture alone will not suffice, even with our best soils, but suitable plant food must be in the best possible available condition. But as we have shown that has been rendered utterly impracticable, as scarcely any time has been allowed for the recuperation of the soil, after the drain that has just been made on it.

So also in regard to the harvesting of the crop. If a variety were sown as we have intimated, the maturing of those crops would extend over a considerable length of time, favoring their being garnered in at just the proper time and also much more cheaply than if they ripened at the one time, making it necessary to engage considerable extra help just when wages are abnormally high.

Another practical advantage resulting from a rotation of crops is the *division of the risk.*

The almost numberless insect enemies to which all our crops are subject to from the time the seed is put in the ground till the crops are garnered in, the climatic changes from excessive wet to extreme drought, from frost and heat, from storms of hail and wind, from rust and blight, all argue in favor of the growth of a variety of crops.

If one kind of crop is unduly affected by any of the hindrances to a proper growth and mature development, another may not be. In fact from our geographical position, and the physical conditions by which we are affected, a failure of all our crops in any one year has never been known, and in the natural order of things is not likely ever to occur.

The great chain of lakes to the west and south of us; the large bodies of inland waters to our north, and the countless springs and streams all over the province no doubt serve as a safeguard from a widespread or continuous extreme of wet or drought, or devastating storms extennding over a large expanse of territory such as is being continually experienced in the Western and South Western States.

Our vast forests have doubtless served a like purpose, and if due care and attention is given to the protection of our forests and to the planting of young trees we may confidently expect nature to smile on us in the future as she has done in the past. Hence we claim that if any one kind of crop fails because of local conditions another may not, and as we have shown is not likely in the natural order of things ever to occur. Again, the risk is divided by the production of a variety of crops, inasmuch as the prices for all our cereals fluctuate to such an extent, and frequently so unexpectedly, that a less price has to be accepted than what it has cost to produce the article.

If India, Russia, America and all the great wheat growing countries have a universally good crop, there is an over-production, and consequently low, and as but recently was the case, non-paying prices for the Canadian wheat producer. If more barley is raised in any one year than what is needed for malting purposes for that year, the maltsters take advantage of the situation and prices fall abnormally low. So with regard to oats, peas, or in fact any crop, if there is an over-production for immediate consumption speculators and dealers are made aware of the fact and in many instances prices are forced even lower than they should be. But still the producer must take just what he can get, or hold his grain over, which latter expedient but seldom pays.

Again, arguing from the premises that a rotation of crops favors stock raising in its various branches and thereby favoring the best possible system with a view to maintaining a high state of fertility, it is therefore clear that the risk to the one who gives this system prominence is far less than to him who relies on grain growing for his returns. But we would feel we had not given this phase of the subject the prominence its importance demands did we not lay special stress on the *certainty of profits* that flow to and the high vantage ground that the stock raiser and producer of the various kinds of live stock products occupies as compared to that of the grain raiser.

Our rich natural grasses, adaptability of soil and climate to produce a variety of suitable foods and to promote health and mature development of stock, as well as the production of the highest quality of dairy products, and the high position to which these industries have been brought through the dissemination of knowledge and close attention to their interest, and the remunerative prices that have been realized in the past all argue in favor of our devoting our attention more and more to that system of farming that tends to the furtherance of these industries.

A rotation of crops as opposed to over-croppiug *tends to a more complete eradication of noxious weeds.*

Cleanliness in farming is one of the first essentials to success. Any system of cropping or method of farming that does not take into account the necessity of providing against the spread of the various kinds of foul weeds that have obtained a foothold throughout the land must most emphatically be condemned.

Professor Buckland, in alluding to the thistle a few years ago, said, "Unless some efficient means be promptly employed to check and so far as possible to eradicate it, I believe that where it has obtained a foothold of the ground successful husbandry will soon become a matter of impracticability." If after the lapse of some seven or eight years the facts have justified that statement, and we believe they have, how incumbent it is for the farmers to guard as far as possible against not only the spread of thistles but other foul weeds as well. The Canada thistle is bad enough, but with mustard, red root, wild flax, rag weed, couch grass, wild oats and many other noxious weeds to contend against, we may well ask what shall the end be?

Next to summer fallowing (and even that might fairly be considered as part of a system of rotation) we hold there is no better preventive to the growth and spread of foul weeds than by exercising a proper judgment in the adaptation of the crops to the conditions of the soil. In a system of cropping, the raising of roots of various kinds, corn for soiling and ensilage purposes and hay crops of either clover, timothy or other grasses must always be recommended as tending to promote cleanliness. There is scarcely any kind of foul weeds that cannot be controlled and put back to a greater or less extent by the growth of the above crops if properly managed. If a full rotation is observed and a portion of the land be devoted to growth of fall wheat yearly, by summer fallowing a bare field or making a bastard fallow by breaking up a sod from which a crop of hay has been removed a great deal can be done towards killing thistles, rag weed, wild oats and other noxious weeds. Even the thorough working of the ground from which a crop of peas or barley has been taken, if commenced at once upon the removal of the crops while the ground is dry, will be found very effective in killing thistles. But if on the other hand, red root or wild flax exists in the land, the preparation of the soil for fall wheat, as advocated above, is all but useless in their destruction, if not positively promotive of their growth. Their seeds do not germinate till late in the fall, usually not till or after the wheat has been

sown, and then they ripen some two or three weeks before the wheat and reseed the ground to such an extent that if fall wheat were sown but a few times in succession after these weeds had once obtained a foothold in the soil, they would multiply so rapidly that in a very short time the wheat would be almost completely crowded out. However, should a rotation be observed, ground infested with these weeds should be worked as though fall wheat were intended to be sown thereon, and then left, giving the seeds opportunity to germinate. Then by plowing or thoroughly cultivating in the spring again all that made a start in the fall would be destroyed and there would not be any further growth of them till the next fall, when possibly seeds lying dormant in the soil from former seeding would now germinate. But on the other hand, again, if spring crops were grown exclusively, owing to the necessity for the crops being sown as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, there would be but little opportunity to destroy thistles. Besides the ground is usually so moist at that season of the year that thistle roots cannot be killed at all. Spudding was at one time resorted to, but owing to the almost universal hold they have upon our farms, that method has been discarded in most instances as an utter impracticability. So we see where spring cereals are raised there is but little opportunity afforded in the early part of the season for the destruction of this great pest. But some one may ask, can it not be done after the removal of the crop? Occasionally it may to a limited extent. If the crop is harvested in good time and the ground is still dry, plowing and thoroughly cultivating at that season will accomplish much towards their eradication. But as soon as the fall rains come on and the nights become cool, further tilling only tends to a subdivision of the roots, which facilitates their multiplication rather than subjugation. So we might enlarge on this phase of the subject almost indefinitely did space permit, showing that while some crops tended much to the crowding out of foul weeds others protected and facilitated their growth. But one thing is clear, that where a rotation of crops is adopted there can be a better adaptation of the crop to the condition of the land, and the whole arrangement of the year's work may be laid out with a view to effectiveness and economy of labor in promoting cleanliness and freedom from foul weeds. There are various other aspects of the question which support a rotation of crops under this head, but space forbids a further discussion.

Another advantage that a rotation of crops presents in opposition to overcropping, and the last one we shall consider in this essay, is seen in that it tends to and renders possible a more systematic arrangement of all the operations connected with the management and working of the farm.

In all departments of business life, whether it be in a manufacturing establishment, in mercantile or commercial life, in the management of financial institutions or in educational departments, it has long been a recognized necessity in order to success that the work must be systematized as much as possible. We hold that in no less degree should the principle be recognized with reference to the successful working of the farm. Not that it is expedient, or advisable, that men be trained to do some specific kind of work and that only, as in a manufacturing establishment, but rather that the general division and arrangement of the work be so adjusted that there shall not be any more work at any one time requiring to be done than what there is sufficient help to perform properly and to do it at just the right time. And also, that there be sufficient work always on hand to keep the teams and men as fully employed as possible without overcrowding. The advantages thus accruing are self-evident: (1) More work can be accomplished; (2) it can be done with less worry and friction; (3) it can be performed much more effectively, and (4) it can be done at a much less expense.

There are other considerations that might be discussed in this connection but they have incidentally or directly been brought out under the heads, "Economy of labor or the division of risk."

There is perhaps no business or occupation that demands as close application and careful management in all its varied departments as that demanded of a progressive and successful agriculturist. The time was when physical strength and endurance was thought to be the prime requisite to success on the farm. When our land was thickly covered with timber and our soils were rich in their virgin fertility, there was indeed more call for physical energy and less of mental culture and intelligent study than at the present time, but under the changed condition of affairs there is an almos limitless field for study and research before the agriculturist who would master all the fundamental principles that underlie the art of true husbandry and bring his every-day practice in the varied branches of agricultural pursuits into harmony with those principles.

A thorough and extensive knowledge is of itself but of little value towards success. It must be coupled with close and persistent practical application. It has been well observed that no branch of farming requires more sagacity and skill than a proper rotation of crops. But yet good rotations do not necessarily insure good farming. They are but a means to an end. But undoubtedly good farming cannot prevail without a due regard to a proper rotation.

As agriculture is undoubtedly the chief corner-stone upon which is reared up a nation's prosperity, the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario have displayed a commendable and patriotic spirit by offering liberal prizes in competition for essays on a subject of such general and vital importance as that discussed in the foregoing pages, viz.: The advantages of rotation of crops as compared to the evils of over-cropping.

M. S. Schell,
Woodstock.

THE ADVANTAGE OF ROTATION OF CROPS AS COMPARED WITH THE EVIL OF OVERCROPPING.

To which was awarded the Second Prize.

The subject title of this essay resolves itself into three heads:

First.—Advantages.
Second.—Evils.
Third.—Their comparisons.

We cannot therefore do better than discuss it under these heads, out of them endeavoring to elicit information which will make more lucid the principles embodied in the subject.

First—Advantages of Crop Rotation.

(1) It is in accordance with the principles which govern plant growth. There is, in the best possibly managed rotation the minimum drain upon soil fertility considering the amount of crops removed. It is a commonly quoted axiom in agricultural chemistry, that no two crops feed in like manner or to the same degree upon soil constituents. This is in fact one of the foundational principles of rotation. Knowing the results of this we follow a leguminous crop with a cereal and *vice versa*; we sow a shallow rooted crop after a deep rooted, and thus in like manner depending upon the breadth of our rotation, we obtain the greatest return from the soil with the least exhaustion thereof. Neither do those crops which feed upon similar soil constituents draw in equally great measure from the supply.

The clover and wheat crops for instance are both large feeders upon nitrogenous constituents of the soil, but it is estimated that the clover crop removes upwards of one-hundred pounds more nitrogen from an acre of ground than does the wheat crop. Rye stands in much the same relationship to clover as does wheat. It requires twice as much phosphoric acid to perfect a crop of wheat as is required for a crop of grass, while in potash they require similar amounts. On the contrary mangels require twice as much potash as clover and four times as much as grass. And thus throughout do we find that variety of crops require variety of food both as to kind and quality. Again some crops are seemingly preparatory for others. It is well known that a crop of peas leaves the land in excellent condition for the growth of fall wheat, clover (red) is also an excellent preparatory crop for this cereal. The pea crop is also a good one to precede wheat, while barley usually does remarkably well after a hoed crop such as turnips, mangels, or corn. There are various reasons given for this, but it is not however fully understood. While clover feeds largely upon nitrogenous compounds it yet leaves the surface soil richer in available nitrogen than before. Peas act much in the same manner, in fact it seems a power peculiarly strong in leguminous plants. Clover is supposed to have the power of taking up the nitrogen of the air by its foliage to a greater extent than most of the plants. It is believed also that it can feed upon some nitrogenous compounds from which other plants are unable to extract nutriment. The theory is also advanced that such leafy crops as clover may by shading the ground and keeping it moist bring about those conditions most suitable for the ferment to work, which causes nitrification, resulting in the formation of nitrates which can be utilised as plant food. Then it is readily seen that the broader the rotation if intelligently carried out, the more fully do we accord with the principles of plant growth. It will be seen from what has just been said that the amount of any particular plant constituent removed from the soil is not necessarily the gauge of soil exhaustion. For example, it is generally known that is not the wisest policy to manure clover with nitrogenous fertilizers, though it is an enormous feeder upon such material, since it has largely the power in itself to supply with these. Neither do we usually manure mangels with potash fertilizers though they remove upwards of two-hundred and seventy pounds per acre of that constituent. The varied capacity of crops to assimilate different forms of plant food is another reason of the economy of a rotation. One of the most notable distinctions in regard to this is afforded by the manner in which the various crops use silica. Apparently cereals and grasses are capable of assimilating many of the silicates while other crops exhibit no such capacity. The power of rootage as evidenced by different plants is another striking fact in favor of rotation of crops, the deep rooted playing into the hands of the shallow

rooted. Acting upon this knowledge such crops as clover (red), sainfoin, mangels, rye, wheat, and peas, should precede such as barley and oats ; upon land where the subsoil is fairly rich such crops as root deeply will be of direct benefit to the farm, by drawing upon the lower stores of plant food, since all manurial constituents received from the subsoil is just so much direct gain. In case of deep rooted green crops the advantage is very evident, since in the plowing of them down or feeding upon the land the stores of food brought from the subsoil are conserved in the surface soil for less deep rooted plants, especially in the case of the ash constituents.

Let us refer to another peculiar benefit resulting from crop rotation, viz.

(2) Greater facilties for cultivation.

There are soils which cultivation means all to the crop, or nearly so. It becomes evident that where rotation is practically unheeded and overcropping prevalent that tillage will of necessity be limited to certain modes and seasons. The same round will be practised and improvement will be slow. Some plants allow a longer time to till the soil than others. Thus the period of cultivation for root crops, corn, rape, etc., is much more prolonged than for fall wheat or any of the cereals. It is also done at different seasons of the year—a practical benefit. By following a first class system of rotation, cultivation may extend in the various crops from April to November ; while in a circumscribed system of cropping, tillage is confined to one or two periods of the year, obviously a great brawback. Where land is cropped year after year by the same or similar crops the fertilizers applied will never be used to the fullest advantage. First class tillage is also a great aid to root development, an especially important consideration in dry seasons or on soils having a rich subsoil.

(3) Rotation secures the best mechanical and chemical condition of soils. The former depends almost wholly upon tillage and the character of the cropping. The mechanical condition of clay soils and the heavier classes of clay loams is of such paramount importance that any system of agriculture which hinders to any marked degree its fullest accomplishment is at once unrecognizable. Almost any one can point to examples of clay soils, which under excessive cropping with its almost inevitable accompanist, inefficient tillage, have almost completly locked up their stores of plant food. Chemical action becomes inert and they are practically a sealed book to any but him who understands and practices the higher recognized laws of plant life. The wider the variation in crops the more complete is likely to be the mechanical condition of the soil. The pea crop, *e. g.* leaves the soil comparatively loose, when we consider the usual state of the soil after a crop of wheat, rye, barley, or oats. Such matters may seem small when compared with the great breadth of cultivation but they are the pins which hold the timbers together ; the mortar of the masonry, the gems which together constitute the magnificence of the crown.

(4) Another important benefit in common with crop rotation is less likelihood of invasions of noxious insects and fungi, which, however, will be discussed under the evils of over-cropping. We proceed to notice the last division uuder this head, viz. :

(5) Breadth of rotation enables us to tide over a calamity in the yield or price of crops. The evils of over-cropping are due in large measure to the one-sidedness of the system of farming (?) with which they are invariably associated.

We find a gratifying converse to this in the broader system of crop rotation. Does the pea bug (*Brochus pisi*) destroy in large measure the pea crop, we have a variety of other feeding stuffs to taking its place; is the clover midge (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*) at work destroying our prospect of clover seed, we have no need to be despondent; does one of the many insect enemies of the wheat plant get in its deadly work, we have still many other crops sufficient to guarantee our daily bread. In short, despite our insect enemies which never come in hordes, we can manage in the majority of seasons to keep the balance on the right side of the ledger. On the other hand, if a wet season causes a failure of the pea crop, we find our oat crop usually very good, as also our root crops. If an unusually long period of drouth sets in, affecting prejudicially our whole crop, we are enabled by persistent surface cultivation to preserve at least some of the crops in a passably thrifty condition. And thus is it ever with the man who does not keep all his pickles in one jar. The trying labor question finds in this system of farming a co-operative agent of no mean executive ability. The nearer the farmer of to-day can come to supplying an equality of labor during twelve months of the year, the nearer will he be to solving this vexed labor problem. To find oneself at the commencement of an extremely busy season without the necessary help, is not a pleasant position. Labor of the right kind may be scarce, but it must be had of some description at all hazards, what such a case means is too commonly known to need detailed explanation. In short, we are in no limited measure dependent upon a broad well advised rotation of crops, with all the term implies, for the certainties of the agricultural profession.

II—The Evils of Over-cropping.

(*a*) *Undue soil exhaustion:*

There may and almost certainly will be some rotation, even in a system of over-cropping. But it is a rotation practise without a rotation's benefit. The term over-cropping as generally understood, signifies the continuous cropping of land with the same or similar crops, without any variation but what this simple plan affords. Thus on some soils which have come under our observation, wheat and barley have succeeded each other for years without cessation. Much of the over-cropping of soils is due to some such practise as this. The inevitable result is soil exhaustion. The generally known clover-sickness is a relevant example of the point in question. Strictly speaking there is no true rotation in the system. Another system of over-cropping is repeatedly seen. It is wherever four or five of the grains are grown, but no grasses or clovers to any measurable extent; neither is much stock kept; green fodders are a nuisance, the grain is nearly all sold, and in consequence the manure returned to the soil is limited in quantity and poor in quality. Slowly it may be, but none the less surely, the soil is exhausted of those constituents required by the crops grown upon it, and little profit accrues therefrom. These would have the golden eggs but would sell the goose that laid them. Such farmers do much toward drawing stigmas of disgrace upon the profession, but that is about all they do toward it. The evil effects of such a system continually increase. Smaller crops with all the attendant evils in their train result. The stock supporting power of the farm yearly decreases, the manure supply falls off and the quality degenerates, and thus the round goes on with ever intensifying strength. Crops grown upon such land becomes a ready

prey to drouth. The richer the soil, the greater the amount of plant food at the immediate disposal of the crop; while if the roots be forced to travel far in search of food, a period of drouth may mean the loss of the entire crop. Soils much exhausted are also prevented from responding readily or fully to the good effects of rain. The elements of soil fertility are locked up in an insoluble form, owing to the non-presence of the best chemical conditions. resultant from good cultivation and an abundance of manure.

(*b*) *Over-cropping a hindrance to first-class cultivation:*

Rush of work followed by a comparative lull, such as is inevitably the case in a narrowness of cropping, is not conducive to the best interests of cultivation, and in a system of extreme cropping, good cultivation is of more extreme importance than in the case where intelligent rotation is practised. Since the application of manure is necessarily circumscribed, thorough, extended cultivation becomes imperative. Another injury resulting from the reprehensible practise of imperfect and ill-timed cultivation, is the

(*c*) *Encouragement of noxious weeds:*

Cultivation at similar periods with the growing of the same crops upon the same soil year after year, must result in the encouragement of that class of weeds peculiar to the circumstances of the case, and while the old-time methods of destruction are alone resorted to, they will continue to flourish and to force the grain crop to the wall, till practically speaking they have full possession. As they gain foothold the crop necessarily declines, and they have gained added power. With all crops are found weeds which flourish more certainly there than elsewhere. To exemplify: The various species of the Lychnis, Lithospermu arvense, Camelina satina, and Bromus secalinus, find especially congenial surroundings in the fall wheat crop. The Canada thistle (*Cirsuim arvense*) thrives nowhere perhaps so well as in the low growing barley crop, on the heavier class of soils, and in many such cases has become almost master of the situation. The oat crop affords a hiding place for the insidious wild oat; while in the root crops, especially on the light soil, foxtail flourishes in all luxuriance. It is thus evident that the extremist of one or two crops will of necessity have an abundance of weeds peculiar to such guardianship. Not only so, but the added difficulty of eradication under such circumstances, will become a serious factor in his success or failure as an agriculturist. Under similarity of conditions, year by year, weeds possess an aggressive power of no mean significance. Weeds which ripen their seeds at or before the time of harvesting the crop in which they flourish, are very difficult to get rid of. Their seeds fall to the ground, and owing to the peculiarity of some weed seeds to withstand germination, no amount of after cultivation may induce them to germinate during that season, and springing forth vigorously the following season, they thus elude the most strenuous efforts of the agriculturist.

(*d*) *Encouragement of noxious insects and fungi:*

Not many years ago the wheat producing states of the Union were almost at a standstill, owing to the extreme ravages of the Hessian fly. Six or seven years

ago the pea bug almost destroyed the pea crop of Ontario. The past two or three years the clover seed midge has almost totally destroyed the crop of clover seed in many parts of Ontario. These difficulties will of course arise under first-class rotation conditions, but they are not so prevalent nor their effects so disastrous. The poverty of soil fertility attendant upon over-cropping, leaves the crop an easy prey to insect enemies. Fungi are also a great trouble to the farmers; a source of as much loss as injurious insects. Owing to the extreme secrecy which veils them, they are most difficult to destroy. And as with other destroying agents, they are most hurtful to the man of one idea. To quote an instance: In many of the New England States, plum culture became a rage; whole dependence was placed upon the plum crop. The 'black knot' struck this section, and the whole business was irretrievably ruined.

On the newer soils of these same states, where plum culture was not so much of a specialty, loss from this fungus was reduced to a minimum. Ergot is another example of the point in question. It is a peculiar fact that ergot has rarely been found where a systematically planned and executed rotation has been strictly carried out. Upon old and long established meadows and where rye is a staple crop this fungus most flourishes. The different smuts and rusts are also found under like circumstances to increase most rapidly. I beg leave to quote the words of W. J. Beal, Professor of Botany and Geology, in the Michigan State Agricultural College. He says,—"As a rule the cultivation of any one crop as a specialty, year after year, is risky, and more likely sooner or later to be destroyed by insects or fungi. In certain places this has been true of wheat, asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, onions, grapes, pears, peaches. A rotation or a mixture is better or less dangerous. As a partial remedy strive to keep plants healthy by making the soil and moisture favorable,"

Nothing succeeds like success. The best conducted farm of to-day bears on its surface evidence of the breadth of its owner's intelligence in the breadth of its crop productions. A tree is known by its fruits. Stamped upon its every furrow, and upon every foot of it are the marks of the master-hand and mind. Do we gather forty or fifty bushels per acre of wheat or barley from the soil of the narrow-minded and narrow-handed agriculturist? Do we in search of specimens of the pure breeds of live stock turn in at the gate that opens upon lands where the Canadian thistle flourishes in undisturbed luxuriance, and where the root patch and green fodder areas have become synonymous with death in nature? Do I paint an overdrawn picture? No, 'tis but one all too prevalent as the result and consequence of an hungry system of overcropping.

On the other hand is a brighter picture, and one upon which the future of this country largely depends for its uplifting; I speak of the combined breadth and heighth and depth of agriculture swallowed up in which are the thousand and one advantages of crop rotation, in it widest, most comprehensive sense.

The two systems bear little comparison. The one speaks of a barrenness of soil, that would appal the stoutest heart in its efforts at crop production; of probable insect depredations, the result of which would not in any way be calculated to cheer the tiller of the soil; of an unstemmed weed growth than which nought is more repelling to the lover of well kept lands; in short of an utter abandonment to the grovelling side of agriculture and eventually to agricultural decay. The other speaks of the wealth of a well tilled soil and crops reeking with strength received therefrom; of comparative freedom from the depredatory insect or fungus; of possible immunity from the hated band of crop

sappers we call weeds; of an utter departure from all agricultural one-sidedness; of a grandly rounded manhood at the helm that leaves its mark on all surroundings.

In conclusion we would say that no better or more conclusive evidence of the comparative inequality of the processes of agriculture under discussion can be given than in a look abroad upon the province. Where farmers have recognized the necessity of launching out into less cramped and stilted lines than their more careful (?) fellows, there are the evidences of their prudential reasoning in their comparatively unqualified success in agriculture. And when, on the other hand, we find those who have recognized no improvement on the one-sidedness of their ancestral creed still fighting against the fate which they themselves have wrought, we find agriculture trammeled and fettered to a degree which throws them wholly out of the race for agricultural supremacy.

Yours,

T. J. SLEIGHTHOLM.

Add., Humber, Ont.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON PRIZE FARMS FOR 1889.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—It was a bright, clear morning on the 24th of June when your judges who were appointed to inspect the farms and award the prizes in the counties of Grey, Bruce, and part of Dufferin met at Guelph and proceeded by the way of Palmerston to Durham.

Our instructions were to call on John Blythe, M.P.P. for Grey, and he would further inform us of the route to be taken to see the farms entered in that division. Having written to Mr. Blythe informing him of the time we expected to be with him, he, to save us trouble, met us in Durham. We then found that owing to the wet and unfavorable season for carrying on farm operations that those farmers who had intended to enter their farms for competition had declined, and that we had come to a point where no work was to be done, and that we had to drive forty miles through a pretty rough section of country before we reached the place where our work was to begin. Having in past years had considerable experience in this sort of thing, we did not let it trouble us so much as we might have done had the work been new to us, for we long ago had found out that something would occasionally happen to disarrange the most carefully laid plans, and besides that we had the satisfaction of feeling that Mr. Blythe had been very kind and considerate, for instead of letting us drive eight miles to his place and then find out our mistake he had taken the trouble of coming to Durham to meet us, and when we got off the train we found him, with Mayor Jackson, ready to welcome us.

As nothing in the shape of work could be done that day we accepted the kind invitation of the gentlemen just named to take a drive to some of the best farms in the neighborhood of this the pioneer town on the once greatly travelled road between Owen Sound and Guelph. Our first stopping place was at Mr. Jackson's. This gentleman owns a very fine farm of 250 acres near the town, and although farming quite as much for pleasure as for profit, yet the same correct business principles which have made him eminently successful as a business man is evidently of value when brought to bear in carrying on his farm operations, and it is just here where many an otherwise good farmer often sadly fails. He may have a thorough knowledge of the nature of the particular soil with which he has to deal—he may be carrying out a system of farming well adapted to the nature of that soil and to local conditions, and may well understand the best method of performing all the details of farm work, and more (and which is highly important) may be a close reader of the best class of agricultural literature, yet fail in achieving the highest success for the want of bringing to bear in the management of his farm certain business rules which are essentially necessary to the proper carrying on of any business, the notable weak points often being a neglect in keeping correct accounts and a lack of system, whereby the labor of the farm is not utilized to the best advantage. These we have often found to be the weak points on many an otherwise well managed farm.

Mr. Jackson's farm was not entered for competition; we wish it had been; it would have been more pleasing work to write it up than we occasionally find it to be in describing some of the farms we are called on to inspect. Here we found that good taste which appears to be natural to some men had been displayed in a marked degree in the construction of his fine-looking residence. Its cosy, comfortable look, with the beautiful surroundings of gravel drives, lawns, garden, and shrubbery made it appear one of those pleasant looking spots which causes our city cousins who do not see much of the other side of the picture of farm life to think how nice it is to be a farmer.

A herd of Herefords is now being got together on this farm, the proprietor after having given the matter careful consideration, has come to the conclusion that the Hereford is better adapted than the Durham for the somewhat hilly and broken land in that part of the County of Grey. On leaving Mr. Jackson's we next drove to the rising ground, where a good view could be had of Mr. Parker's farm. This gentleman is another of Durham's wealthy citizens, who, as well as being a prosperous business man, takes a prominent place as a progressive farmer. We had not time to go over the farm, but saw enough to enable us to come to the conclusion that it was admirably adapted for a stock farm, and was especially valuable for its rich and abundant pasturage. Mr. Parker pins his faith to the Durham, and has been, we were told, very successful as a breeder.

Perhaps some readers may think that it was hardly within our province to spend time in speaking of men and farms which took no place in the competition, and that we ought to confine ourselves strictly to those that were entered. We, however, believe that as useful lessons can be drawn by occasionally diverging from the beaten track, and we think that these men whom we have written about deserve to be mentioned if for no other reason that in this age, when there appears to be such a passionate desire to make and gather money, it is pleasing to meet with those who, like Mr. Jackson and Mr. Parker, although diligent and attentive to business, are yet large-hearted enough to aspire to something higher than the mere hoarding of money, and out of their abundant means are willing to spend in a way that will be a benefit to all around them.

In the evening, after having bid adieu to our kind friends, we started on a sixteen mile drive to Flesherton, passing on the way through the little village of Priceville. Not much can be said about this as a farming district, excepting that it is rough, hilly, and rugged. The next morning a very early start was made, as we were exceedingly anxious to finish the inspection of the three farms situated in that part of the County of Grey. On our way to the first farm we took in the little hamlets of Maxwell, McIntyre's Corners, and Badgerow. Again, for the first ten miles the same condition of poor, hilly, and stoney land, interspersed with swampy and wet stretches, with hardly a first-class homestead to be seen from the time we had left Durham. Occasionally the somewhat monotonous drive was relieved by pretty little landscape views, the finest being that of the gorge through which flows the waters of the Beaver river as it goes on its winding course to the great lakes. We were told that this ravine, with its finely wooded banks, continues all the way to Meaford, a distance of some thirty miles. After leaving Maxwell the land began to improve, and by the time we reached Badgerow we had got into a fairly good farming section. After leaving the last named place good farms, with correspondingly good homesteads, were to be seen on either hand. Knowing from the directions we had received in the morning that we must be getting pretty near our first farm we were on the look out, and soon came in sight of one which we at once concluded was the farm we were called on to inspect; it looked rather better than the others, and the buildings, from their position and arrangement, showed to fine advantage. Upon inquiry we found that we had picked out the right one, and we also found that the wrong P. O. address had been given us, and through that mistake Mr. Inglis, the owner, had not received notice of our coming, and was unfortunately away from home.

Mayfield Cottage, Township of Osprey, East Grey.

This farm is owned by Mr. George Inglis, and has been occupied by him for thirty years. It is pleasantly situated about a mile and a quarter south-east of Badgerow. Since leaving Durham we had driven thirty-seven miles through the County of Grey, and this farm, with its pretty house, large and commodious barns and outbuildings, its well-constructed fences and luxuriant crops, looked more like a show farm than any we had seen. As already said, our letters had gone astray, and Mr. Inglis was from home. Under the circumstances we had just to do the best we could without him. This farm is twenty miles from Flesherton, the nearest station on the C. P. R., and ten miles from Dundalk, on the H. and N. Western. The land apparently is a strong clay loam, and the growing crops give evidence of pretty good farming.

The crops were mainly spring wheat and oats. The fences are first-class cedar rail. Water supply for house and fields from wells; the one at the house 106 feet deep, and another from which the stock in the fields in the summer is watered is 160 feet deep. The supply for the yards and stables is mainly from softwater tanks.

The farm entered comprises eighty acres, of which twenty is bush; besides that competing, Mr. Inglis farms an adjoining fifty acres. Nearly all the mechanical work is done by Mr. Inglis's son. This work includes the making of most of the implements and machinery used on the farm. For carrying it on there are carpenter and blacksmith's shops, with a full supply of all the necessary tools.

We do not mention this with the view of its being understood that we consider this a strong point in a farm competition; on the contrary, we think a farmer makes a mistake who attempts that sort of work, believing that it is much cheaper and a great deal more satisfactory to buy the implements and machinery required. However, Mr. Inglis's son displays great mechanical skill, which can be used to good advantage in keeping everything in repair.

We cannot say anything about the stock, as it was on the other farm, and we did not see it. Neither did we get any information as regards the rotation followed, or on other matters which we usually inquired into when carrying out this work of farm judging. However, we saw enough to make it clear that the farm was pretty well managed. With the exception of two fields it was found to be very free from weeds and thistles. The evenness and luxuriance of the growing crops gave evidence of good cultivation. Good taste has been displayed in the construction of the dwelling house, and the other buildings of the farm are well suited to the purpose for which they are required. Altogether this farm stands a good deal above the average.

Leaving Mayfield cottage, we came back by the way of Badgerow and McIntyre's Corners. Striking off the Flesherton road about ten miles from that village we soon came to Rob Roy, a little hamlet with post-office, blacksmith shop, and a large new school-house. The latter is one of the most nicely designed buildings for the purposes required that we have seen in any rural section in Ontario, showing that the farmers in this part of the County of Grey are quite alive to the fact that children's tastes are moulded in a large measure from their surroundings.

Leaving the little place, with its picturesque scenery of wooded hills and rushing stream with its miniature water-falls, all combining to form a picture of landscape scenery so pretty as almost to make us forget that, but a short time before, we were anxiously wishing that we were at the end of our long day's journey. However, up and down one or two more very steep hills brought us in sight of Mr. George Bristow's, jr.

As we came near to and opposite the entrance gate leading to Mr. Bristow's house we found, nestling in a little clearance in the wood, a small Methodist church which with its bright paint and stained glass windows, and with a background of the rich foliage of the wooded hills gave other strong evidence that a love of the beautiful and picturesque is a marked characteristic of those who have their houses in this somewhat rugged country.

G. Bristow, Jr., Lot 32, Con. 12, Township of Osprey, East Grey.

This farm is about nineteen miles north-east of Flesherton. It comprises one hundred acres, of which ten is nicely-kept bush. A well fixed up private road divides the farm, with a row of fields of an even size of ten acres on either side. On the west side a spring creek runs through a piece of broken and rugged ground. A small stream also angles across the east corner; these make it an exceptionally well watered farm and interfere but very little with field cultivation. Originally the land was very stoney. This stone has all been taken off and utilised in building dry stone dykes; this work alone represents a great deal of labor, but now that it has been done, and well done, Mr. Bristow has the satisfaction of working land with a clean surface, and has fences which will require no repairing, for the stones in these fences are so large and heavy that when once put into position there is not much fear of them being moved again.

The crops this year comprise 13 acres of wheat, 12 acres of oats, 7 acres of peas and oats mixed, 10 acres of peas, 4 acres of roots, and between 30 and 40

acres of meadow and pasture. The crops generally looked well. The meadow was the best we had seen. Nothing special can be said about the system followed as regards rotation or field culture.

The manure is ploughed under in the fall for roots. The land is always ploughed twice after harvest; the first time as soon as it can be done after the crops are off. We would here remark that, as a rule, we have found the farms the cleanest where a good deal of work was put on the land in the fall, and from enquiry and observation we have come to consider that unless this practice is followed an extra amount of work must be done in some other way, either in cleaning with the hoed crops or summer fallowing, or both. The practise, however, of many of the best farmers in all parts of Ontario is to depend largely on fall working for keeping the land free from thistles and weeds.

About seventeen cattle are kept, of which six or seven are milch cows—four are fattened annually. The buildings are fairly good and sufficient for the requirements of the farm. Orchard of young trees just coming into bearing; these have been well attended to and are in good shape.

Lake Land, Owned by G. B. Bristow, Sr.

Silver Medal.

A half hour's drive took us to the next competing farm, that of Mr. Bristow, sr. It is lot 36, con. 12, Township of Osprey, East Grey. This farm is widely known, especially by the breeders of the best class of shorthorns. It takes its name of Lake Lands from the two small lakes on the property—One of six acres near the buildings and about the centre of the farm, the other, a smaller one of about half an acre, on the north-east side. Whether these lakes may be considered as adding to the value of the property will depend very much from what standpoint they are viewed. If figured out on the basis of a money value perhaps a water supply could be had at less cost, but looking at it as we saw it that night in June, with the evening sky reflected on its glassy surface and the branches of the graceful elms throwing their shadows on the green sloping banks, it appeared to us a lovely scene; no doubt more so, as we viewed it after a hard day's work and as seen under the still evening sky.

Lake Land is situated about six miles from Duntroon, a station on the H. & N. W. R. R., and eleven miles from Collingwood.

The farm entered for competition comprises one hundred acres, of which five acres of stoney land on the south-east corner is covered with timber. Mr. Bristow did not make the mistake which many men do when clearing their farms, of chopping down all before them irrespective of the consideration of whether the land will be worth anything or not when it is cleared, or whether the growing trees might not answer some useful purpose if left.

Besides that entered, an adjoining fifty acres of which twenty-five are woodland—the balance being pasture—is also owned by Mr. Bristow.

There are many strong points about the management of this farm. It is exceptionally clean. The growing crops give evidence of rich land and of having been well put in. A great deal of planting has been judiciously done; the trees are mainly sugar maple of three year's growth. The kitchen garden, so often neglected by the farmer, is here kept in splendid shape and was well supplied with all the vegetables and small fruit ordinarily found in the best managed gardens. There is nothing in any way connected with a farm that gives so large a return for labor expended as does the kitchen garden, and there is not anything else on the farm which is more generally neglected.

The orchard, like the garden, is much above the average; trees healthy looking, well pruned and comprising quite a variety of the different sorts of fruit, including apple, pear, plum and cherry trees as well as a good stock of grape vines.

Now, while we have been always careful in not placing the house and its surroundings, including lawns, garden and orchard, neat fences and all those other attractive features which have much to do in moulding the tastes of the sons and daughters growing up on the farm, and which have a tendency to develop a love for the beautiful as well as being an important factor in the direction of causing our young people to take more kindly to the homely life of the farm and of making life more enjoyable to all who live there. We say that while we have been careful in not placing these highly desirable features of the farm before high-class farming—and what we mean by high-class farming is well-drained land, first-class tillage, profitable stock management, convenient, comfortable and useful buildings, good fences, land free from weeds and the many things so noticeable on the best managed farms—yet we feel that in a farm competition, other things being equal, that the man who bestows all his best energies on his fields and herds to the utter neglect of those moulding influences enumerated above is not entitled to first honors. The influence and worth of the young people of the farm is not to be measured by their ability to do farm-work alone, but by the elevating influence they have upon their neighbors socially and morally. Once moor the young to the farm by attractive surroundings and refining influences and you have dane much to stay the exodus of this most useful class of citizens from the farm where they are so much needed.

We have said that there are many strong points in Mr. Bristow's farm management, however, that in which he excels all other competitors in the section of the group in which our work lay is as a breeder of shorthorns of a high type. To those engaged in breeding the best class of shorthorns in the western part of the province it would not be necessary to speak of what Mr. Bristow has done in that direction, as he has been one of the leading men in that line for many years. He commenced as a breeder of pure bred stock in 1870, when he bought of James Gormerly and E. Sanderson, of Markham, a cow of the George Simpson importation, and another of the Symes of "Red Kirk," Scotland stock. The next purchase was in 1875, when, to use Mr. Bristow's words, he says: "that he read such glowing accounts of the Cruickshank's cattle that he concluded that he would purchase some stock of that line." The same year he bought from Mr. James I. Davison, "Village Girl" = 538 = and her B. C. for one thousand dollars, which turned out to be the most profitable investment he ever made in any purchase of stock. This cow died last spring, from over-feeding, at the age of seventeen years, she had twins twice and raised altogether seventeen calves; $3,600 worth of stock was sold from her, and at this time there are fourteen of her descendants on the farm. In 1887, "Wimple Gem," bred by Sylvester Campbell, Kenneller, was added to the herd; since then she has had two calves. It is needless to say that the bulls used have been amongst the best that could be obtained, and that many animals of great merit have been sold from this herd. We need only mention such animals as "Grand Monarque," = 1860 = got by Brown Prince, of "Athelstane 2nd" = 456 = and sold to Mr. Cookson, of Iowa, for a large sum, and "Sir Arthur Ingram," = 3874 = which was sold to head the Bow Park show herd in 1886, and which was the champion and sweepstakes bull of his day. This bull, however, was not bred but was bought by Mr. Bristow, and was of the famous Sheriff Hatton family. The bull now in use is an exceptionally promising young animal of the Cruickshank "Duchess of Gloster" tribe.

Mr. Bristow's field management is in many respects similar to that of many other good farmers. Manure is piled up in the spring and left until after harvest when it is put on the land at the rate of fifteen loads to the acre and ploughed in with a light furrow. In the spring this land is ploughed ten inches deep, harrowed well and left for two or three weeks so as to allow of the seeds any weeds to germinate, then gang ploughed deeply and worked down fine with the harrows, about 200 lbs of salt and 100 lbs of plaster per acre is applied broad cast, the land is then drilled up and the turnip seed is sown from the 1st to the 5th of June. Before sowing, about half a cupfull of the spirits of turpentine and a handful of sulphur is mixed with ten pounds of turnip seed and left for twenty-four hours before sowing; and following this plan for 18 years has never required to sow a second time and always has had a good crop. Certainly his turnips, at the time we saw them, were fresher and gave evidence of a more vigorous growth than any we saw during the time we were out.

We would here remark, that while Mr. Bristow has always been successful in raising good crops of turnips it will be noticed that all the conditions as far as he had power to control them were favorable to bring about that end. In the first place he puts on fifteen loads of well rotted manure made from cattle fed mainly with hay, roots and grain, and it is safe to say that this would be equal as regards the elements of plant food to thirty or forty loads of half leached stuff, such as we often see drawn from farmer's barnyards where stock raising is not made a specialty.

It will also be noticed that while in some respects he may differ with other successful turnip growers in the mode of preparing the land, mainly in not ploughing deeply in the fall, yet the same idea is carried out by all who make root growing a success, that is to work the land thoroughly, kill the weeds and have a fine seed bed, we mention this for the reason that some careless farmers might be carried away with the idea that the secret of growing a heavy crop, lay in the use of turpentine and sulphur. The after management consists in a free use of hoe and scuffler.

The balance of manure over what is required for roots is applied to the pea land for wheat. Following roots is wheat, then oats or barley two years, seed down with 7 lbs of timothy, 4 lbs common clover and 2 lbs of alsike, mow two years and pasture one. Grass land is ploughed deeply with a Skinner plough, often a heavy coating of grass is ploughed under, this is again ploughed lightly with a gang plough, well worked and sown with fall wheat.

Mr. Bristow tells us that he takes the farm all round on this course with the exception of every two or three years, when he seeds down the poorest field with 12 lbs of mamoth and common clover and in the spring applies about 150 lbs of plaster and ploughs it in just before haying, giving the land a thorough working with roller and harrows then sows with fall wheat.

Again quoting Mr. Bristow, he says " that he places great value on clover as a fertilizer and considers that it gives much better results than any of the adulterated fertilizers that are in the market." We agree with him.

The average of the different crops generally is about as follows:—20 acres of spring wheat, 10 to 15 of peas, 25 to 30 of oats, 25 to 30 meadow, 5 to 9 of roots, balance pasture; 100 lbs of plaster per acre is put on the land intended for hay. Contrary to the general practice, seeding to grass is commonly done with the oat crop. Mr. Bristow thinks the young seeds are well sheltered by the thick oat crop from the rays of the sun and not so early exposed as with barley and that the strong oat stubble keeps the snow from blowing off in the winter.

Besides what is done in raising breeding stock about five or six are usually fattened. No grain is sold off the farm excepting wheat and occassionally a few oats and peas for seed.

Now while it may be said that in some respects the system followed on this farm differs from that of many of our most advanced and successful farmers, and also we admit that in some matters of detail we do not consider that the course followed is the best that could be adopted, yet believing that in farming as in other occupations we ought to judge largely by results, then taking that as a test; Mr. Bristow stands high as a farmer. He has made himself rich by successful farming. He has spent his money with no niggard hand when he saw that a liberal expenditure was a way to success. He owns a farm which he claims is increasing in fertility every year. This we can understand when it is considered that along with a liberal system of feeding and careful management of the manure pile, there is a deep and thorough cultivation of the soil, bringing up hidden stores which are made available for plant food. Further it will be observed that by a free seeding with clover not only is the subsoil made to give forth its treasures but the air as well is drawn upon for its rich supplies, and lastly but not the least important, if we take a broad view, is, that as a high class farmer he is setting a good example to all around him.

There is, however, some points in which Mr. Bristow is decidedly weak, notably the neglected state of many of the fences and the untidiness so noticeable around the fields generally; perhaps all the more so from being in marked contrast to the well kept garden and highly cultivated land. The buildings also, although fairly good are not by any means equal to the best class of modern homesteads. And for this reason Mr. Bristow failed to secure the highest honors in this farm competition.

In the evening, after having got through with our inspection of this farm, Mr. Bristow kindly offered to drive us to Duntroon, where we purposed staying over night. The road we found to be no improvement on those on which we had been driving during the day. As we came near the village the hills were so steep that one of your judges who had shown a good deal of nervousness during the day concluded that he was running too great a risk, and for the last two miles insisted on getting out and walking down whenever a descent had to be made of hill a little steeper than he had been accustomed to. In this way it took a good while to get over the last two miles. This was the less to be regretted as it gave those who had more courage and didn't walk plenty of time to take in and admire the fine scenery. This is one of the beautiful spots in Ontario. As seen from the high ground, the landscape view is wonderfully fine. Looking away to the right are to be seen the tree clad hills of Nottawasaga. On the left five or six miles in the distance is Collingwood, the terminus of the Northern R. R. From here too was to be had a splendid view of Nottawasaga Bay, with its waters shimmering from the reflection of the setting sun; with its little island on which is built the light-house, which flashes its beacon lights as a danger signal to the mariner. And from the high hill overlooking the little village of Duntroon nestling in the hollow, was to be seen the thriving town of Stayner, situated on the rising ground to the left of the Nottawasaga hills.

Having received word that we were required in Guelph next day to attend a meeting of the Advisory Board of Ontario Agricultural College, we left early next morning for that city.

On the 2nd of July we again met at Palmerston, and took train for Tara; from there we drove to Owen Sound the same evening, for the purpose of being near our work the following morning.

The first farm we went to see on leaving Owen Sound, was that owned by Mr. Robert Linn, being lots 7 and 8, con. 6, Township of Derby, North Grey.

Mr. Linn's farm is six miles from Owen Sound and about half a mile from Kilsyth. The soil is a strong clay loam with a rather tenacious subsoil in some parts of the farm. Where required considerable draining has been done. A marked feature of this farm is the permanent pasture ; this land which is kept permanently in grass was originally timbered thickly with cedar ; the subsoil is a marly clay with a surface soil of peaty earth, it appears to be of a nature to produce strong and rich grasses ; the large herd of cattle feeding on these pastures at the time of our visit indicated from their appearance that they were laying on flesh rapidly. On this flat land is a strong spring which Mr. L. has gathered into a basin ten feet in diameter, this basin is raised with clay walls until it is four feet above the original level ; this he intends to continue raising as high as the spring will rise ; it will then be used in operating a hydraulic ram, for the purpose of conveying water to the house and homestead.

The orchard comprises ten acres of fresh, healthy, well kept trees. Seven hundred barrels of apples were picked last year ; usually from $300.00 to $400,00 is realized from it. The apples are kept in a cellar specially built for the purpose, and when the navigation opens the fruit is sent to the different lake ports and sold on commission.

A novel idea is carried out in building the fence around this orchard. There is a row of maples eighteen years growth, planted at a uniform distance of fourteen feet, between the trees are placed scantlings, these are fastened to the trees by having a three-quarter inch iron let into the end of the scantling and into the tree, leaving three inches between tree and scantling so as to allow the tree to grow six inches before touching the scantling on either side ; on these scantlings are nailed pickets. Trees are planted along the entire front of the farm with the view of being utilized in the same way.

The dwelling house shows prettily from the road, and is reached by passing through a very fine avenue. The homestead is commodious and fairly well adapted to the requirements of the farm, it is nicely painted and shows well. A good deal is being done this season in the way of reconstructing the stables. A building is also being put up for holding absorbents to be used in saving the liquid manure.

Forty-six years ago Mr. Linn came to America with his father's family, he being then a boy of eleven ; after spending fifteen years in the United States, and having taken up land in Iowa, with the purpose of making that his home, he upon considering the matter of becoming a naturalized citizen of the U. S. and on reading over the form of oath of allegience, felt such a strong repugnance to taking that oath that he made up his mind to move to a colony where he could call himself a British subject and remain under the protection of the British flag.

Mr. Lynn is an admirable type of that class who emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland, true, loyal, and progressive.

Sunny Side, Lot 6, Con. 7, Township of Derby, North Grey.

Mr. George Donald, is the owner of "Sunny Side." It is pleasantly situated, and the name he has given to it is a very appropriate one. It lies about eight miles south-west of Owen Sound.

Twenty years ago where the house now stands was a bush with not a tree chopped. It is now all cleared with the exception of ten acres on the north-west

corner; the fields are not only free from stumps but a very great quantity of stone has been taken off; part of the farm was originally very stony, now the fields are quite clear of obstructions to cultivation; a good deal of draining has been done and the work is still going on. Part of the fences are very good, the remainder fair. Considerable planting has been done as well as great care exercised in the management of the ten acres of original bush now standing. All stock is kept out of it, and all dead and decaying timber is used as firewood. As a result this is a splendid piece of fresh and healthy wood. This is a feature in farm management which cannot be too highly spoken of and it just happens to be what the great majority of farmers too often neglect. Another special feature in Mr. Donald's management is the great care he takes in preserving the manure from waste. A good deal of stock is fattened and for the size of the farm a great deal of manure is made; this is carefully attended to, so as to prevent as far as possible waste from leaking. Mr. D for many years has been in the habit of drawing in the dry weather of the fall a large quantity of dry earth; this is stored away convenient to the stables and is used as an absorbent, mostly in the gutters behind the cattle; in this way evey particle of the liquid which is the most valuable part of the manure is saved. The field management is similar to that on most well managed farms. A full stock of good grade cattle is kept, the cows being always bred to a pure bred bull; as already said a good deal is done in the way of fattening stock, and the coarse grain is used on the farm.

The homestead is compact, conveinent, and in every way well adapted to the requirements of the farm; besides the stables and feeding room under the bank barn is a place set apart in which is kept a supply of dry earth already spoken off for use in the stables.

Mr. Donald we consider a really good farmer, and very strong all round; we are sorry that he is not a prize winner, and we think that it is only justice to the gentleman to say that as judges we differed—for if one of your judges had not thought it was his turn to give in, it would either have been a tie with Mr. Duncan, or Mr. Donald would have received the silver medal.

Newton Farm, Lot 2, Con. 6, Township of Derby, North Grey.

Silver Medal.

To Mr. John Duncan belongs the honor of winning the silver medal, for the best managed farm entered for competition in the North Riding of Grey. The farm comprises 300 acres, of which 75 is bush, it is twelve miles from Owen Sound and six from Tara. It is of the form of an L, 200 acres, on which are the buildings, runs from the concession to what is known as the blind line, being sixty-six chains from front to rear. The other 100 acres fronts the main road, and runs half the distance back. On the s.w. corner is the little Village of Keady, partly built on this property.

A private road runs up the centre of the 200 acres, from the front to as far back as the land is cleared. A row of fields of a uniform size of 15 acres opens out on either side, on to this private road, in this way all parts of the farm are easily reached. The soil varies a good deal, being partly heavy clay, and partly clay loam; the subsoil also varies, in some parts of the farm it is stiff, and in others quick-sand, the latter causing great trouble in draining. Some draining has been done producing good results. The quantity of heavy stone built into dykes, represents a large amount of work. The fences in front of the farm are partly post and board, the other fences with the exception of the stone ones, are strong cedar rail.

The dwelling house is a snug stone building, and looks well as seen from the road. One drawback is the failure of the trees which Mr. Duncan had planted, from some cause he has had but poor success in that line. The barn buildings are rather old fashioned, stables low, and not very suitable where much is done in the way of breeding or fattening of stock. Supply of water for both house and stables is obtained from a well midway between the homestead and house, the water being pumped with a windmill.

The crops grown are fall wheat, spring wheat, peas and oats, with a fifteen acre field of roots every year. Peas are grown on sod, followed by wheat, then oats, oats followed by roots, barley is sown after roots and seeded down. In preparing for roots the manure is always put in the drills.

The number of cattle when the size of the farm is considered, we thought to be rather few, about ten or twelve are fattened annually. A small flock of sheep is kept, these are fairly good.

To sum up, we set Mr. Duncan down as a good farmer, and a man of great energy. He came to this country thirty years ago, living on a rented farm near Fergus for ten years, when he began to think it was time to buy one, and after looking round for some time, he bought the property he now lives on. The purchase included 400 acres, 100 of which his son farms. Mr. Duncan is evidently a man of great industry and determination. Coming to Canada with nothing to start with but his Scotch shrewdness, industrious habits and that indomitable pluck so characteristic of many of the early settlers of this country, qualities which have had much to do in making Ontario what it is, the banner province of the Dominion.

Just about the time we finished taking notes of what we had seen on Mr. Duncan's farm, the rain which had been threatening began to come down in torrents, and for some time it appeared as if we would have to remain over night, instead of getting through to Tara, as we had intented to do. However, late in the evening it began to show signs of clearing, and after a little more waiting we got on to the road, and made Tara for the night. The following morning, an early start was made for the Township of Arran, with fine weather, a good team, and a driver who knew all about that part of the country, and with the certain knowledge that our work would take us through a finely farmed district, we felt that all the conditions were favorable to make farm judging enjoyable work.

Shortly after leaving Tara we reached Invermay, then skirting the river Sable for a short distance, we soon struck out into a fine farming section. The first call made was on Mr. McConkey, the famous stock farmer. He had not entered for competition, but if he had it is safe to say that he would have been a hard man to have beaten. This farm comprises some 600 acres, is well watered and admirably adapted for a stock farm. Mr. McConkey not being at home, we took a quiet look around ourselves, and for our own satisfaction. As it was not the work we were sent out to do, we neither spent much time in looking over the farm, nor yet will we in describing it. But as we had once before inspected it when farm judging, and shortly after it had come into his hands, and knowing that he stands very high as a farmer in his own line, that is as a feeder of shipping stock, in which he deals very largely, and as an owner and breeder of pedigreed horses, we felt a little desirous to see what he was doing. The noticeable features are the splendid run of rich grass lands, the well cultivated fields, and the exceptionolly good arrangements for wintering stock, in finely fixed up buildings. These buildings are very extensive, and without any exception, the horse and cattle stables are the best arranged aud most perfectly fitted up that either of your judges have seen on any farm visited by them in Ontario.

We were sorry that we had missed seeing Mr. McConkey, as we would like to have heard what he had to say on the summer feeding of stock for the British markets, he having been extensively engaged in it for a number of years.

From McConkey's we drove to Mr. Wm. Esplin's. This took us by many fine farms, with correspondingly good homesteads, and with unmistakable signs of prosperity on every hand.

MR. WM. ESPLIN'S FARM, MAPLE GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF ARRAN, NORTH BRUCE.

Silver Medal.

This farm may be described as being situated nine miles s. e. of Port Elgin, and ten miles from Southampton.

There are 200 acres, of which 170 is cleared, the balance wood land.

On the west side, or what may be termed the back part, is a stream, which gives a full supply of water to that part of the farm, and another creek between the building and the road. The land on the back part of the farm is not of that uniform quality which is found to be a marked feature of the best farms in this section, but is mixed with sandy spots, probably about ten or twelve acres of this light land altogether. Somewhat of a ridge also runs partially through the farm, from the west side to the n. e. corner, this is also inclined to be light, being such land as would suffer in a dry season. The remainder of the farm is a good strong clay loam, with a clay subsoil somewhat retentive. Considerable draining has been done, and is serving a good purpose. Fences are exceptionally good, that along the front on the road side is post and board, as well as all those around the buildings, gardens and paddocks. Those on the front 100 acres are either board or straight rail, on the rear lot they are either straight rail or well constructed rail fence, with angle and upright stakes, fastened with wire at top. The last mentioned, when rails can be bought at a reasonable price, is, we think, the best farm fence that can be built.

Good taste has been shown in selecting the site for the buildings. The dwelling house is reached by a short drive through a wide avenue, lined with sugar maples on either side.

From the road for some distance back the land is level, until the outskirts of the planted grounds are reached, here it begins to rise gently. The grounds are nicely laid out and are well kept.

The house is a two-storey brick, with verandah on three sides. Standing on the gently sloping land well up from the road, with its nicely kept lawn, and surrounded with ornamental trees, it looks very pretty. And while there has been no extravagance, neither has Mr. Esplin refrained from spending when it would be wise and judicious to do so, in carrrying out his idea of a perfect farm house. Anything that would add to convenience and comfort has not been overlooked. From the furnace room, cellar and dairy in the basement, to the nicely finished rooms above, everything is perfect in its way. Adjoining the house is the convenient woodshed, and near by is a well appointed work-shop, and next is the carriage house with its clean and well kept vehicles. Mrs. Esplin it would seem vies with Mr. Esplin in keeping her domain in perfect order, and as a result they have a lovely home.

The homestead is one of the best in the country, extensive, convenient and showy. Originally the barns stood on the level, but within the last two years they have undergone reconstruction, barns have been raised and stone stables

built beneath, giving comfortable accommodation for fifty-two cattle, and fourteen horses. A large new sheep house is now under course of construction, and is nearly finished. Pig house built of stone, conveniently arranged and roomy. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that when all the other buildings are so good, that the matter of housing farm implements and machinery has not been neglected.

One of the noticeable features of this farm is the amount of planting that has been done, the work has been judiciously carried out. It would appear that wherever it was thought that a tree would be useful or ornamental, one has been planted. They are mostly of about eight or ten year's growth, and are mainly sugar maple, with sufficient of other varieties in the grounds around the buildings to make a pleasing contrast. The supply of water in the yards and for the stables is from a spring which rises on the higher part of the farm, is carried through pipes to the buildings, and the overflow then passes away underground. The bush land on the s. w. corner has been carefully attended to, and at the time of our visit in July, showed very finely, with an abundant second growth wherever dead or decaying timber had been cleared away. Passing on through the thick close timber along a narrow bush track, we came to the little open spot where stands the sugar camp. It looked very pretty and romantic, and to the man who never when a boy had carried sap for hours at a time, through slush and snow, the thoughts of sugar making would be associated with much that is pleasant and enjoyable.

The average acreage of the different crops is about as follows: Fall wheat, ten acres; spring wheat, ten; barley, five; peas, ten; hay, generally about forty acres; corn, three; and roots, seven. One fixed rotation is closely adhered to, but the general system of cropping is to plough up sod for peas, this crop is followed with wheat, then roots, after roots oats or barley seeded down, hay twice, and then pasture. Summer-fallowing is occasionally resorted to, when this is done the land is sown with fall wheat and seeded down.

The cattle are a pretty good lot, and are decidedly better than those we saw on this farm when we judged the last time it was entered for a similar competition. Eight cows are kept, the milk from which is made into butter at home.

With the exception of the gold medal farm, there was a harmony about this one more noticeable than that of any other entered, everything was in keeping; the barns corresponded with the other outbuildings, and the whole, including the dwelling house, was just in keeping with the nicely planted and well kept private roads and paddocks, with the good fences and the well managed bush.

If we were to find fault, it would be to say that the fields were not just as free from thistles as we might have expected to find them on a farm otherwise so well managed. With this one exception we consider this a really well managed farm, intelligence and good judgment being brought to bear in its management in every department, no one thing appearing to be made a specialty, to the neglect of something else, and while Mr. Esplin is evidently a money making farmer, he is not so engrossed by it as to forget that it is duty to try and make life enjoyable to those who are in a large measure dependent upon him.

Mr. Adam Esplin's Farm, Township of Arran, North Bruce.

A short drive took us to Mr. Adam Esplin's. Like the farm we had just left, it is very pleasantly situated. It comprises one hundred acres—is divided by a private road running up the centre of farm terminating some distance from the rear of the lot at a point where the land is kept in permanent pasture. In

this way the stock at all times when required have access either to the yards or to the pasture lands. In this way there is always an abundant supply of water at either end of the farm which can be reached from every field. It should have been said that a never-failing creek flows through the pasture land. Running into this field is the bush of fifteen acres. Here we had a very good opportunity of contrasting the difference where stock is allowed to roam at will at all times during the summer and early spring eating off the young shoots and bruising the roots of the young growing trees, with that where care is exercised in giving some measure of protection at that season when the most injury is done. Every thing about this farm is in pretty good shape (if we except the management of the woodland spoken of above)—good buildings, good fences, system of field culture quite up to and perhaps above the average, and with nothing noticeably weak.

Mr. August Mercer's Farm, Township of Arran, North Bruce.

Driving for a short distance in the direction of Pt. Elgin, then turning on to the side line and going for a mile and a quarter we come to Mr. August Mercer's. This gentleman farms 150 acres of which 50 has only been in his possession for a short time. The land is a strong clay loam and for some reason does not appear to have suffered so much as many other farms in this section of the country from the excessive moisture of the early part of the season.

There is nothing specially to be said about this farm. It is a good farm and apparently very well managed—above the average as regards freeness from thistles and weeds. Fences and buildings fairly good. It is quite safe to say that in Mr. Mercer's hands it will show better in a few years than it does now, for it is to be borne in mind that of the 150 acres one hundred was only bought by him five years ago and the other fifty has only been farmed by Mercer one season. There is no question about Mr. Mercer being a good farmer, but it takes time to carry out any considerable improvements. And the farmer who has only occupied his land for a few years is placed at a great disadvantage in a farm competition with the man who has spent a good part of a lifetime in getting his farm into good shape.

By the time we had got through with the last mentioned farm we felt that we had put in full day's work and were very glad to get to Port Elgin for the night, all the more so as we soon found that we had a good hotel to stay at.

Next morning we had to make one of those unpleasantly early starts and try and make up the balance of our night's sleep on the way to Walkerton. Reaching that town before the shops were open our first business was to look up the liveryman and arrange to be driven to the three farms entered in the county of Bruce.

Maple Grove—Lots 29 and 30 Township of Brant—South Bruce.

Climbling a steep hill as we leave Walkerton and driving in a northerly direction for a mile and a quarter we come to the farm of Mr. Abram Rowand known as Maple Grove. It comprises 100 acres, of which eighty-five are cleared, leaving fifteen acres of bush at the north end of the farm.

The fences alongside of the public highway and the boundary lines on either side, as well as the private road and the short fences around paddocks and yards, are all first class post and board.

Considerable planting has been done, including a fine row of maples along the roadside, shade and ornamental trees around the buildings and a pretty little plantation on the left of the private road leading to the house.

The barn and outbuildings are above the average. Mr. Rowand is somewhat of a mechanic and possessed of good taste and evidently takes delight in having everything about his premises in good order. The cultivation of the fields is about on a level with that on other well tilled farms, but there is nothing unusual calling for special notice. The management of manure marks high. It is carefully husbanded—is kept neatly piled up, and great care is exercised so as to prevent waste from leaching. It is applied mainly in the spring for roots, being spread on the surface and ploughed in early in the season—any that is left over is put on the land in the fall for next season's crop.

Besides the farm that was entered Mr. Rowand owns another of a hundred acres a mile away. This is kept mainly in grass, and whenever a field is sown with grain it is seeded down again the same season.

This year on this farm there is nineteen acres of fall wheat. An average of about fifty-five acres of grain is grown on the two farms.

About eight cows are kept. The milk is sent to the Dunkeld factory. The average per cow for the season is from $25 to $30. Besides this they produce what is required for home consumption.

Five or six cattle are fattened annually and a small flock of sheep is kept. Judging from what we saw of the growing crops we would say that the system of farming carried out by Mr. Rowand is not by any means an exhaustive one—and further, that he is following out a pretty safe line in not depending solely on the profits of any one branch but carrying out a system of mixed husbandry, including grain growing, fattening of stock and dairying, and to this is to be added bee-keeping, Mr. Rowand being an intelligent and extensive bee-keeper. On account of keeping so many bees a small area is sown with buckwheat every year and more Alsike clover is sown than would otherwise be.

An acre and a half is taken up with fruit trees. Like everything else on the farm this orchard is in very good shape; trees healthy looking and have been well attended, too.

In concluding our remarks on this farm we would say that while Mr. Rowand is not exceptionally strong on any one line, yet he is well up all around and belongs to that class of men who are doing much to raise the standard of agriculture in this province.

Mr. Andrew Waechter's Farm, Lot 1 and 2, Con. 8, Township of Brant, South Bruce.

Gold Medal.

Retracing our steps to Walkerton, and then leaving that town by the way of the Agricultural Exhibition grounds, we drove in a westerly direction for 3¾ miles until we came to Fairview farm, owned by that successful and enterprising farmer Mr. Andrew Waechter.

This farm comprises lots 1 and 2, con. 8, Township of Brant, and composed of 200 acres of the 518 owned by Mr. Waechter, the balance being located across the highway and not in the competition.

This farm, like the country around here, is beautifully undulating, and yet not so hilly as to make it at all inconvenient to operate all sorts of farm imple-

ments and machinery. About the centre of the farm, standing well up, with the land sloping gently away from it, is situated the pretty-looking and tastefully-constructed dwelling house and fine farmsteading of Fairview farm. We think the owner of this fine property has made a happy selection of a name, it is peculiarly appropriate, for few finer views are to be had in this province of a rich agricultural section and of the homes of prosperous and progressive farmers than are to be seen from the uplands of Fairview when looking over this favored township and that of Greenock opposite.

This is a splendidly managed farm, even when compared with the best of those around it owned by some of the best and most progressive farmers of the County of Bruce. It has already carried off the silver medal in a former competition as well as marking high (although not a prize winner) in the sweepstakes contest when none but strong men met.

This is all the more praiseworthy when it is considered that twenty-two years ago the forest stood, with not a tree chopped, where now stands one of the two gold medal farms, the highest prizes for excellence of management in a group of counties comprising a district which for high-class farming is perhaps not surpassed by any other in Ontario.

The soil is a loose clay, almost a limestone shale, and the subsoil only a little harder, requiring not much draining.

The rotation followed is one which appears well suited to the nature of the soil: Considerable summer-fallowing is done; on the summer-fallow is applied what of the manure has been left over from the root crop, and the land is sown with fall wheat and seeded down to grass. Mr. Waechter depends a good deal on thorough summer cultivation for keeping his land clean, and as fall wheat has always been one of the leading crops grown on this farm it would appear that the course followed is a good one. After roots, wheat or barley seeded down. Peas are grown on sod ploughed up; wheat after peas; oats following wheat—this crop is sometimes seeded with clover which is ploughed under with the addition of a light coat of manure and sown with wheat the next season. Mr. Waechter has been in the habit of sowing clover freely with most grain crops; this appears to be an excellent idea and one that might be followed with good results on most farms where the soil is of a character suitable for growing clover.

The leading features of Mr. Waechter's farm management may be classed as follows:—Firstly, deep and thorough cultivation; secondly, a free seeding with clover, and lastly, the feeding of all the coarse grain and fodder grown on the farm to carefully selected stock bought for the purpose of being fattened for the foreign markets.

Last winter thirty-three steers were stall-fed and shipped by Mr. Waechter this spring to the British markets; on the way to Montreal they were unloaded at Guelph and weighed—this after a long fast—the average was 1,455 lbs.; men who understand this business will know what class of steers it requires to make such an exceptionally good average. We mention this particularly for the reason that Mr. Waechter places great importance on careful selection, as he puts it, "careful selection and judicious buying often makes all the difference between profit and loss." This is readily understood by those who have had much to do handling this class of stock; anything which is not good enough for export has to be sold at greatly reduced prices for the home market; inferior animals cost just as much to feed, and those which are shipped to the British markets just cost as much per head for space and all other expenses are as great no matter how inferior the animal may be.

Besides this lot of thirty-three, a dozen more very fine steers were in pasture at the time of our first visit, in the beginning of July, these were being fed once a day with meal; at the time of our second visit they had just been shipped to Montreal, on their way to the London markets. About eight cows are kept and thirty or forty sheep; the cows were an exceptionally fine lot.

Again quoting Mr. Waechter's own words, he says that "he attributes his success in farming mainly to having made stock feeding at all times a leading feature in his farm practise," wound up by saying that he "would not have owned the property he now does if it had not been for pushing this particular line."

The practise when feeding in the winter is to put all the fodder through the chaff cutter and pulp the turnips, these are mixed, and to this mixture is added meal and bran.

It is almost needless to say that with good soil, high-class cultivation and heavy feeding that as a result the crops were exceptionally good. There was, however, one exception and that was a field of oats on a part of the farm where the soil was rather lighter than the average; this field had suffered somewhat from the excessive drought which prevailed for some weeks before harvest.

The fences were mostly cedar rail, well-built and perfectly straight. This more particularly applies to the interior ones, for along the road there is quite a long stretch of straight fence, built about two and a-half feet high with stone, the upper part being post and board. This work, like everything else done on the farm, has been very neatly carried out. Private roads in good shape—these are so arranged as to give ready access to all parts of the farm, including forty-six acres of woodland on the south-east corner. The road leading to the house from the highway is fenced on either side with a board fence and planted with a double row of trees. In this planting we think a mistake has been made in the choice of trees; it appears to be a mistake to plant willows in preference to the maple, basswood or graceful elm.

We have already said that the homestead marks high. The barns are large and well constructed. In the cattle stables are stalls for forty-two cattle and in horse stable for seven horses. The main barn is ninety feet by eighty-four and the pea barn is thirty-six feet by sixty. A noticeable thing about the stables is the roomy passages and the great convenience for feeding; the hay can be put down from the top of the barn mow into the feeding room as readily as it can be from the barn floor; this is done by having a square opening running up the whole height of the hay mow and so arranged that the hay can be forked into it at any level. One mow at the end of the barn is kept entirely for hay. This is closely boarded with dressed and jointed lumber from the floor to the peak of the roof, and for the purpose of getting in the hay are large doors through which a horse fork is operated. This close boarding prevents entirely any dust from getting to the hay—We thought the plan an excellent one. Another good idea carried out is in having a building attached to and running back from the barn in which is the horse-power used for threshing, cutting feed and pulping turnips; with this arrangement labor can be utilized to better advantage than it could otherwise be, the men being fully employed in wet and stormy weather at profitable work as well as the work being done under conditions much more comfortable to both men and teams.

But the unique feature of this farm is its water arrangement. About three-quarters of a mile away (or to give strictly accurate figures 173 rods) on the further side of the other farm, and at a level 63 feet below the steading, is a strong spring. At the time of a former visit, and shortly after Mr. Waechter had purchased this adjoining property, we saw this same spring, which appeared a

soft and oozing spot, with not sufficient fall to carry the water freely away, and apparently adding very little, if any, value to the property. Mr. Waechter, however, looked at it differently. He went to work, took levels, and found that sufficient fall could be had. After this was obtained a well was sunk and a hydraulic ram was placed therein, and a $\frac{1}{2}$-inch pipe was laid deep enough to be below the frost line, first to the barns on the Greenock side, where a constant supply runs into a trough placed in the barnyard, and then to the homestead barns on Brant township side, where in all seasons, and no matter how long continued the drouth may be, a stream steadily runs, the overflow running down into valley beyond the barns. The carrying out of this work is an illustration of the way in which this winner of the Gold Medal overcomes difficulties. How many springs there are in Canada which might be utilized in the same way, which are now of but little value, simply for the reason that men of Mr. Waechter's stamp do not own them. If the description that we have given of the work here done, with the profit and the good results which have followed so arrest the attention of those having facilities for carrying out similar work and leads them to do as Mr. Waechter has done, it will be worth more to the country than the entire amount expended this year in making these awards.

A word to our young farmers who may read this report before we pass on to the next farm. Fairview has not attained its present high place among the competing farms by accident, nor as the result of a happy combination of circumstances. Many of the other competitors had opportunities quite as favorable as the winner of the highest prize in this contest. Fairview takes the place it has done as the result of concentration of purpose, and the unflinching determination of its owner. Mr. Waechter was possessed with definiteness of aim, which took the direction of an intense desire for pre-eminence in his own calling, and so determined was he to excel that no obstacles were too great for him to surmount. What he has done others who use the like means can also do.

Mr. Tolton's Farm, Spring Bank, Township of Brant, South Bruce.

Spring Bank farm is situated five miles west of Walkerton, and is owned by Mr. James Tolton. Mr. Tolton is one of the most prominent men in the County of Bruce, having filled the highest municipal offices in the gift of the people, and taking a foremost place as an advanced agriculturist. Perhaps no other farmer in that section of the country has done more in the way of introducing high class and pedigreed stock or has been more successful in its management.

The farm comprises 180 acres, the greater part of which is cleared, although some of it only of late years. This makes it the more difficult to get into show shape, for it is much more easy to keep land clear of thistles when there is no obstruction to cultivation than when the fields are covered with stumps. In this way Mr. Tolton has been placed at a disadvantage with others in this competition.

The soil may be termed a free clay loam, with a subsoil of clay and gravel, the water getting away freely.

Growing crops had the appearance of having been well put in, and that look about them which unmistakably speaks of a farm where stock feeding is extensively carried on. Peas looked especially fine. Turnips had been put in like those on most farms this season under difficulties.

The course of cropping is generally as follows:—Plough up sod for peas, wheat after peas, then oats, followed by roots, then spring wheat seeded down; mow two years and pasture.

Manure on this farm is carefully preserved from loss by leaking; it is applied in the spring for roots, and what is not required for that crop is put on the land in the fall.

Fifty sheep are kept, about one-half being Oxford Downs. Mr. Tolton has been very successful as an exhibitor of this class of sheep, having been a prize winner at different times at the Provincial, Industrial, Hamilton, and Northern shows, winning amongst other prizes Provincial silver medal for the best Canadian bred flock.

As well as being a breeder of high class sheep, Mr. Tolton also goes extensively into Durhams, of which he keeps a large herd. At this time there is on hand eleven cows, with a lot of promising young bulls and heifers.

The stock bull now in use is Mountain Hero, a red two-year old bred by Mr. David Rea, of Eramosa. This bull, besides having other prizes to his credit, was the winner of the first prize and diploma as a calf at the Guelph Central.

Calves are allowed to suckle until about eight months old, are kept in the stable during the first summer, and are liberally fed. This we find to be the plan followed by most of the best stock men in this province.

The pigs we found to be like the cattle and the sheep—that is, good animals and highly bred. In the pens at the time of our visit there was a very nice lot of Berkshires.

The fences are good, and it may be classed as a well-fenced farm.

The buildings, including dwelling-house, are a superior lot. The barn is 90 ft. by 58, with stabling under the whole building. Attached to the barn at one end is a large implement-house, with root cellar under.

Sheep-houses are large and roomy, with convenient yards for dividing the sheep into different lots, as may be required.

Two-storey brick house, with pleasant surroundings. Two orchards, with healthy-looking, well-pruned trees.

Everything about this place goes to show that it is managed by a man of energy and practical knowledge, but withal it will require some time yet before the fields are sufficiently free from obstructions to cultivation to enable the proprietor to get them in that condition which is necessary when competing for prizes in such a well-farmed district as the County of Bruce.

Bidding good-bye to Mr. Tolton, and with a feeling of satisfaction that this was the end of our work for the time being, we started on our way back to Walkerton. Next morning we left for home, parting company at Palmerston, each anxious to get back to our own hayfields to see that if while criticizing the management of other farmers that no mismanagement was going on at home.

Before closing our report we would take this opportunity of expressing our acknowledgment of the courtesy and kindness to each and all of the families of the competitors. Wherever we went we met with kind-hearted hospitality.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN I. HOBSON, }
WM. DONALDSON. } *Judges.*

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON PRIZE FARMS, 1889.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association :

Having been appointed judges of the southern portion of group No. 3, comprising the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington and part of Dufferin, we commenced our duties on the 24th June, a period which fortunately for us dated the commencement of a change from the constant wet weather which prevailed in the spring and from which the crops in many parts of the country have suffered, especially in those districts where the soil is of a heavy character and draining is required. The entries this year, in our portion of the group, number twenty-four, an unusually large number, the particulars of which are given below :—

Name.	P. O. Address.	County.	Lot.	Township.
Isaac Fisher	Goderich	Huron	6, con. 2	Colborne.
John Kernighan	Benmiller	"	13, con. 2	"
Thomas Burns	Carlow	"	6, con. 7	"
Thomas Harris	Dungannon	"	7 and 8, con. 4	Ashfield.
Robert Armstrong	Constance	"	1, con. 7	Hullett.
George Hyde	Shakespeare	Perth	19 and 20, con. 2	North East Hope.
Thomas Hall	Milbank	"	18, con. 7	Mornington.
John Riddel	Milverton	"	10, con. 5	"
Thos. E. Gibson	"	"	S. ½, lot 1, con. 2	"
Charles Walker	Poole	"	13, con. 1	"
John Hodgson	Mitchell	"	4, con. 4	Hibbert.
Peter Campbell	Cromarty	"	21 and E. ½ 22, con. 10	"
Wm. Kerslake	"	"	23 and W. ½ 22, Con. 10	"
Walter Sorby	Guelph	Wellington	9 and 10, con. 5	Puslinch.
Jas. G. Wright	"	"	9 and 10, con. 2	Guelph.
Robt. Shortreed	"	"	1, 2, 3 and 4, con. 4	"
Thos. Pritchard	Elora	"	2, con. A	Pilkington.
Israel Groff	Alma	"	4 and 5, con. 4 W	"
James Hunter	"	"	3, 4 and 5, con. 3	"
John Metcalfe	Barnet	"	3, con. 9	Nichol.
Peter Rennie	Fergus	"	13 and 14, con. 1	"
Edward Holborne	Grand Valley	Dufferin	N. ½ 22, con. 11	East Luther.
Samuel Graham	"	"	29, con. 2	"
James Reith	"	"	31, con. 4	"

We meet at Woodstock at the date before mentioned on the morning train, in which we proceeded to Stratford where we procured a conveyance, our destination being the farm owned and occupied by Mr. George Hyde.

Mr. George Hyde's Farm, Township of North East Hope.

Silver Medal.

Hyde Park Farm is situate on the 20th side line, one mile north of the village of Shakespeare, and comprises 150 acres of clay loam on a clay subsoil, the portion under cultivation being on the north side of the farm, a fair hardwood bush, which is carefully managed, occupying the southern portion, alongside of which is a goodly supply of cedar, perhaps not the least valuable of the wood lot, while deep in the recesses of the bush flows a living spring, which in the dryest time has never failed. The crops this year comprise 10 acres of fall wheat, 6 acres of spring wheat, 4 acres of peas, 20 acres of oats, 4 of barley, 5 of roots and 16 acres of hay ; the average per acre for the last four years being—fall wheat 32, oats 45,

barley 27, hay 2 tons and turnips 550 bushels. Spring wheat and peas have not been sown for some years previously, so we were unable to ascertain the average yield. The crops generally looked well, especially the hay, which was very heavy, and the tillage was very clean, the land, with the exception of a pasture field, being completely free from thistles and weeds. The rotation of crops pursued by Mr. Hyde, is as follows: sod, if clean, is ploughed immediately after harvest, followed by either the gang plough or the cultivator and then sown to fall wheat. The following year the field is manured in the fall and the spring roots are put in; the next year barley or oats are sown and the land seeded down with timothy and clover. The stock at the time of our visit consisted of 5 head of Shorthorn cows and 13 head of excellent grade Shorthorns, all of which were in grand order; a red grade cow sired by Prince of the West would compare favorably indeed with many a pure bred. Two working teams are kept, all being mares, which are also used for breeding purposes, one having a fine colt by "Highland Boy" running at her side. In the pig pens were a brood sow, and 6 strong pigs fattening and about ready to turn off, while in an adjoining pen were 7 younger ones coming on to fill their place. The farm is well supplied with water, an important item where stock is concerned. In addition to the spring before referred to, Mr. Hyde was at some trouble in diverting the course of a little rill into his barnyard, but after the work had been nearly completed to supply fell short and Mr. Hyde was compelled to seek a fresh base of operations. This by means of a careful survey he succeeded in finding, and his exertions have resulted in bringing into his yard a never-failing stream of clear flowing water. The outbuildings are a lot of useful buildings which answer their purpose, yet it is in this point where Mr. Hyde principally fails, when in competition with farms on which the buildings have the more recent improvements; and on farms where stock raising and feeding are principally carried on, we hold that light and ventilation are of the utmost importance to the health and well doing of the animals. The main barn 100x76 including the overshott is on a stone basement in which are the turnip cellar and stabling for cattle, the manure being kept underneath the overshott. Another barn 50x30 is also on a stone basement; the main floor of this building is used entirely for hay, the horse stabling being underneath in the basement. Another frame building 76x20 is used as a sheep house and pig-pen, and fronting the main barn, forms a complete shelter to the cattle yard in stormy weather. The dwelling house is a comfortable stone edific 26x36 with an addition 24x16, and the small garden was neat and tidily kept, one side of it being bounded by a movable fence planned by Mr. Hyde himself. It has the appearance of an ordinary garden picket fence made in 12 feet sections, but instead of the scantling being nailed to the posts, they are bolted, which enables the fence to be very quickly moved and packed away, and thus obviates any difficulty from snow drifting against it.

The private roads were in good order, except in one place where a recent rain storm had ploughed a channel across and washed a deposit into the hay crop, and along these roads and also along the boundaries of the farm that touch the public roads rows of shade trees are planted. Draining has not been neglected and the farm has been underdrained to a considerable extent, the material used in the earlier drains being loose stone, but all those that have recently been laid down are of tile. The labor employed on this farm is one man hired by the year; an extra man being employed during the winter months. We consider this a very well cultivated farm and strong in all points save one: the fertility of the soil is kept up, wheat and barley are the only crops sold, everything else being fed and in addition some peas and oats are purchased for feeding purposes. The land is clean and the crops good, and as we before remarked the cattle were a very superior

lot, and but for the one point before referred to, it is probable that Mr. Hyde would have taken a higher place; as it is we award him the silver medal for the best farm in the riding of North Perth. Having taken our leave of Mr. Hyde we returned to Stratford in time to catch the evening train to Mitchell where we spent the night, and the next morning saw us on our way to the farm of

MR. JOHN HODGSON, TOWNSHIP OF HIBBERT,

which consists of 100 acres of very level lying clay loam in a good state of cultivation. The crops on it being fall wheat 11 acres, spring wheat 2½, oats 7, barley 7, roots 3, hay 16, pasture 25, fallow 13 and the balance in bush, the average per acre for the last four years being fall wheat 25 bushels, spring wheat 25, oats 50, barley 35, mangolds 500 bushels, turnips (measured) 800, potatoes 150 and hay 1½ tons. Considerable work has been done in the way of draining, and great difficulty was experienced in obtaining an outlet for the underdrains of which 3,000 rods of tile have been laid down; finally Mr. Hodgson was compelled to make a large open drain, a work of considerable magnitude, into which the tile now empty. The method of cultivation followed by Mr. Hodgson is to sow peas on sod, followed by manure and roots, then barley or spring wheat, then oats, followed by a summer fallow and another coating of manure when the land is sown to fall wheat and seeded down with timothy and clover, 5 lbs. of each; when it remains one or two years in a meadow. In former years Mr. Hodgson used to grow turnips and about 10 acres of potatoes annually, but having unfortunately been afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, which precludes him doing much himself, he restricts himself to growing mangolds and a lesser acreage of potatoes, one and a half acres being the quantity of land devoted to that vegetable this year. To economise time and labor in paris greening, he uses a cheap and simple invention, it is formed of the wheels of his sulky rake which are attached to a framework with shafts, the axle-tree being of such a width that the wheels run on the outside to two rows of potatoes: on this framework is placed two water-tight wooden boxes, with a wooden spout in the rear end and at the bottom of each box, in such a position that each spout is immediately over a row of potatoes; a watering pot spout is then placed on each spout, the incline from the shafts causing the paris green to empty itself through the noses, while the motion of the horse keep the mixture stirred up. The cattle were a fair lot of Shorthorn grades, comprising 2 milch cows and 16 head of younger cattle. Stock feeding is followed to a certain extent; Mr. Hodgson's practice being to fatten annually from 6 to 8 head (partly of his own raising and part bought) on grass with a little peas and barley, and turn them off for the local market about the month of October. But 3 working horses were on the farm at the time of our inspection, although 4 are usually kept, but a two year old colt sired by "General Withen" is being raised by Mr. Hodgson to fill the vacant position. Pigs number 19 head, of Berkshire type as far as color was concerned, but otherwise below the average. It is in out-buildings where Mr. Hodgson principally fails. They are old fashioned, with no basement and altogether the stabling is far behind the requirements which are now considered essential on a farm. The main barn 40x70 is a frame building adjoining a frame stable which contains stalls for five horses, the only accommodation for cattle being five stalls a pen for calves, in addition to which an open shed is boarded up in winter for the young stock. The house is substantially built of brick and is well adapted to the requirements of the farm. Here too (conveniently adjacent to the house) was one of the old fashioned ovens, which is even now on occasions used for baking, also a well ventilated brick dairy. Although Mr. Hodgson does not score high enough to gain a medal, we must bear testimony to

the excellent cultivation of his farm ; the crops were good, the mangolds were well forward and a very even catch ; the farm appeared remarkably clean, not a noxious weed or thistle was to be seen, the fences, snake rail, and barbed wire, with a board at the top and bottom, were in good order, while all obstacles to cultivation, such as stones, etc., had been removed and neatly piled. Taking our leave ot Mr. Hodgson we hurried on our way to the farm of

Mr. Peter Campbell, Hibbert.

Equal, Bronze Medal.

There are 150 acres in this farm, 73 acres of which are under cultivation, 40 in bush and the balance being in pasture and consisting principally of flats. The soil is a clay loam on limestone, the subsoil under the flats being blue clay. The arable land is drained where required with tile, the drainage of the flats being effected by a large open drain which runs the full length of the flats and acts as a boundary between Mr. Campbell and his neighbor Mr. Kerslake, while it supplies watering places for stock on each farm. The fences are snake rail, straight rail and post, and barbed wire, a quantity of the latter kind having been recently put up. The crops looked well and the meadows were heavy, but a good many thistles were scattrred about here and there. The rotation of crops as given us by Mr. Campbell is as follows :—Peas are sown on sod, then fall wheat, followed by oats ; a coating of manure is then applied, and the field seeded down to grass with barley. The system of farming followed may be termed mixed ; grain is sold and some times a little hay, the dairy department being represented by cream which is sent to the creamary. Stock raising and feeding is likewise practiced to some extent, but it is in horses that Mr. Campbell evidently takes most interest ; at this we were the more surprised as we found in him a warm advocrte of barbed wire fencing, which is usually the *bete noire* of the horseman, and of which he has put up a considerable quantity. The breed of horses (as might be surmised from his name) which are kept by Mr. Campbell, is the Clydesdale, of which he has three good mares, one of them by name "Black Bess," being an imported mare sired by "Sir George," the other two being Canadian bred, but eligible (we were informed) for registration ; in the same field were running a yearling Clyde stallion out of the imported mare, and a good looking sorrel pony for driving. Horse breeding, says Mr. Campbell, is profitable, and he mentioned as a proof, that in March last he sold a two year old Clyde stallion, sired by imported "Commander" [613] (2029) out of "Black Bess," to go to Pennsylvania for the handsome sum of $800, the weight of the colt at the time of sale being 1,740 lbs. The horned cattle numbered 29 in all, amongst these were 2 Shorthorn cows and a calf, and 5 milch cows, 3 of which were pure white and displayed strong characteristics of not only being good milkers, but also good feeders ; the remainder of the cattle were younger stock principally Shorthorn grades. A few pigs are kept to consume the offal, and 7 sheep of the Leicester type complete the list of the stock. The outbuildings were good and suitable to the requirements of the farm, the main barn 94x50, to which a straw shed 36x50 is attached, rests on a stone basement which contains the horse and cattle stabling, the flooring of the former is composed of good sized stone flags, which make a solid and even floor, but is somewhat slippery in wet and frosty weather. The cow stabling was warm and comfortable, but as not well lighted as it might have been ; the stables were fitted with racks, for long feed, over mangers which were open in front to admit of feeding cut feed and chop from the alley running along the heads of the cattle. The other buildings comprised a driving house 20x30 and a pig-pen also paved with flat stones. The dwelling

house is substantially built of stone work erected in the year 1880, in the front was a small flower garden neatly kept, the vegetable garden also containing a strawberry patch, which although somewhat injured by the frost yet gave promise of a fair crop.

The area of crops were: fall wheat 13 acres, spring wheat 1½, barley 8, Egyptian oats 15, peas 5, roots (mangolds and turnips) 1½, hay 29, the average yield per acre for the last four years being, fall wheat 26 bushels, barley 40, oats 60, peas 25 and hay 1½ tons.

We had not far to go to make our next inspection as Mr. Kerslake's property joins Mr. Campbell's and we were fortunate not only to find him at home, but also the former owner, from whom we were enabled to get information as to the former management of this farm, for Mr. Kerslake has only just recently purchased this property.

Mr. Kerslake's Farm, Hibbert.

Equal, Bronze Medal.

This farm which consists of 150 acres, *is situate, with the exception of a portion of pasture flats*, on the side of a bank which gradually slopes downwards to the bush at the rear end of the farm, the soil being clay loam on a subsoil very similar to that of the last farm. Fencing is effected by the means of a barb wire, rail fences and board fence, while a neatly trimmed white thorn hedge surrounds the garden and also extends along one side of an adjoining field, which adds not only greatly to the aspect, but also acts as a good protection to the crops. Underdraining has been done where requisite, the older drains being of boards, but the later ones are all tile. The crops this year are:—Fall wheat 11 acres, spring wheat 1, oats 10, barley 26, peas 5, roots 3¼, hay 29 acres; the average crop per acre for the last four years being, fall wheat 26 bushels, oats 60, barley last year averaging 46 and peas 50 bushels, hay 2 tons.

The system of cultivation which has been pursued up to this time, we were informed by Mr. Hogarth, the late owner, was to summer fallow, sod and apply manure if needed, then fall wheat is put in, followed by two crops of either oats or barley alternately and seeded down to grass with the second crop. Mr. Hogarth is a firm believer in salt for barley and for the last ten years he has purchased salt and applied it at the rate of 250 lbs per acre, when the barley is about two inches high with beneficial results. The crops, with the exception of the hay which seemed injured by last year's drought, promised a good return and were fairly free from thistles and weeds. From eight to nine head of cattle have been fattened off every year by the late owner, but Mr. Kerslake intends paying more attention to stock and to feed all the coarse grain, disposing only of the barley and wheat. The stock at the time of our visit comprised 6 head of useful Shorthorn grades, 9 young cattle and 6 calves. He does not own any pure bred females, but he keeps a Shorthorn bull, Baron Ingram,=10692=bred by J. Freeman, of St. Mary's. The horses were five in number, two of which were Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, eligible we believe for registration and each had a good foal by their side, one of which promises to develop into a very blocky animal with great bone, both colts were sired by the imported horse "Tanna Hill" (4745). A small flock of sheep are also kept, four of the ewes being half bred Shropshire and the ram a pure Shrop bred by Mr. W. Heron, of Ashburn. A brood sow partly Suffolk with a fine litter of nine young pigs sired by a Yorkshire boar, represent the porcine race. The barn and outbuildings are roomy, convenient and well fitted for the purposes Mr. K. will require them for. The main barn is 50x40

with a lean-to of 11 feet, the horse stable at the end of the barn 18x36, being paved with stone flagging. A well built basement supports the main barn and contains a well lighted and airy cattle stable, a row of loose boxes also paved with flags run along one side of the building while cedar blocking forms the flooring of the cattle stables and the alley behind, the feeding arrangements being almost identical with those of Mr. Campbell's. Another barn 62x36 is divided into two parts, the one being the implement house, contains a well and pump, the other portion being the sheep house and pig-pen. The dwelling is a comfortable farm house and is built of stone, 40x28 in measurement on the hill before referred to, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained, behind it is the kitchen garden which was well kept and clean, and had the white thorn hedges been in blossom would have reminded us of the month of May in the Old Country. The competition between this farm and Mr. Campbell's was so close that we were unable to decide between them, Mr. Campbell scores high in stock, especially in his horses, and his crops were a little heavier especially his hay. Again Mr. Kerslake was ahead in his outbuildings and their general surroundings, and his farm was a little freer from thistles than that of his neighbor, we have therefore with your consent awarded to each an equal bronze medal. Taking the evening train at Mitchell, we arrived that night at the pretty town of Goderich, and the next morning having procured a conveyance, we crossed the long bridge under which the river Maitland flows in a broad pellucid stream, in quest of the farm of

Mr. Isaac Fisher, Colborne Township.

Silver Medal.

Greenhurst, as Mr. Fisher has named it, consists of 185 acres of clay loam soil on a subsoil of clay. The approach is by a gentle declivity, on either side of which lies a good sized pond of apparently stagnant water, as there was no perceptible outlet, but to our surprise we were told that the water kept sweet and good the whole year round. After passing by the ponds a slight ascent brought us to the dwelling house, and buildings. Mr. Fisher was unfortunately absent on a visit to the States, but his place was ably filled by his son, who accompanied us over the farm. The crops were: Fall wheat, 40 acres; barley 4; oats 20; pease, 10; hay, 30; roots (mangolds and turnips), 6 acres; pasture, 60, and the average per acre for the last four years was: fall wheat, 35 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; peas, 30 bushels; hay 2 tons, and roots 1,000 bushels. Mr. Fisher is an experimentalist in wheat, and had six different kinds growing, viz.: The Surprise, Winter Imperial, Democrat, Manchester, Volunteer and Garfield, which afforded an unusually good opportunity of contrasting and comparing the different varieties. Out of these a ten acre field sown with Surprise wheat immediately attracted our attention, being remarkably even and thick, good healthy looking straw, and promising to produce a heavy yield; in fact, this was the best field of wheat we saw during the whole of our inspection. In addition to the wheats referred to, a smaller strip of spring wheat had been tried as an experiment. The fences were in capital order; good strong rails staked and ridered, rails laid straight between two posts; rather an excess of zeal, we thought, as a good staked, properly wired, would have answered the same purpose, but a fault in the right direction; wire fence (two strands twisted, but not barbed) with a pole along the top and board fence form the boundary and inside fencing, while along the front of the farm the outside fence is barbed wire, which at first had a pole along the top, but Mr. Fisher, not liking the appearance of it, replaced the poles with scantlings, which makes a much neater fence. Considerable draining has been done. Twelve or fifteen years ago board drains were laid down and are

still working well, but Mr. Fisher is now only using tile. From the building backwards the land lies fairly level till at the extreme rear the plain terminates in an abrupt descent of about 60 feet, at the bottom of which is the wood lot. Near the foot of this descent a strong spring comes bubbling out of the earth. It is here that Mr. Fisher obtains not only his supply of water for the stock pasturing in the bush and adjoining pasture land, but also the supply for his barnyard, as well as the necessary power for forcing it thither. This is effected by means of a ram, a little concealed worker which ceases not day or night, and sends a continuous stream of water through iron pipes a distance of 44 rod, with an elevation of 65 feet, at a cost, we were told, of $150. The rotation of crops is usually to sow pease on sod, then oats, followed by a summer fallow and a dressing of manure, and seed down to grass with fall wheat. Five horses of a useful type, one of them a brood mare with a colt by her side, form the horse power used on this farm, Mr. Fisher being assisted by his son, and one man hired by the year. A small herd of Shorthorns numbering twelve head are kept, headed by a stylish red imported bull of great quality, called "Dublin," (55588) bred by S. Campbell, of Kinsellar, Aberdeenshire. Among the cows we were particularly pleased with the roan imported cow, "Rosabel" = 5202 = also bred by Mr. Campbell, being remarkably good over the shoulder and deep through the breast; "Vesey Fifth" = 8095 = a red and white cow tracing to "Young Mary," (imp.) = 557 = is a neat animal, but is up in years. Among the young pure breds were also some good heifers, 4 grade cows, 16 steers just ready to turn off, and 10 younger cattle, with 8 Berkshire grade pigs, complete the tale of the live stock. Mr. Fisher, as may be imagined, is a cattle feeder. His practice is to purchase a two-year old and feed through the winter and finish them off on grass. The average cost of each steer has been about $28, the average price realized being about $60 per head. His method of feeding is to mix chop and turnips twelve hours ahead, the ration allowed each steer being about four quarts of oats and pease in equal quantities. All the crops are fed with the exception of wheat and a little barley, and occasionally a little hay when the price is high is also disposed of. The outbuildings were good, well constructed and convenient, as is generally the case when good stock is kept. The farm buildings form three sides of a square, the main barn being 70 x 70, on a stone basement, containing cattle stalls and horse stabling, all paved with stone, the cattle stalls being fitted with racks for hay above the mangers. The manure is kept under a building 40 x 60, the upper portion of which is a straw shed. Another building, 20 x 12, is used as a hay barn, under which are several box stalls and the bull house, while on the fourth side of the yard is a large water tank filled by the ram before referred to. The house is a good brick dwelling, the main part being 36 x 34, and the kitchen 24 x 28, with all conveniences, and in the dining room we saw an oil painting of a horse, which was, we were told, owned by Mr. Fisher's father, who was, we believe, the first to introduce a heavy draught stallion into this part of the countty, from which it would seem that Mr. Fisher has inherited a love of live stock, although his fancy turns to cattle rather than horses. This horse, the original of the portrait, was the imported Shire horse, "England's Glory" (737), who commenced his prize winning career in England; and in this country, although continually exhibited, was, up to the year 1872, never beaten, and although the posture of the animal in the painting is somewhat stiff, yet many of the characteristics of the Shire are plainly to be recognized.

Mr. John Kernighan's Farm, Colborne Township.

Leaving Mr. Fisher we proceed to Mr. Kernighan's, the rays of the midday sun beating fiercely down, to the discomfort not only of ourselves but also of our gallant

little black mare, and it was a welcome relief when we turned into the avenue of thrifty young maple trees which shade the entrance road to Mr. Kernighan's residence. Mr. Kernighan farms 100 acres of clay loam on a sandy subsoil, his crops this year being—fall wheat, 7 acres; oats, 10 acres; barley, 10 acres; pease, 5 acres; hay, 10 acres; corn, 3 acres, and turnips, 3 acres, the average returns per acre for the last four years being: fall wheat, 25 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; pease, 30 bushels; corn, 30 bushels (shelled); turnips, 500 bushels, and hay, 1½ tons. The fencing is well kept up, board, barbed wire and zig-zag rails being the materials employed. The dwelling house, 36 x 34, is a brick edifice, approached from the private road by a neat gravel walk leading through ornamental shrubs to the front door. At the rear of the house is the orchard, in which are a variety of different kinds of fruits, the greater proportion, however, consisting of winter apples. Great attention is evidently paid to this department, and the trees look healthy and flourishing. The outbuildings are conveniently situated within easy distance of the house, and form three sides of a square. Water was formerly obtained from a well, but now a continuous stream of water is supplied by a natural fall from a spring on the high land adjoining. The main barn is 50 x 70, on a well built stone basement in which are the cattle stables, the flooring being composed of plank, but no divisions are placed between the cattle, the stock being merely chained to poles. It is Mr. Kernighan's intention to fit up a portion of this basement as a horse stable, but at the time of our visit it was in an unfinished state. Another portion is likewise used as a poultry house. A frame building, 48 x 24, is the drive house and present horse stable, with a hay loft overhead, the east side of the yard being sheltered by the hog-pen and sheep-house. The stock comprised 20 head of grade cattle, 4 horses, one of which, a two-year old filly of Clydesdale parentage, has recently been purchased for breeding purposes; a few sheep (cross-bred Leicester and Southdown) are kept, as well as 19 hogs of Suffolk origin. The rotation of crops practised is as follows:—First year, a sod field is ploughed in the spring and oats put in; second year, manure is applied, and a portion is sown with pease and part with corn; third year, turnips are put in on the corn land, and wheat on that portion which had been in pease; fourth year, barley and grass seeds. Mr. Kernighan makes a specialty of his orchard, and last year sold 263 barrels of apples, from the sale of which he realized $255. The only crops sold are wheat and a little barley, but nothing else, Mr. Kernighan looking for his returns principally from the sale of his apples, fat cattle and hogs. His labor bill will likewise be light, as he and his son work the farm without much outside help, and from his farm accounts, which he showed us, although no regular balance sheet had been struck, we were enabled to see that the profits were on the right side. There was one thing that at once struck our attention in Mr. Kernighan's house, and that was his library, which was well filled with books of different kinds, from the ponderous statute books of Ontario to the lighter literature of fiction. In few farm houses indeed have we seen so much food for the mind. Our next point was the farm of

Mr. Thos. Burns, Township of Colborne.

A long drive over a wretched road brought us to our destination. It may, perhaps, be thought that we were growing fastidious, as the roads we had up to this time travelled had been wonderfully good, but when one has to turn off a road to avoid breaking a wheel or axletree and scale the sides at an angle of about forty-five degrees, we certainly think we have just cause for complaint. Mr. Burns farms 100 acres of mixed soil, varying from clay loam to gravel, on a gravelly subsoil, which consequently requires no underdraining. The crops on

the farm were: fall wheat, 10 acres; barley, 10; oats, 17; pease, 10; turnips, 3; potatoes, 2, and hay, 10, the average for the last four years being: fall wheat, 30 bushels; barley, 35; oats, 40; peas, 25; turnips, 500; potatoes, 200, and hay, 1½ tons. The house, which is situate near the road, is of frame construction. The outbuildings are also all frame and no basements, the size of the main barn being 40 x 60, horse stable and drive house 30 x 58, and the cow stable 24 x 40. The fences were in fair repair, and consisted of barb wire, with a board at the top and bottom, the Russell patent and ordinary board fences. Adjoining the house is one acre of orchard, chiefly Baldwins and Russets, besides which there is one-half acre of cherry orchard. The stock on the farm were two working teams and one brood mare, 17 head of grade Shorthorns, mostly young stock, and 3 grade Chester white pigs. The rotation pursued is very similar to that of Mr. Campbell, and altogether there was nothing special to take it out of the category of any other farm fairly worked.

Mr. Thomas Harris's Farm, Township of Ashfield.

Our next point was the farm of Mr. Thomas Harris. So, according to the directions of our host at Goderich, we once more crossed the River Maitland, and passing by the spacious barns of Mr. Attrill, the well-known Shorthorn breeder, we reached the Village of Nile, where further directions became necessary, and we were soon put on the road for our destination. The house is a comfortable brick dwelling, 22 x 33, with a slated roof, and is approached by a neatly kept gravel drive, ending at the front door in a sweep with a parterre of flowers in the centre. Mr. Harris farms 154 acres, a considerable portion of it being nice level lying land, a portion of it being intersected by a deep ravine, through which runs a little stream of water. The character of the soil is variable, a portion being sandy and a part clay loam, the subsoil being mostly clay. Feeding stock and fruit growing being the chief branches to which Mr. Harris principally turns his attention, the crops grown are of the kind suitable to that object. They were: fall wheat, 10 acres; oats, 37 acres; hay, 24 acres; bush, 7 acres; orchard, 5 acres, the balance being pasture land, the averages for the last four years being: fall wheat, 20 bushels; oats, 40 bushels, and hay, 1½ tons. The orchard consisted chiefly of winter fruits, and the trees were remarkably healthy and luxuriant in growth. A portion of it had been planted more recently, and peach, plum and pear trees were intermingled between the apple trees, as being more short lived, they would be ready to be removed by the time the apple trees required their full space of room. The yield of this orchard last year, so we were told, was 195 barrels of saleable fruit. Attention has been paid to arboriculture, and a row of young maples surround two sides of the farm. The fences were in good order—ordinary rail fence, board and wire, Russell patent and board fence. With the exception of the oats the crops were below the average, especially the hay, which was short. Mr. Harris's method of management is to sow wheat or oats on sod; next year, summer fallow and seed down with fall wheat, the rule being to break up a field every year and seed down a field every year. A novel method of growing Swede turnips is practised on this farm, which was quite unprecedented in the experience of your judges. Mr. Harris mixed the turnip seed with his clover seed, and sows it when seeding down with his oats or wheat. After the grain crop is removed from the land the turnips grow among the stubble and grass, and are in due time harvested. It is possible that where the grain is thin that this system might answer to a certain extent, but your judges are of opinion that such a practice must be detrimental to one or other of the two crops, and probably to both. Underdraining has been done to a certain extent, the material used being

lumber. The stock consisted of 6 milch cows, 20 head of fat cattle, 10 younger cattle, and 6 calves, all Shorthorn grades, 2 pigs being kept for home consumption. Two span of horses do the work on the farm, and these, with a two-year old filly, complete the list of quadrupeds. Mr. Harris procures his feeding stock not only by raising all his calves, but also by purchase, his preference being for two-year olds coming three, feeding them through the winter and finishing them off on grass. These he has usually been able to buy at a cost per head of from $25 to $30 in the fall, and the average price realized on their sale about $58. During the winter the ration for an average beast is about 1 gallon of chop in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ peas to $\frac{3}{4}$ oats and about $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of turnips per diem, long hay being fed once and straw twice a day. The outbuildings are of recent erection, and the barnyard is freshly gravelled. The main barn, 70 x 82, is on a stone basement 10 feet high, in which were both the horse stable and cattle stalls, the floors being all cedar blocked, the drive house, with a workshop overhead, being conveniently attached to the dwelling house. Considerable improvements have been done on this farm around the buildings, especially when one considers that Mr. Harris works the farm entirely by himself, with the help of a man during the summer months only, but much more remains to be done before it can be called a model farm.

Mr. Robert Armstrong's Farm, Township of Hullett.

Finding that Seaforth was the nearest point on the railroad to this farm, we next proceeded thither, and procuring a conveyance, hied on our way to the residence of Mr. Armstrong. While driving along we observed a noticeable difference in the class of horses we met, instead of light horses or horses pertaining to no definite type, we here were continually meeting teams of good heavy horses for which this district is famed, not only in Canada, but in the States. We found in Mr. Armstrong an enterprising young farmer who devotes himself principally to raising heavy horses and sheep, but at the same time not neglecting the other departments of the farm. His farm consists of 100 acres of sandy loam, the subsoil being clay and in some places sand. The dwelling house and buildings are situate on the lee side of a steep knoll, which Mr. Armstrong has planted with trees, and which will not only form a fine shelter to his buildings, but also add to the landscape view. Rows of maples have also been planted along his lane, and a belt of evergreens, several trees deep, will in time keep off the winter blasts from his yard and outbuildings. With the exception of that knoll before referred to, the farm is fairly level, with sufficient fall for drainage. The acreage under cultivation were: Fall wheat, 10 acres; barley, 7 acres; oats, 9 acres; oats and peas (for soiling), 3 acres; flax, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; roots and corn, 7 acres; hay, 20 acres, the average per acre for the last four years being: Fall wheat, 30 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; turnips, 750 bushels, and hay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The system of management is to spread the manure on the sod, and then plough for roots; after roots two or three grain crops are taken, the field being seeded down with the last grain crop, which is usually barley. Wheat and barley and hay, if high in price, are sold, all the other crops being fed, while to counteract the loss of the crops sold, Mr. Armstrong is in the habit of buying manure from the stables in the Village of Kilburn, and drawing it on to the farm. The dwelling house is a frame structure, 18 x 28, but comfortable and sufficiently large at present at any rate for Mr. Armstrong's family. The ground in front of the house was, at the time of our visit, in a state of chaos, as a terrace was in process of formation, but which, when finished, will much improve the foreground. The barn, 56 x 70, is quite new (Mr. Armstrong, not long ago, having been burnt out); a stone basement

underneath, 9 feet 6 inches in height, forms a well lighted stable for horses and cattle, while an overshott affords a dry passage in front of the doors. The flooring of the stabling is plank, and the mangers for the horses, which are fed from in front, are formed of a box (containing a compartment for grain and one for hay) with hinges at the bottom of the front, so that the manger can be tipped forward and filled, and then pushed back to its place. Mr. Armstaong is strong in draught horses. Two working teams are kept, all mares, two of which were each suckling fine colts, the other pair being a very useful span of four-year old mares. A good yearling and two-year old filly and two other horses, one being a driver, were in the fields, as were also a flock of 50 sheep, some of them being pure bred Leicesters. The cattle were grades, and comprised 4 milch cows, from whom butter is made at home, and 16 younger cattle. Mr. Armstrong keeps a pedigreed Berkshire boar of Mr. Geo. Green's (Fairview) breeding, one brood sow and two young Suffolk sows. The fences were in good order, being principally board fence, snake rail and straight rail, with stake wired to posts set three feet in the ground, of which latter kind Mr. Armstrong has recently put up a considerable amount. The farm was very clean of weeds, and the crops looked well with the exception of the flax, which, being planted in a low spot, has suffered from the long continued wet weather. Mr. Armstrong indeed shows an example which is worthy of emulation; his farm is clean, his buildings are good, and he beautifies their surroundings, while his stock, especially his horses, which are evidently his delight, are far above the average. There are few farms that we have inspected that can show as much in the way of tree planting, and for these facts and on account of the enterprise shown by Mr. Armstrong, we recommend, although he is the sole entry in his township, that a bronze medal be awarded him. Taking our leave of Mr. Armstrong we returned to Seaforth in time for an early dinner, and finding we had an hour before our train left, we seized the opportunity of visiting a salt well which we had not had an opportunity of seeing before. We found the salt water pumped up into tanks in which the salt gravitated to the bottom, and was then run off into a large tank under which were large furnaces. In this tank the salt rises to the surface like scum, and is then raked off by long handled hoes on to the sides of the tank, the quality of the salt being regulated by the frequency of the rakings, the finest sample requiring almost incessant raking. But our watches bade us not linger, as one of your judges, having an engagement, was anxious to catch the next train for home, we moved towards the station just in time to take our seats.

On Monday, 2nd July, as arranged, your judges met at Innerkip, and taking the morning train for Schaw station, the nearest railroad point to Puslinch P.O., which by some error had been given us as Mr. W. Sorby's post office. On reaching Schaw we soon found out our mistake, and as there was no train to Guelph until evening we decided in favor of hiring a vehicle, which, after a drive of twelve or fourteen miles, brought us to Mr. Sorby's farm, which is called

"The Woodlands Farm," Township of Puslinch:

Just in time to escape a complete wetting for we had scarcely got under cover of Mr. Sorby's hospitable roof ere the rain fell in torrents. The farm of which only a portion, 133 acres situate in the Township of Puslinch, was entered for competition, is a triangle in shape, and with the exception of the gravel ridge on which are all the buildings, is remarkably level in its formation. The approach to the house guarded by a massive iron gate hung on stone pillars, reminded us strongly of many a similar entrance in England, the resemblance being even

stronger as we proceeded up the trim gravel drive, winding with graceful curves between the overhanging limbs of the different varieties of evergreens which were tastefully grouped along the sides. At a short distance from the house the drive diverges, the one leading on a lower level to the stabling, the other inclining gently upwards to the house, in front of which it assumes an ellyptic shape, and then joins the other branch at the buildings. If we had not previously known we should at once have assumed that the grounds had been laid out by a gentleman, not only of means, but of taste. In front of the house was a conservatory filled with choice hothouse vines and the entrance was studded here and there with trees, shrubs and plants culled from all climes, while on either side of the front door was two magnificent specimens of the Aloe family, the pride of Mr. Sorby's heart. It is indeed a pleasant spot and we would that many a farmer might see and take pattern thereby, even were it but in a smaller degree. The house, a two story one, is strongly built of stone, roughcasted, 40 by 40 with kitchen, cellars and offices in a basement beneath, with a wing 35 by 27. The rain having somewhat abated we proceeded out on our inspection; it is needless to say that horses are Mr. Sorby's forte and consequently all the buildings are arranged to suit the requirements of that noble animal. As we before remarked, they are situated on a high gravel ridge, on which are interspersed numerous trees which afford a pleasant shade; while beneath the ridge are several paddocks strongly fenced with round cedar rails for exercising the stallions. One barn 188 feet long is on a basement of stone walls in which are 15 stallion boxes with brick partitions, between the boxes which are fitted with half doors of wood, the top half doors being formed of iron bars, water being supplied to each box from a tank which is filled by the windmill. Another barn 75 by 34 is of frame with brickwork between the boarding; this building contains boxes for 10 horses, with a loft for hay above. Not content with these buildings Mr. Sorby has recently erected a new stable which is simply palatial. The ground floor is solidly built of stone, the upper story which is frame being a hay and straw barn; on the ground floor a broad driveway runs through the centre and on each side of it are 10 spacious loose boxes with brick partitions between, all the woodwork being dressed hardwood; a trough for water here, also supplied by the windmill, is in each box, the mangers being placed so that all feeding is done from the centre driveway without going into the boxes. Ventilation has not been forgotten, upward shafts being placed at frequent intervals, while a large shaft underground will bring in a fresh current of air from the outside. The live stock at the time of our visit consisted of 3 milch cows and 6 pigs for the use of the house. Horses numbered 19 pure Clydesdales, ten of them being stallions and the remainder mares, one of the former was the "Boydston Boy" (111), (imp.) [216] 1872, famous alike in the show ring and at the stud, one of his sons being the celebrated "Lord Erskine" (1744). In an adjoining box stood "MacArthur" (imp.) [360] (3815), a prize winner not only in Scotland but in Canada, who enjoyed the proud distinction in 1887 of never being placed second to any horse. The mares were a useful lot, one having a promising looking colt sired by "Boydston Boy" at her side. The stock of horses was low at the time of our visit, large sales having been recently made at remunerative prices to Manitoba and the States, but Mr. O. Sorby was expected home in a short while with a large importation to fill up the vacant stalls. The system in feeding the horses is as follows:—The ration allowed to a full grown stallion is about three-quarter gallon of crushed oats and about one-quarter gallon of bran four times a day, long hay being usually fed although sometimes it is cut. In summer green food is given such as lucerne, clover, timothy, tares, oats, corn, etc., and in winter carrots and turnips are fed three times a day, the ration being about six medium size carrots and two turnips. The soil of

this farm is a loam on a gravelly sandy sub-soil which renders underdraining unnecessary. The farm is remarkably well fenced, the outside fence being board and the internal fences straight rail and post and snake fence. The average under crops was, peas, 44 acres; oats, 15 acres; fall wheat, 13 acres; carrots, 5 acres; turnips, 3½; potatoes and mangolds, ½ acre; corn, oats, tares and clover for soiling, 5 acres; hay, 27 acres; the average per acre for the last 4 years being peas, 18 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; fall wheat, 23 bushels; carrots, 600 bushels; and turnips, 700 bushels. The rotation of crops usually adhered to is to put peas on sod, then either wheat or oats and sometimes a crop of each is taken, a heavy coating of manure is next applied for the root crop, after which the land is seeded down to grass with oats. The labor employed is three men hired by the year and two from frost to frost. A good deal of the work is done by oxen, but some of the imported mares are also used, and all the horses are kept out as much as possible, Mr. Sorby very rightly being strongly in favor of fresh air exercises. We were much pleased with the appearance of the farm, the crops were heavy, particularly the hay, a portion of which was cut, and there was a pleasing absence of thistles and weeds. The buildings were exceptionally superior to any we have seen and eminently suited to the horse importing business in which Mr Sorby is engaged, but at the same time a doubt existed in the minds of your judges as to whether the business comes within the definition of farming proper, consequently we have recommended that a bronze medal be awarded to Mr. Sorby, although he is the sole competitor in in the Township of Puslinch.

Mr. J. G. Wright's Farm, Guelph Township.

An early start the next morning brought us to the residence of Mr. Wright, who was at home and expecting our arrival, so we at once commenced our inspection. The residence is well built of brick 30 by 40 and is pleasantly situated on the side of a swelling bank on which is a considerable portion of the arable land, while beneath lies 30 acres of flat pasture land which draws its moisture from the little creek flowing through its centre. On the other side of the flats the land again rises to a considerable elevation, on the brow of which is a fine maple bush comprising about 20 acres. Mr. Wright is very careful of his sugar bush and no cattle are allowed therein, the result being a dense growth of young trees which at present add much to the beauty of the spot and in time will become valuable as timber. The situation of the outbuildings somewhat mars the appearance of the approach to the house as they lie between it and the public road; the lawn in front of the house is kept neatly mown and is surrounded by well-trimmed cedar hedges, a thorn hedge extending from the house to the road. Mr. Wright has paid great attention to arboriculture, one of the results of his exertions is to be seen in the thrifty rows of young maples that surround his outside boundaries. The farm consists of 185 acres, underdrained with tile where required, the soil being a loam on a subsoil of hard-pan, that of the flats being black loam on a sandy substratum. The crops were:—Fall wheat, 10 acres; oats and peas, 9½ acres; oats, 22 acres; barley, 10½ acres; roots, 7 acres; fodder corn, 1 acre; hay, 26 acres; the average per acre for the last four years being fall wheat, 30 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; turnips, 595 bushels; and hay, 2 tons. The rotation of crops pursued is to plough in manure on a sod field for fall wheat, followed by peas or oats, then manure is applied for roots and next year spring wheat or barley is put in and the land seeded down. Mr. Wright is assisted by his son in working the farm, one man being kept the year round and one for the summer months with sometimes an extra hand during harvest. Wheat and barley are the only crops sold, but as Mr. Wright not only keeps a herd of pure Shorthorns, but also feeds

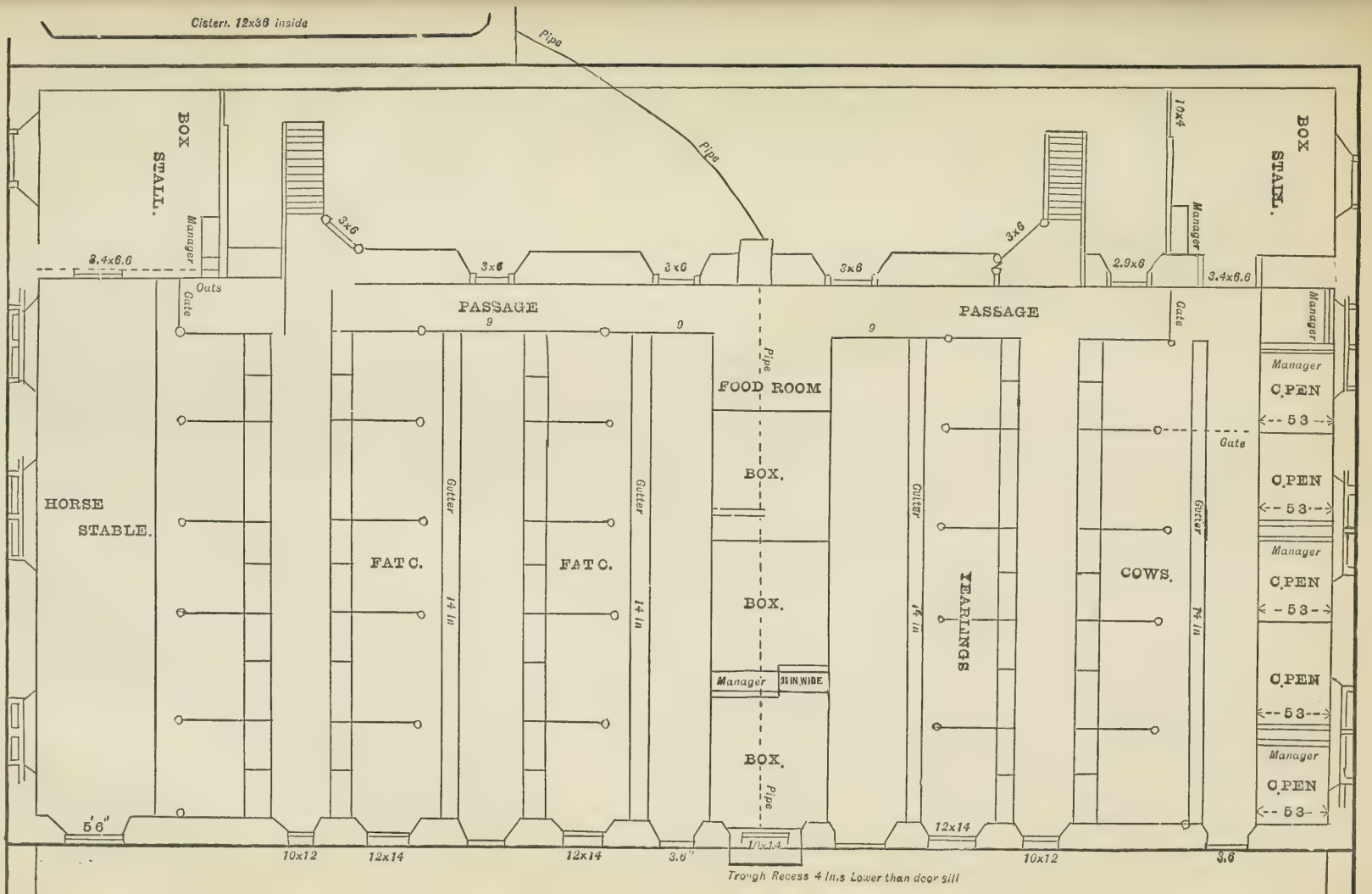
cattle, mill feed, more than the equivalent of the grain sold, is purchased and fed on the farm. The outbuildings consist of a barn 134 by 56, under part of which is a stone basement in which are the cattle stalls. The horse stable which is in the same building is airy and well lighted, the sides of the walls being double boarded and filled in with concrete, cedar blocks forming the floor. A straw shed 50 by 24 adjoins the barn and forms a covering for the manure pile. The other buildings comprise a pig pen 24 by 30, implement shed, another cow stable, the dwelling house formerly inhabited before Mr. Wright built his present residence containing the most useful room on a farm, the carpenter shop. The herd of Shorthorns, number 11 in all, headed by the yearling bull "Frederick the Great"=10482= bred by Messrs. Watts, of Salem, and a son of their old stock bull "Lord Lansdown," (imp.)=22712=his dam being the famed "Matchless of Elmhurst 2nd"=3383=. Mr. Wright's commencement in Shorthorns was the cow "Lady Day," purchased from Mr. Parson Young, and the whole of his herd trace their descent from her. At the time of the change of standard in the herd book Mr. Wright was unfortunate enough to have several animals struck out, which has considerably reduced the number of his herd, as he sold them immediately as grades, and as we were pleased to hear, at good prices. Three span of horses are kept, one good pair being heavy draught mares and one pair of drivers; a roadster brood mare and two yearlings were likewise in the pasture. Sheep number 21 head, 10 of them being pure Oxford Downs. Pigs are bought and fed as well as cattle, the latter being usually stall-fed, and recently, not being satisfied with the prices offered by buyers, Mr. Wright, in company with some neighbors made a joint consignment of fat cattle to England, and realized five and one-half cents clear of all expenses. The farm was free from thistles and weeds and the grain crops good, especially the peas and oats, the hay was fair but rather below the average of former years which is attributable to the bad catches of grass seed. The fences were in good repair and the gardens, hedges, lawns, etc., were neatly kept. The water supply from an overflowing spring was good and convenient to the buildings, and when we consider that Mr. Wright started farming on a very small capital and is now the owner of this comfortable and valueable property, we may safely assume that he has worked his farm not only profitably but well, we have therefore reccomended that a bronze medal be awarded to Mr. Wright.

Mr. Peter Rennie's Farm, Township of Nichol.

Silver Medal.

Taking the evening train we arrived at Fergus and the next morning visited Mr. Rennie's farm, the portion entered for competition being parts of lots 13 and 14, together with the land adjoining the corporation of Fergus, comprising in all 130 acres. Situate on the top of a hill the new barn is plainly conspicuous from the railroad station and almost a bird's eye view may be obtained from the barn of the town of Fergus in the valley below. Time, however, which bides for no man bade us not linger as we were anxious to complete the inspection of Mr. Hunter's farm by night, so with a passing glance we proceeded to our work. The soil which is a strong loam, on clay subsoil, is rich and the crops heavy, so much so that in the event of a storm there was every likelihood of their being badly laid. Very little wheat is grown in this section of the country on account of the prevalence of rust, and barley being so low in price. Mr. Rennie has this year tried goose wheat, of which he has sown 22 acres; the other crops were, peas 10 acres, oats 10 acres, barley 10 acres, turnips 10 acres, hay 40 acres; the average or the last four years being, peas 35 bushels, oats 50 bushels, barley 40 bushels,

turnips 700 bushels, and hay 2 tons. Besides these crops there were 3 acres of rape and one acre of potatoes. Mr. Rennie follows a seven year's rotation which may be described as follows: 1st year sod is ploughed for peas; 2nd year manure is applied and either barley, wheat or oats sown; 3rd year manure is applied for turnips; 4th year the field is seeded down to grass with either barley or spring wheat; 5th and 6th years hay; 7th year pasture. The crops sold are wheat and also barley, when high in price, but the fertility of the soil is kept unimpaired by the purchase of coarse grains such as peas, corn, etc., and also bran when the price will permit of its being fed profitably. Mr. Rennie is in the habit of applying salt to both turnips and barley in the proportion of from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre and with beneficial results. The farm is well underdrained, the material used being all tile with the exception of one laid down some time ago which is of lumber. The fences present great variety, the principal kinds being straight rail and post, board fences, Russell's patent, and barbed wire. The main objects on this farm is stall feeding; although a few head of pure shorthorns are kept, but at the time of our inspection the stock was low, all the young cattle being on Mr. Rennie's other farm. We saw, however, 9 good grade cows and 3 shorthorns of the neat type which has always been Mr. Rennie's fancy. Winter feeding is usually preferred, and from 20 to 25 head are turned off annually, 22 head being sold last May. Hitherto 3-year olds have been fed, but for the future Mr. Rennie intends to fat off at 2 years old. Mr. Rennie's theory of feeding, which is the result of successful experience is, that at the commencement of feeding the chop fed should be less concentrated in quality (*i. e.* that the proportion of of peas and barley should be smaller than that of oats) and also that a greater amount of turnips should be given then, than towards the end of the fattening period, at which time the chop should be more concentrated in quality. The ration for a steer about the middle period of fattening is 2½ gallons of chop per diem (½ oats, a little over ¼ peas, the remaining portion barley and sometimes a little bran) mixed with about 2 gallons of cut hay or wheat chaff (the latter preferred) at a meal, together with about 30 lbs. of pulped turnips a day; sometimes instead of being pulped the turnips are sliced with a spade, and in that case about 10 lbs. are allowed in addition, Mr. Rennie being of opinion that the sliced turnips do not give as good results as when pulped. Long hay is also given, the amount varying of course with the appetite of each animal, while as much water as they choose to drink is supplied them night and morning. The dwelling house, in front of which is a lawn surrounded with evergreens and shrubs, is substantially built of limestone, the size being 30 x 40 with a kitchen 20 x 22 attached. The outbuildings consist of one barn, which has just recently been finished, it is situated at the back of the dwelling house and stands on a fine limestone basement 9 feet 6 inches in height. The internal arrangement will be gleaned better by a reference to the annexed plan than by a written description, and it will suffice to say that in our judgment the plan is one of the best we have seen, not only for economy of feed and labor, but more particularly in respect of ventilation, and we know of no stabling where the temperature can be so easily lowered without draught and fresh air admitted, an important point, for in our experience the majority of stables in the winter time are too warm and the air close and heavy. Soft water is used as a beverage for the cattle, the rain water being collected in a large cistern under the bridge of the barn; a small tank opposite the feed room is kept filled from this cistern by means of a self-regulating tap, while another drinking trough under the overshott is kept filled in the same manner. Long hay, or cut feed if desired, is fed from the floor of the barn, the racks being fixed on a sort of pivot so that on pulling out a wedge they will swing open and allow any refuse left in them to fall down into the mangers, a plan which those


Cistern. 12x36 inside
Pipe
Pipe
BOX STALL.
Manager
3.4x6.6
Outs
Gate
3x6
3x6
3x6
3x6
3x6
10x4
Manager
2.9x6
3.4x6.6
BOX STALL.
PASSAGE
9
9
9
PASSAGE
Gate
Manager
Manager
OPEN
53
OPEN
53
Manager
OPEN
53
OPEN
53
Manager
OPEN
53
Gate
Pipe
FOOD ROOM
BOX.
BOX.
BOX.
Manager
30 IN WIDE
Pipe
HORSE STABLE.
FAT C.
FAT C.
Gutter
14 in
Gutter
14 in
Gutter
14 in
YEARLINGS
COWS.
Gutter
14 in
5'6"
10x12
12x14
12x14
3.6"
10x14
12x14
10x12
3.6
Trough Recess 4 Ins Lower than door sill

who have stationary racks out of which the refuse has to be pulled by hand, will fully appreciate. The flooring behind and under the animals is composed of three-inch cedar planks laid in mortar, the passages being laid with concrete. When Mr. Rennie first purchased this farm we were informed, it was a simple mass of thistles, there are still some remaining, indeed there were few farms that we inspected that were wholly free from this pest, but under the energetic management of Mr. Rennie there is little doubt they must succumb. The system of farming is one well calculated to improve the already high fertility of the soil, the stock and buildings scored so high that we had no hesitation in awarding this farm the silver medal for the riding of Wellington Centre. Having partaken of Mr. Rennie's hospitality we were starting for Mr. Hunter's, Mr. Rennie having kindly offered to drive us thither, but being unavoidably detained, he deputed his nephew Mr. Caldwell to take his place, whose pleasant conversation and information with which he beguiled the way added much to our enjoyment of the drive. Passing through Elora we at Mr. Caldwell's suggestion, stopped for a few minutes to view the river, and the sight amply repaid us for our trouble. Deep in the soft limestone the river Irvine has ploughed its channel, in some places between banks nearly 100 feet high, while the dark green ferns and cedars growing in the crevices hang their bows in graceful festoons and relieve the sombre grey of the limestone. Here and there where the rock was of softer texture the continuous force of the water in former years had scooped out small caves which are now the abode of lichens and ferns, while massive rocks of many tons weight have by the same agency been precipitated from above. What length of time it has taken to cut this channel no man can tell, but there it stands a fitting memento of one of the great forces of nature. The sun, however, bade us not delay, so retracing our steps up the stairs erected by the inhabitants of Elora, we regained our conveyance and proceeded to our destination.

Sunnyside Farm, Township of Pilkington,

which contains 300 acres, all of which is entered for competition. The soil is a clay loam resting on a subsoil of clay, and is underdrained where necessary by tiles. The fences were in good repair, being principally rails staked and ridered, barbed wire with a scantling along the top, a portion having boards instead of scantling, with a neatly rounded bank of earth beneath. The area of crops this year was: fall wheat 25 acres, barley 12 acres, oats 50 acres, peas 14 acres, corn (fodder) 4 acres, turnips 9 acres, mangolds 4 acres, and hay 47 acres, the averages for the past four years being: fall wheat 30 bushels, barley 40 bushels, oats 50 bushels, peas 25 bushels, turnips 800 bushels, and hay two tons. The cultivation followed is very similar to those of some of the other farms described and it would be mere reiteration to repeat it. Sunnyside has long been famous for its herd of shorthorns, as a reference to the prize lists of the Provincial will reveal. The herd now numbers 55 head and traces to importations from the well known herds of Messrs. Pawlett, Aylmer, Cruikshank, etc. Among the cows we noticed Maid of Honor 2nd, = 1449 = now 15 years old and carrying her thirteenth calf. She was a noted winner, and Mr. Hunter informed us she had to her record upwards of $1,000.00 in prize money, a signal proof that exhibiting is not always injurious to either longevity or breeding. Rose of Sunnyside, another winner at the Provincial is of the famous Mantilini tribe, a family in high esteem at Warlaby. One of the bulls in use is Sir Ingram, = 10889 = a son of Ingram's Chief, (imp.) = 2074 = his dam being Queen of the May 9th = 7621 =. Mr. Hunter; scores well in horses, which number 15 head; five of them are Clydes, either registered or eligible for registration. The imported stallion "Gambetta" [43] is a

massive bay with plenty of bone and hair, and from his ancestry he should leave some good colts, being a descendant of the celebrated old "Prince of Wales" (673). The mares, one of them being the imported mare "Queen" [8] by "Dainty Davie," (214) were also a good stamp, likewise a driving mare which showed signs of good breeding. A flock of Shropshire sheep consisting of fourteen ewes and two shearling rams were pasturing in an adjacent field. Mr. Hunter does not make a practice of feeding cattle, and only does so in the case of non-breeders. We subjoin the system of management of his breeding shorthorns: The calves are allowed free access to the cows for a week from birth, after which time until they are two months old, they are turned into the cows three times a day; from which period they only suckle twice. No feed is given to the calves until they are one month old; then for the first week bran and a little oil cake is given; after the first week oat chop and a little cut hay is added, and in winter whole mangolds, the amount of the ration being determined by the appetite of the calf. Breeding cows are taken in at nights about the 1st October, and during that and the following month a feed of oat straw, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of roots and a mixture of oat and pea chop ($\frac{2}{3}$ oats and $\frac{1}{3}$ peas) are fed them night and morning. After that time they are fed $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of whole roots twice a day and 3 lbs. of oats and peas chopped and 1 lb. of boiled peas mixed with wheat chaff or cut hay or straw to each cow per diem, divided into two meals given night and morning (the proportion of the chop being $\frac{2}{3}$ oats and $\frac{1}{3}$ peas, which includes the boiled peas). The bulls are fed on the same system, but the allowance of grain is a little larger. The horses are fed on oat chop mixed with wheat chaff or cut hay damped, the preference being for wheat chaff both for cattle and horses, and in winter hot water is used for damping the feed of the latter. 3 lbs. of turnips are given once a day to each horse on the farm. No hay is fed during winter to the brood mares but oat straw is given instead, and in addition to the turnips and straw two gallons of crushed oats are allowed to each. The dwelling house is of brick 42 x 28 with kitchen 28 x 20, of ample accommodation, and is nicely shaded with trees. The orchard and shrubbery in the front rendering an appearance snug and attractive. The outbuildings were in good repair but rather deficient in respect of light, all being under one roof with stone basement underneath. The main barn, 82 x 54 is over the cattle stabling and root house; the straw shed, 25 x 40 forms the overshot, and another building 10 x 30 is a hay barn, and is over additional stabling and root house. The labor employed is four men during the summer, the staff being reduced in winter to two. The crops promised well and the meadows were heavy, but cleanliness of cultivation was the point in which this farm failed as well as one or two minor features which debarred Mr. Hunter from taking a place in the competition.

Having passed the night under Mr. Hunter's hospitable roof we walked over the next morning to the farm of

Mr. Isaac Groff, Township of Pilkington.

Bronze Medal.

This farm adjoins that of Mr. Hunter and consists of 180 acres of soil of a loamy character on a clay subsoil, drainage being effected with tile where necessary. The house, 36 x 36, is an unpretentious stone building but comfortable and amply sufficient for the requirements of a farm. The outbuildings are placed a little further back, from which point the land gradually slopes backwards ending in a deep valley which affords good pasturage for cattle. Here, too, Mr. Groff has an abundant supply of cedar which, with care, will furnish him with fencing

material for many a year to come, while deep in the shade of the overhanging cedars lies the strong flowing spring from which by the aid of a ram Mr. Groff forces the clear water up to his barns to assuage the thirst of those massive beeves for which the Groff Brothers have been so famous. The area of crops were: fall wheat 25 acres, barley 18, oats 25, peas 12, turnips 7, potatoes 1, hay 30, and fodder corn (sweet ensilage) 1½ acres. The average for the last four years being: fall wheat 35 bushels, barley 40, oats 60, peas 35, turnips 600 and hay 2 tons. The rotation practised is as far as possible as follows: Sod is ploughed in the spring for peas, after which a dressing of manure is applied and fall wheat is sown, next year oats, then manure again for turnips or else summer fallowed, next year the land is sown with barley and seeded down, remaining in grass two or three years. One acre of orchard surrounds the house on two sides, the trees, apples, pears, etc., looked healthy and were well cared for; to our surprise we found apple, pear and plum trees fairly well fruited, but a closer inspection showed that the apples at any rate had been troubled with the frost which will render them somewhat misshapen. However, Mr. Groff will have enough fruit for his own use even if he has none to sell, and in that respect is better off this year than many a farmer in Ontario. The outbuildings comprise two barns 60 x 40 each, on a stone basement, in which are the horse stables and ample accommodation for 44 head of cattle. A water trough which is supplied from a concrete cistern in the basement runs along the front of every stall, the water being forced through a half-inch lead pipe into the cistern by the ram, a distance of 1,500 feet. Mr. Groff laid down lead pipes instead of iron as he considered that the latter would soon become defective by corrosion, while the lead is practically indestructible, while the continuous flow of water will prevent all danger of lead poisoning. The cost of ram, piping, laying down, etc., came to $250.00. Among the buildings was a strongly built stone pig-pen 28 x 16, for Mr. Groff, in addition to feeding cattle extends a similar operation to pigs, and 30 Berkshires are usually turned off in the year; two brood sows are kept and a pedigreed Berkshire boar, the one now at service being Black Prince of Mr. Woodward's breeding. At present 23 sheep, principally Downs and Leicesters, are kept, but Mr. Groff intends going altogether into Leicesters. Two span of horses do the work, one pair being four year old mares, which in addition to their work are expected to raise a pair of colts, a driver of "Royal George" stock being kept for light work. Although feeding is a primary object Mr. Groff has a small but select herd of shorthorns, principally of Booth blood, amongst these were the grand old show cows Lady Lorne = 6676 = and Duchess of Waterloo 2nd = 5919 = who have often been amongst the envied trio at the Provincial and Industrial Exhibitions; four good grades, three dairy cows and ten young cattle complete the list of horned stock. In Huron county we find the majority of farmers turn off their cattle on grass, but in Wellington winter feeding holds the preference, so it is here, from 25 to 30 head of choice exports are annually fattened off; and as an instance we may mention that two years ago Mr. Groff delivered to Mr. Dunn for export 16 head, 14 of which averaged over 1,600 lbs. The system of feeding is very similar to that of Mr. Rennie: green corn is first fed, followed with an abundance of roots (three times a day) in the forepart of winter, together with chopped oats with a small proportion of peas mixed with damped cut oat straw and hay (equal parts), the chop and cut feed being mixed in the evening for the next morning, and in the morning for the evening, but at noon it is fed dry. Later on the proportion of peas is increased and that of oats diminished, as is also the allowance of turnips until late in the spring, when roots are fed but twice a day. The daily average ration to a beast about the middle period of fattening consists of 2 gallons of chop per diem divided as follows: ¾ gallon morning and night and ½ gallon at noon, and about

one bushel of turnips apportioned into three meals, the turnips being fed whole to export cattle. All the crops with the exception of wheat and barley are fed, and in addition bran and shorts are purchased and fed. Mr. Groff keeps his labor bill as low as possible, as he considers that item the greatest leak in a farm balance sheet. This year he employs one man by the year and a boy during the summer months; last year his hired help amounted to only $200.00, while his sales realized $2,340.00. In the matter of stock, farm management and cleanliness Mr. Groff stands very high, his farm is well fenced, well cultivated and free from thistles, a fact to be noted, for abundance of thistles flourished in the neighborhood; it is in buildings where he somewhat fails, his stables being rather low and an apparent deficiency of ventilation and light, for although some authorities hold that an animal will feed better in a darkened stall (and on that score it may be said that such stabling are eminently suited to Mr. Groff's purposes) yet your judges are of opinion that want of fresh air and light must be somewhat detrimental to health. Having completed our inspection we returned to Mr. Hunter's, and after an early dinner set out for our next point, and Mr. Hunter having kindly placed his fine team of carriage horses at our disposal, we were quickly driven to

Mr. Thomas Pritchard's Farm, Township of Pilkington.

This farm of 133 acres is composed of a sandy loam on a clay subsoil, drained where necessary with tile. Mr. Pritchard is highly in favor of draining, and is of opinion that no investment pays better on a farm. The house—35x40—is a good brick structure, and is placed on a gentle rise from the public road, about a mile from the Village of Salem, the entry being by an iron gate, passing through which a neat gravel drive, bordered on either side with little spruce trees, leads one to the front door. The system of husbandry followed may be termed mixed, as grain growing and dairying to a certain extent as well as cattle and hog feeding is pursued. The crops were:—Fall wheat, 13 acres; barley and oats (mixed), 8 acres; oats, 24 acres; peas, 11 acres; roots, 10 acres, and hay, 23 acres. The orchard, 4 acres in extent, 3 of which are in hay, is principally winter fruit. The method of feeding cattle is almost identical with that of Mr. Groff, with the exception that oats and barley in equal parts are sometimes used in place of the oats and peas. Mr. Pritchard believes in pigs as a profitable investment, and has up to the present time fattened from 20 to 25 per annum, but is resolved to go in much heavier. Roots are boiled for the pigs but not grain; the chop used consists of peas, oats and barley in equal parts, ground fine, and Mr. Pritchard places great stress on this; the chop is then steeped in water from one meal to another and mixed with the boiled roots and well mashed. The garden was well kept, and was evidently the object of great attention; the currant and gooseberry bushes were growing as standard, *i.e.*, on one stem, the boughs branching out from the trunk about eight inches from the ground, and thus afforded a better opportunity of keeping them clean of weeds than when grown shrub fashion. The buildings were a fair lot, the main barn, 72x75, being on a basement in which were horse stabling and stalls for 30 head of cattle. The stock numbered 15 grade cattle, 15 sheep and 11 pigs. Two span of horses are used, and a colt is usually raised each year, the present one being a son of "Crown Imperial." The fences were well built, and principally rails staked and ridered, and barbed wire on top, the outside fence in front being board. Mr. Pritchard has taken considerable pains in tree planting, a row of maples surround two sides of the farm, while another row is planted up the lane. The surroundings of the house and buildings were neat, and much has been done to render the place attractive; cleanliness of cultivation is the stumbling block, and until a success-

ful war has been waged against the thistles, too many of which can be seen in the fields, this can hardly be considered a model farm.

Mr. John Metcalfe's Farm, Township of Nichol.

A drive of about seven miles brought us to Mr. Metcalfe's farm of 104 acres, which is situated on the side of a steepish bank, being intersected at an angle by the Fergus road, which of necessity renders some of the fields triangular in shape. The soil is clay loam on a subsoil of clay of a somewhat open nature, and in places where required drainage is effected with tile. We found Mr. Metcalfe at home, and, accompanied by him, we strolled over the farm. The fences were well kept, being zig-zag cedar rails staked and ridered and straight rail and posts. The crops looked flourishing, but what perhaps struck us most of all was the extreme cleanliness of the farm, on which we did not observe a solitary thistle or weed, and great praise must be given to Mr. Metcalfe for his management. During our walk we met Mr. Metcalfe's sons on the look out for weeds, and the description of a visit to England given us by an American stock breeder was brought to our recollection. "It is the cleanest country," said he, "I ever saw; you can hardly find a weed, and if you do happen on one you can't go 100 yards but you will meet a man with a scythe coming to cut it down." Such appears to be the praiseworthy practice of Mr. Metcalfe, except that in this instance his sons were armed with spades instead of scythes. The farm is well supplied with water from several wells which have been dug at different convenient spots on the farm. Nature has favored some farms more than others; on some she has conferred broad streams with rich river flats, on others a perennial flowing spring of crystal water, but in this instance Mr. Metcalfe may be said to have rendered himself independent of her bounty. Stock raising and feediag may be said to be the branch of farming principally followed, although some grain is also disposed of; wheat and barley are sold, and occasionally some oats. The area of this year's crops are:—Fall wheat, 8 acres; barley, 7 acres; oats, 16 acres; peas, 6 acres; turnips, 5 acres; rape, 3½ acres, and hay, 15 acres. The average per acre being for the last four years:—Fall wheat, 30 bushels; barley, 30; oats, 45; peas, 25; turnips, 500, and hay, 1½ tons. No strict rule of rotation is followed, but the usual practice is to grow three grain crops in succession, and to seed down with the third crop, the land being then kept in grass from three to four years. The cattle, 21 in number, were all grades, an extra good lot, sheep 40, while horse-breeding is not neglected, two good brood mares had each a promising colt at her feet, the one a scion of a Clyde, the other of a trotting horse, while two older colts of a draught type were pasturing in the meadows. The buildings are situated near the corner formed at the junction of the Fergus road. The dwelling-house is an unpretentious building of stone, 28x40, with a frame kitchen attached; adjacent to the house are two acres of very thrifty, growing orchard, consisting of winter and summer fruit in about equal proportions. Mr. Metcalfe's theory, and, in fact, practice, is strongly against ploughing in an orchard, and no plough has turned a harrow in his for many a year, but, instead, it is kept in grass, the ground immediately around the trees being kept loose and clean by means of the hoe, while the appearance of the trees are a strong argument of the correctness of his theory. The outbuildings are situated a little lower down the ascent than the dwelling-house, the main barn, 36x60, is on a stone basement, the driving-house, 14x36, with root-house underneath; a novelty in the way of flooring has been attempted in this building, concrete being laid on cedar sleepers. In superior stock and cleanliness this farm figures high, yet he fails somewhat in buildings and also in tree planting as compared with some other competitors,

still we feel that we cannot conclude our report of this farm without contributing our meed of praise to the watchful care of the owner, which has resulted in such a perfect freedom from noxious weeds.

As by arrangement, your Judges met at Stratford on the morning of the 17th July, and left by the midday train for Milverton. Here we met Mr. Garting, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, who kindly instructed us as to our best route, and having procured a horse and buggy, a horse, by the way, which showed a disposition to sit down when descending any hill, we set out with all convenient speed for the farm of

Mr. Thomas Hall, Township of Mornington.

Mr. Hall farms 262 acres of clay loam on a heavier subsoil. The crops in this section of country appeared much injured from the long-continued wet weather we experienced in the spring, and this farm was no exception to the rule, as was evidenced by his peas, about ten acres of which were completely ruined; with the exception of the peas and the hay crop, which was light, the crops looked fairly well, especially the spring wheat, and the fall wheat promised an average crop, although a little rust was appearing on the leaf. The land under cultivation was:—Fall wheat, 9 acres; spring wheat, 5 acres; barley, 33 acres; oats, 35 acres; peas, 34 acres; potatoes, 1 acre; the yield for the last four years averaging:—Fall wheat, 20 bushels; barley, 30; oats, 45; peas, 25, and hay 1½ tons. At the back of the farm is the bush and pasture land, affording an abundant supply of forage and shade for the stock, while a little creek supplies the wherewithal to quench their thirst. A herd of nine shorthorn females are kept, the bull in use being Sir Harry II., a red and white bull, sired, we understand, by the famous Prince James=968= and bred by Mr. Mackie, of Montrose. A prolonged search through forty-three acres of bush at last brought us upon the females, the first one we came across being Lady Clyde, =6573=a five-year-old cow, and one of the best cows in the herd, being possessed of great quality combined with length. The whole of the herd is descended from one cow, Queen of Wellesley, =4418=which was purchased of Mr. Knittel, of Millbank. Mr. Hall complains somewhat of the want of enterprise among many farmers in this district, who seem to have no desire to improve their stock. This is a matter much to be regretted, as a large sum of money is annually lost to the country from this cause alone. The grade cattle number 27 head, 10 of them being milch cows from which butter is made. Stall feeding is followed to a certain extent, about ten head being turned off on an average each year, the sale being usually effected in the month of February or March. Mr. Hall and his two sons perform all the work on the farm, no extra help being hired, the horse department being filled by two span of working horses, reinforced by a pair of useful colts which have recently been broken in. Three other colts, 19 Leicester sheep and 21 pigs complete the list of live stock. The dwelling-house is of frame construction, 25x30, two acres of orchard (apples, pears, plums and cherries) being in the rear. The main barn is 45x80 on a stone basement containing horse and cattle stabling, the floor under the animals being paved with stone, the passages behind being floored with plank laid on a layer of gravel. The fences are all rail, staked and ridered, and what drainage has been done is composed of wood or stone. Leaving Mr. Hall, we returned to Milverton, and the next morning started for

Mr. Tohmas E. Gibson's Farm, Township of Mornington.

Not a great deal can be said of this farm, which is 100 acres in extent, the soil being a clay loam. The dwelling house, 30x40, is brick and is situated a

little distance from the public road, the approach being planted on either side with a triple row of maples, rows of maples being also planted along several of the farm fences. The barn, 82x60, is well built on a stone basement, the stabling being paved with stone, the bare earth forming the passages behind the stock. Mr. Gibson had but recently come into possession of this farm, and we were consequently unable to obtain any particulars as to the former management. The crops growing were:—Fall wheat, 10 acres; peas, 6 acres; oats, 20 acres; spring wheat, 1½ acres; potatoes and corn, 3 acres, and hay, 21 acres. The stock comprised 24 grade cattle and 6 calves, 2 of which were Holsteins, 15 pigs, and 3 horses which perform the farm work. At the present time all grain that is not required for the keep of the stock is sold, and butter is made at home and shipped to Toronto. The fences were fairly good, being board fence and rails staked and ridered, and, with the exception of fifteen acres, the whole of the farm is underdrained with tiles or lumber. During our walk over the farm Mr. Gibson pointed out to us a field which had been laid down to permanent pasture by the last owner at a heavy cost, and we felt ourselves confirmed in our opinion that permanent pasture, unless it be Canadian blue grass on river flats, is not a success in this country. Mr. Gibson adopts a novel plan of exterminating thistles, viz., cutting them every two years, and we can hardly hope that success will crown his exertions from such a system. We next hurried on to

Mr. Charles Walker's Farm, Townshp of Mornington,

for we wished to get over his farm also that of Mr. Riddel's the same day, and if possible catch the evening train for home. Mr. Walker's farm consists of 126 acres of clay loam. The house and outbuildings are situate on the high land, together with a large proportion of the arable land, the ground gradually sloping backwards to the pasture land and bush, through which runs a creek, which though somewhat low at the time of our visit yet supplies a sufficiency of the necessary fluid to the stock. Mr. Walker was out in the field drawing in his hay when we arrived, so while waiting his return to the barn we proceeded to have a look at his stock, which was in the pasture. The cattle comprised 13 grade milch cows, 22 head of younger cattle and 8 calves, while 11 pigs wandering at their own sweet will, were luxuriating in a mud bath under the shade of the trees. A few sheep, cross-bred Leicesters, are also kept, and a yearling colt and two teams usually do the work on the farm, but Mr. Walker had the misfortune to lose one of them recently. The crops looked well and the fences were in fair repair, being principally board and rails staked and ridered. The arable land is all well underdrained with tile, the main drains being six-inch tile and the latterals three inch, Mr. Walker being strongly in favor of using tiles of large capacity. The system of farming followed is a mixture of dairying and grain growing. At one time Mr. W. used to raise and ship store cattle to Buffalo market, but lately he has relinquished that business, and dairy cows are kept, the milk being sent to the factory instead. Most of the grain is sold and hay when high in price, but while this practice may at the present time return a good profit, it entails a severe drain on the land, and we fear that it must result in deterioration in the fertility of the soil. The acreage of crops were:—Fall wheat, 21 acres; spring wheat, 4 acres; oats, 8 acres; peas, 12 acres; hay, 14 acres; the average for the last four years being:—Fall wheat, 20 bushels; spring wheat, 15; oats, 60; peas, 30, and hay, 2 tons. The rotation of cropping followed is to sow peas on sod, then the land is manured and fall wheat put in, next year it is seeded down with oats and the land kept in grass two or three years; if the acreage is insufficient for what is required for fall wheat, a coating of manure is spread on an additional

sod field and ploughed for wheat. Mr. W.'s dwelling house is formed of logs, 20x24 in size, with a kitchen attached, 16x24, but in the yard we saw a considerable quantity of material for building a new dwelling, the plans of which are already drawn out. If the house is old the barn is new, and Mr. W. has followed what we consider the best method of procedure in this respect in putting up good outbuildings before building a fine house; sometimes we see the plan reversed, and in such cases we often see the barns remain old. The main barn, 72x54, with a straw house,54x26, are both placed on a high stone basement. The stabling therein was good and airy; the floor under the horses was paved with stone, that under the cattle cedar blocked, and the alleys planked. There was one defect in the horse stable which might easily have been obviated at the time of building, the floor of the stabling being much lower than the outside ground, this necessitated a very sharp incline just inside the door, which in slippery weather might be liable to cause an accident. Having completed our inspection we once more embarked in our buggy, and after some little enquiry we duly arrived at

MR. JOHN RIDDEL'S FARM, TOWNSHIP OF MORNINGTON.

Bronze Medal,

which is situate almost entirely on a level-lying table land and in close proximity to Brumner, a station on the Georgian and Lake Erie branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Riddel farms 230 acres, all of which were entered for competition, the soil being a rich clay loam on a subsoil of clay. A portion of this farm, to the extent of fifty acres, was drained some years ago, the material used being lumber, as no tiles were to be had at that time. Having done full justice to Mr. Riddel's fare, for on our arrival we found he had expected us to dinner, we started out on our inspection, having first taken a note of the crops, which were:—Fall wheat, 32 acres; barley, 8 acres; oats, 32 acres; peas, 11 acres; spring wheat, 4 acres, and hay, 30 acres. The average returns for the last four years being:—Fall wheat, 30 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; peas, 30 bushels; spring wheat, 25 bushels; hay, 1½ tons. The order of cropping practiced is to sow peas on sod, then fall wheat, next year oats, the following year summer fallow and a coating of manure, and the land is then seeded down with a crop of fall wheat and kept three years in pasture and hay, the custom being, if the stubble is not too heavy, hay is cut for two years followed by one year of pasturage, but if the stubble be heavy the order is reversed. We first passed through the orchard, an acre in extent, which is sheltered from the north by a row of poplars and also by a white thorn hedge, which, in places, however, had been injured by the stock. The crops were heavy, and bore testimony to the richness of the soil, and they were also fairly free from thistles and weeds, although it is a question how long this virgin fertility will be maintained, as no cattle are fattened, the young cattle reared being sold as stockers, while milk is sent to the factory and all grain is sold that is not required for the subsistence of the live stock through the winter. The fences were in good order and were chiefly rails staked and ridered, and that along the lane leading from the public road to the buildings being barbed wire with a pole along the top. The live stock comprised 12 grade milch cows of a useful kind, 24 head of younger cattle and 10 calves, while a pure-bred shorthorn bull, bred by Mr. H. Thomson, of St. Marys, would indicate that Mr. Riddel does not intend to permit his stock to degenerate; the sheep kept are Leicester grades, 39 in number, including lambs. The dwelling house is a comfortable brick edifice, 30x90, with a wing, 19x20, attached, with a verandah on one side, which adds much to the comfort of a midday siesta in the summer time. The buildings

were within easy distance of the house, and the barnyard was tidy and free from the usual untidy pile of old boards and rubbish which is the almost invariable tenant of some corner in most barnyards. The main barn, including the overshott, measures 80x52, and is built on a stone basement, 36x80, in which were the horse as well as the cattle stabling; cleanliness and light were apparent on our entry, and although there was nothing special in the way of feeding arrangements, the stalls were of sufficient size and well adapted to either dairying or beefing cattle; oak blocks formed the floor both under horses and cattle, the passages being planks. Two span of horses do the work on this farm, Mr. Riddel being assisted by his two sons. To this farm we award the bronze medal for the Township of Mornington; although the system of farming followed is not one that is to be commended, yet the state of the buildings, with their general surroundings, the crops, and freedom from thistles, etc., placing it in advance of all its competitors.

Our next point was Grand Valley, a place neither of us had heard of before; as reference to our time tables informed us that it was a station on the C. P. R., and a further research revealed the fact that two roads were open to us, the one *viâ* Harriston and the other through Fergus; selecting the former as more convenient to one of your judges, we arrived in Harriston in good time to connect with the C. P. R. train for Grand Valley. The country through which we passed in the neighborhood of Arthur was very level, and reminded us of the prairies in Manitoba and the Northwestern States, the willows, swales and poplars which were dotted here and there adding still more to the resemblance; but before long the brakeman's voice warned us we had arrived at our destination, and, stepping out, we looked around for the town, not a vestige of which was to be seen. A bus was, however, in waiting, so relying upon the statements of our driver that there was not only a town but three hotels as well, we committed ourselves to his care, and were soon brought by a turn in the road in sight of Grand Valley, which was whilom dignified by the name of Little Toronto. After a consultation with our host we determined to start at once for the farm of

Mr. Samuel Graham, Township of East Luther.

Bronze Medal.

As it was only about two miles from Grand Valley, and in a short time we came in sight of a new wire fence with a board and cap along the top, which raised a suspicion in our minds that this was the farm we had come to look at, nor were we mistaken, for we soon reached the turn which we had been directed to take and which led up to the private road to Mr. Graham's residence. Mr. Graham farms 200 acres of clay loam, on a heavier subsoil. The lay of the land being rather flat, with just enough fall to make drainage effective a portion of it being formerly a cedar swamp. Close to the house and buildings runs a little creek, which runs the yard and is convenient as a watering place for the stock. Finding Mr. Graham who had almost given us up, we commenced our walk, taking a note of the crops as we went, they were: Fall wheat, 8 acres; oats, 50 acres; peas, 10 acres; barley, 3 acres; potatoes, 1 acre; turnips, 8 acres; and hay, 35 acres; the average yield per acre for the last four years being: Fall wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; peas, 40 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; and hay, 1½ tons. The crops were fairly good, but not as heavy as those we had previously seen in other parts of the country, and here as in other places the crops had suffered from the wet weather. The fences are principally cedar rails, staked and ridered, and barbed wire fencing with a board and cap along the top,

the rail fences were well put up and in good repair, and composed of excellent rails, which excited a feeling of envy in your judges' breasts, but to our surprise Mr. Graham informed us that he intended selling these rails, and replacing them with a wire fence similar to the one which he has recently enclosed two sides of his farm; besides these Mr. Graham had another fence which would almost come under the head of a movable fence; its method of formation is as follows: About three feet is cut off the end of an ordinary sized cedar post, this portion is then flattened on two opposite sides, and a good sized mortise cut in the centre of one of the flattened sides, the other part of the post has then a tenon made at one end of it, and then driven into the mortise, which then forms a T turned upside down, the three feet portion acting as a pedestal for the upright posts; these posts which are all treated in the same way, are then placed on top of the ground at equal distances, and a scantling or pole is nailed along the top, and the wire stretched along the posts; this fence was perfectly stiff, and although as Mr. Graham informed us it had been up five years it was still perfectly in line and had never been blown over. A good deal has been done in this farm in the way of draining, some of these drains are formed of stone, and open drains surround almost every field, but Mr. Graham is about putting in tile which is the material he intends using in future. The stock comprised 7 milch cows of a useful type. 22 head of younger stock and a bull, a few sheep of Leicester stock and 3 pigs for home use. The farm work is attended to by Mr. Graham and his two sons, one extra hand being kept for harvest, while two teams of the general purpose stamp form the horse-power on the farm. The usual routine of cropping is to sow peas on sod, then oats, followed by barley and seeded down, the land is then kept in grass two years. The system of farming followed is mixed husbandry, cattle being raised and fed off principally on grass; butter is also made, a Morrisburg creamer being in use, the butter finding a ready sale in Toronto. Wheat is the only grain crop sold, the barley and peas being generally fed to the stock, as is also the hay and oats. In addition to the above mentioned branches of farming, Mr. Graham goes in somewhat extensively for bees, of which he has seventy colonies, in a lot adjoining his house, sheltered from the north wind by a high tight board fence. Fruit growing has also been attempted, but not with success, the trees not doing well owing to climatic or other influences, and in the small orchard which adjoins the house several have died and been replaced, but from their appearance there is but little hope of a successful result. The dwelling is a good brick house 62 x 32, with a cellar under the whole extent, the internal arrangements are good, and in one of the rooms were the tins for the honey, of which Mr. Graham expects to realize about one ton this year. The outbuildings were well built, but at the time of our visit were in a transition state, as Mr. Graham was in the midst of altering the internal arrangements of the stabling. The main barn measures 68 x 90, is on a stone basement, but owing to the alterations going on, it would be useless to give any detailed description beyond stating that the flooring under the cattle is formed of planks, and that under the horses of cedar blocks. Among other improvements a large tank is in process of formation under the bridge of the barn, from which water is to be led into the stabling. The management on this farm was good, and a praiseworthy spirit of enterprise was conspicuous. The farm was unusually well fenced, and very fairly free from weeds, the buildings were good, and at the same time while alterations were being carried on in the barns, they were not being done to the neglect of the other departments, for in one field draining was being done, and in an adjoining field an old cedar swamp was being cleared up. To this farm we awarded the bronze medal for the Township of East Luther.

Mr. Edward Holborne's Farm, Township of East Luther.

A long drive brought us to this farm of 100 acres, and we found nothing special either in its management or otherwise, beyond the ordinary class of farms through that section of the country. The soil was clay loam and the farm being new was thickly dotted with stumps on many of the fields. The crops were: Fall wheat, 6 acres; oats, 13 acres; barley, 5 acres; peas, 8 acres; and hay, 10 acres. The buildings were all frame, the dwelling house 30 x 20 being not yet completed. The barn was 58 x 41, parts of which was fitted up for stabling. The stock comprised 16 head of grade cattle, 14 sheep and 18 pigs, 2 colts and 2 span of working horses. The crops were much below the average of other farms, and the eight acres of peas which had been killed out by the rain were grown up with weeds. The fences were the ordinary rail fence, and nothing to boast of in way of repair. Altogether this is a farm which should never have been entered for competition. We next made our way to the farm of

Mr. James Reith, Township of East Luther.

This property is situated on the top of a steep hill, overlooking the Grand River, which forms one of its boundaries for some distance. Years ago when this bank was clothed with the primeval forest, it must have presented a beautiful sylvan scene, but now alas, the axe to which in the hand of the old settler no tree was sacred, I find has robbed it of its pristine beauty, and nought remains save a few stunted bushes and blackened logs. Mr. Reith is the secretary of the Agricultural Society, and takes great interest in agricultural matters at large. His farm comprises 200 acres of clay loam, on a clay subsoil, underdrained where required with stones. The fences were in good repair, and (with the exception of the lane fence from the public road to the buildings, which is formed of wire in single strands and a scantling on the top), are all rails staked and ridered, some of these latter have a dry stone wall about two feet high as a base, and stakes and riders placed on top, for Mr. Reith has abundance of stones, and utilizes some of them in this fashion. The farm is well watered by the Grand River, and springs and wells. The crops were: Fall wheat, 7 acres; spring wheat, 2 acres; oats, 30 acres; barley, 12 acres; peas, 10 acres; turnips, 5 acres; potatoes, 1½ acres; and hay, 40 acres; the average per acre of the last four years being: Fall wheat, 25 bushels; spring wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; barley, 35 bushels; peas, 30 bushels; turnips, 700 bushels; and hay, 1¾ tons. The crops looked well, and promised a return above the usual average, but there we more thistles among the grain than are consistent with the status of a prize farm. Mr. Reith is also troubled with wild oats, and as this weed is not uncommon in some places, the method of exterminating them may not be uninteresting: Mr. Reith's theory is that the grain in the wild oats if not sprouted within a period of three years, is killed; consequently his method is to keep the land in grass three years, by which means they are prevented from sprouting, and according to his idea their vitality is destroyed. The potatoes looked remarkably healthy, and our attention was drawn to a few rows in the centre of the patch in which the vines appeared considerably larger and more luxuriant than the the rest; this Mr. Reith explained was the result of an experiment, the few rows in the centre having been sown with large potatoes uncut, while the other rows were large potatoes cut in half, by which if the growth of the vines was any criterion of the yield, it would certainly appear that the large uncut potatoes would give the best return. The soil in which they were planted appeared very uniform in character, and the only perceptible advantage the uncut potatoes

possessed, was that being planted in the centre of the land they were a trifle higher than the cut potatoes on either side, and it would have been perhaps a more decisive test had they been planted in alternate rows. The rotation of crops practised is almost identical with other farms before described. As to the crops disposed of, wheat is sold and sometimes barley, but everything else is fed on the farm. Dairying is followed to an extent, butter being made and disposed of in Toronto, Mr. Reith, like Mr. Graham, also using a Morrisburg creamer. Feeding stock is also practised, stall feeding during the winter having the preference. The horses comprise 5 working animals of the general purpose kind and 2 colts, the horned stock being 12 milch cows and 17 younger cattle, all grade shorthorns, sheep number 29 of a Leicester-Cotswold cross. The buildings are roomy and suitable to the requirements of the farm, the barn 66 x 52 is on a stone basement, which contains the horse and cattle stabling, and a storehouse adjoining 50 x 24. The dwelling is a neat brick house 50 x 24, with a verandah on one side and fitted with all conveniences. On one side of the house is a young orchard of one hundred apple trees, on which we noticed a few apples which had survived the frost. In the front of the house a pleasure ground was laid out and planted with a variety of ornamental shrubs and trees, while a cedar hedge extending from the public road along the side of the dwelling house testified that Mr. Reith was not unmindful of the pleasure attained by improving the appearance of the surroundings We had now completed our examination of all the farms entered, with the exception of Mr. Shortreed's farm, whose entry by some error did not reach us until some time after we have inspected the farms entered in the neighborhood of Guelph. This necessitated another visit to that place, so taking the evening train at Grand Valley, we arrived at Fergus where we passed the night, as there was no connection for Guelph, whither we proceeded the next morning.

Mr. Robert Shortreed's Farm, Township of Guelph.

Equal, Gold Medal

This farm, which comprises 200 acres, is situate about two miles from the City of Guelph, and is bounded on the east by the railroad running to Fergus, and on the south and west by the public roads along which are fine row of young maples of Mr. Shortreed's planting, and which will in a few years make a pleasant break in the monotony of a district not any too well wooded. The buildings are pleasantly situated near the top of a slight elevation, and about the centre of the farm, the land gently falling away on either side Access to the buildings is obtained by two roads, the front approach a neat gravel drive through a thrifty looking orchard, after reaching the front of the dwelling house curves slightly and passes on to the outbuildings, and there intersects the other approach at right angles. The farm which is now managed by Mr. Shortreed junior, was settled on many years ago by his father, still a hale old gentleman, who determined, as he himself expressed it, to go back into the bush until he could go no further. That point was the site of his present farm, and when he reached it he was, as he said, so discouraged that had his finances admitted of it, he would straightway have recrossed the ocean and returned home again. The ancients used to credit the navigator who first committed himself on his frail bark to the stormy deep, with a heart of stone encompassed with a breastplate of triple brass, and when one considers the hardships and severe toil which the old time settlers endured, before the era of railways, the perils of the first ocean voyagers appear small in comparison. There is however this satisfaction remaining to the successful settler, that while the mariner has but this reminiscences of his travels remaining, he

can not only look back with content on his early struggles, but has aslo the pleasure of looking daily at the improvements effected by the work of his own hands. Accompanied by Mr. Shortreed we started on our walk over the farm; the soil, a clay loam on a gravel soil, renders underdraining almost unnecessary, except in a few spots in which stone drains have been made, for stones abound, varying in size from the huge boulder to the smallest pebble, a large quantity of these Mr. Shortreed has utilized in building dry walls or dykes as they are called in Scotland. which with stakes and riders on top form a very substantial fence; a fence of this kind extends for a considerable distance along the public road, and some of the internal fences are also made in this manner, the remainder being zig-zag rails staked and ridered. The crops growing at the time of our visit were simply luxuriant, spring wheat promised a good yield, with plenty of straw and the oats were very heavy, the peas were well podded and free from weeds, and with the exception of a few thistles the farm was devoid of noxious weeds. The hay was harvested at the time of our inspection, but the crop was abundant, and got in in fine condition. The average of crops were: Spring whoat, 16 acres; oats, 34 acres; barley, 12 acres; peas, 20 acres; turnips, 8 acres; mangolds, 1 acre; potatoes, 4½ acres; fodder corn, 1½ acres; and hay, 38 acres; and the average yield per acre for the last four years was: oats, 50 bushels; barley, 35 bushels; turnips, 600 bushels; and hay, 1½ tons; the average of the potato crop we were unable to obtain, but last year 325 bags were sold off 3 acres. The rotation of crops pursued by Mr. Shortreed is usuallly peas on sod, followed by oats, and if the land is in good health, a second crop of oats is taken, next year turnips well manured, followed by barley and seeded down to grass, when the land is kept two years in hay and pastured two years. Mr. Shortreed directs his attention principally to stock, and although a portion of the crops are disposed of, yet he prefers feeding all the coarse grain that is raised on the farm. Some hay is sold annually as are likewise the potatoes, and straw is exchanged for manure drawn from the City of Guelph. Stall feeding is preferred, and from forty to fifty head are turned off each year, cattle being bought to supplement those of his own raising. As an average ration Mr. Shortreed feeds one gallon of chop (half peas and half oats) mixed with wheat or oat chaff, and half bushel of roots three times a day, long hay being given night and morning, and at noon the cattle are turned out to water which is allowed them but once a day, thus differing from Mr. Rennie who waters his stock twice a day. In addition to stock feeding, Mr. Shortreed owns a herd of Shorthorns, (13 head), the yearling bull "MacDuff," 2nd, =10641=, bred by Mr. J. I. Hobson of Mosborough, being the bull in present use. The females were a good even lot, amongst these we particularly noticed "Red Rose," (7661), a massive animal with great wealth of flesh, and "Nettie," bred by Mr. W. S. Armstrong, who in addition to other good points possessed the neat head and flat horns which are so desirable in a Shorthorn cow; while among the young things were two young bull calves and a heifer calf of great promise. Besides the Shorthorns Mr. Shortreed is experimenting on a small scale with the Polled Angus. This breed is represented by "Kyma" 2nd, a three year old, sired by "Strathglass," [13] (2357), bred at the Ontario Agricultural College, and her bull calf sired by "Master Peter," (8092). Grade cattle number 18 head, which include 2 milch cows for the use of the house. Sheep are not omitted, and 25 head of a Leicester-Cotswold cross are kept, the lambs being raised and fed. The swine department is also well represented, a boar and 6 breeding sows, all good Berkshire grades with the exception of 1 Yorkshire sow compose the breeding stock, while 5 shoots and 18 younger pigs, will in due time go to swell Mr. Shortreed's annual profits. The dwelling house 30 x 40, is substantially built of stone, with a kitchen 24 x 30 attached, and in close proximity to the back are the outbuildings, which

almost form three sides of a square, the remaining side facing to the south being sheltered by a massive stone wall, which completely shuts in the yard, in fact the amount of stone work on this farm, we could almost fancy ourselves in the stone ages, but as Mr. Shortreed remarked, the greater part of the material cost nothing, and it was a good way of using up some of the surplus stones. The horse stable and driving house with a hayloft above is also built of stone up to the peak; the horse stable contains stalls for the three teams which do the work of the farm, also for a driving horse, and spare stalls for visitors; the flooring under the horses it is almost needless to say are stone paved, the passages being planked. The main barn 70 x 80, including the overshott, is on a stone basement of good height, the stabling within being well lighted with a sufficiency of ventilation. The stalls are double, and with plenty of width for two beasts in each, and on one side is a row of loose boxes for the calves, the flooring and alleys being all cedar blocked. One corner is occupied by a large tank, which is filled by the windmill, and which is connected by a pipe with the drinking trough under the overshott without. Ascending by the stairs to the main floor, we found Mr. Shortreed uses a rack-lifter, which he informed us now worked very satisfactorily, although at first he had some little trouble with it, as it had not been properly put up. Another barn 60 x 60 is also on a stone basement, the main floor of this building is used for the hay, thus preserving it from dust, the lower portion being occupied by the sheep house and pig-pen, the floor of which are likewise stone paved. Having now completed our inspection of the farms in our portion of the group, it remained for us to select the contestant for the gold medal, the choice lying between Mr. Shortreed and Mr. Rennie. As regards buildings the latter ranks first, yet in freedom from thistles he falls behind, again in stock Mr. Shortreed is superior, so that we had no hesitation in nominating him as the competitor from our district for the gold medal.

Second Visit to Mr. Shortreed's Farm.

Monday, the 19th August, was the date arranged for the joint inspection, and your judges in company with Messrs. J. I. Hobson and W. Donaldson, the two judges of farms in the other portion of the group, met at Walkerton, and having secured a two-seated conveyance and a pair of horses, we set out for the farm owned by Mr. A. Waechter, but as the description of this farm will be included in the other judge's report, it will be needless to refer to it here, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to a report of the farms in our own district. Leaving Walkerton the following morning, we arrived in Guelph about noon, and were soon whirled out to Mr. Shortreed's, by a pair of horses under the skillful driving of Mr. Freeman, who acted as charioteer. The wheat had been safely housed, and Mr. Shortreed was engaged in cutting the oats with a binder In the pea field a pea harvester was doing good work, and although the vines were lying very flat on the ground, it was taking them off as clean as if pulled with a scythe; we were the more interested in this, as we had not seen one in operation before, and had likewise been told that they were a failure. In a comparison between the merits of Mr. Waechter's and Mr. Shortreed's farms, we were unable to agree with our colleagues, and the matter was referred by us to your consideration, when you magnanimously awarded an equal gold medal to each, which not only let us out of our difficulty, but also relieved us of a responsibility, which to some of us at least was a little unpleasant. And here we might remark that is a somewhat difficult matter for two sets of judges to come to a unanimous decision, where the competition is close, especially on farms which must necessarily be inspected at different times; the one set of judges may see one farm under most favorable circumstances, while at

the time of the joint inspection, the other set of judges may chance to see the same farm later on, at a period when vegetation is not quite as luxuriant, and when the removal of the crops or perhaps the effect of a drouth or other influences, may cause the farm to show to somewhat less advantage than the other farm which was inspected at an earlier visit. This is a point which may bear a little hard not only on the competitors but also on the judges, and it is difficult to suggest any method by which it can be obviated, as it is impossible to say which farms may be selected as contestants for the gold medal, until a first visit has been made.

Before concluding our report we have thought it right to draw attention to the following observations, the results of our examination:—

(1) The important fact that almost without exception stock keeping of one kind or another, was a leading object of all the prize winning farms.

(2) That where good stock was kept, good outbuildings were the invariable concomitant and *vice versa*; and here to avoid misconception we would state that although all the prize farms this year were possessed of bank barns, yet we do not mean to infer that stone basements are an indispensable condition, for we consider a badly arranged and an ill constructed basement stable, as infinitely inferior to frame stabling that are conveniently planned for economy of time and labor, which while warm and comfortable, are likewise well lighted, ventilated and wholesome.

(3) The extermination of weeds is extremely important, the more so as we regret to state that these pests of the farmer appear to be steadily increasing, especially the so called Canada thistle, (a misnomer which is a sad injustice to this country), and wild mustard. The farms entered for competition were perhaps the cleanest in their respective districts, but with the exception of two, there were none that were absolutely free from the persistent thistle, and we consider that some step should be taken by the Government to either amend or enforce the present laws in regard thereto, for at the present time they are in most districts a dead letter. The State of Michigan was we believe, at one time similarly infested, but a judiciously enforced law has relieved the farmers of their enemy, and the land is now comparatively free from this curse.

In conclusion, we would thank the competitors for the courtesy and hospitality with which they received us, especially those in the County of Wellington, who put themselves to great trouble in driving us to the farms in their neighborhood, and who neglected nothing that could render our visit pleasant while with them.

JOHN B. FREEMAN,
FRANCIS GREEN, JR.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED BY THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO AT THE FORTY-FOURTH PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, HELD AT LONDON FROM SEPT. 9TH TO 14TH, 1889.

HORSES.

CLASS I.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES. 31 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. Peters, London, Ont.; J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, Ont.; C. Hudson, Jr., Roslin, Ont.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize. $10.

1st, T. D. Hodgens, London, Ont., "Albert" (imp.)
2nd, R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., "Inspector."
3rd, W. P. McClure, V.S., Woodstock, Ont., "Leontes."

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

2nd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont, "Fearful;" bright bay; foaled in 1886; bred by exhibitor; s. Old Terror; dam Lady Harper, by Harper, etc.

YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Brady, Glanworth.
2nd, J. Dyment, Orkney, Ont., "Gladstone."

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

T. D. Hodgens, London, Ont.

THREE YEAR OLD FILLY.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

J. Dyment, Orkney, Ont., "Flip-Flap."

TWO YEAR OLD FILLY.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

J. Dyment, Orkney, Ont., "Annie D."

YEARLING FILLY.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Dyment, Orkney, Ont., "Arrow."
2nd, J. Dyment, Orkney, Ont., "Annie D."
3rd, J. Dyment, Orkney, Ont., "Volga."

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE, OR EVIDENCE THAT SHE HAS HAD A FOAL IN 1889.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, T. D. Hodgens, London, Ont., "Lady Lucy."
2nd, T. D. Hodgens, London, Ont., "Curtolima."
3rd, J. Dyment, Orkney, Ont., "Aunt Alice."

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

T. D. Hodgens, London, Ont.

FOAL OF 1889.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, T. D. Hodgens, London, Ont.
2nd, J. Brady, Glanworth, Ont.

CLASS II.

ROADSTER HORSES, FOR DRIVING OR THE SADDLE.

JUDGES —Thos. Berney, Athens, Ont.; A. Hart, Simcoe, Ont.; R. J. Jelly, Jellyby, Ont.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, H. McLurg, Falkirk, Ont.
2nd, G. V. DeLong, Lynedoch, Ont.
3rd, C. Darling, Ridgetown, Ont.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, J. Dyment, Orkney, Ont.
2nd, J. C. Coughlin, Glanworth, Ont.
3rd, J. A. McKillop. West Lorne, Ont.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Paul & Charlton, Coldstream, Ont.
2nd, G. V. DeLong, Lynedoch, Ont.
3rd, T. Rosser, Denfield, Ont.

YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, G. A. Routledge, Lambeth, Ont.
2nd, J. A. Cuddy, Adelaide, Ont.
3rd, C. Hevey, London, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

H. McLurg, Falkirk, Ont.

THREE YEAR OLD FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Clyde, St. Marys, Ont.
2nd, R. Young, Crumlin, Ont.
3rd, R. J. Wood, London, Ont.

TWO YEAR OLD FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, Ont.
2nd, T. Abraham, Norwich, Ont.
3rd, J. Whitton, Thamesford, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, E. & J. Tracey, Curries' Crossing, Ont.
2nd, A. Inglesby, Ingersoll, Ont.
3rd, D. Carroll, Ealing, Ont.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE, OR EVIDENCE OF HAVING FOALED IN 1889.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, G. Knight, Mandaumin, Ont.
2nd, A. Inglesby, Ingersoll, Ont.
3rd, J. McCartney, Thamesford, Ont.

FOAL OF 1889.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, G. B. McLeod, Thamesford, Ont.
2nd, G. Knight, Mandaumin, Ont.

PAIR MATCHED HORSES (STALLIONS EXCLUDED), IN HARNESS, UNDER 15¾ HANDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, J. McCartney, Thamesford, Ont.
2nd, S. T. Thompson, Innerkip, Ont.
3rd, M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll, Ont.

SINGLE HORSE (STALLIONS EXCLUDED), UNDER 15¾ HANDS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, Ont.
2nd, L. D. Swartout, Norwich, Ont.
3rd, J. Conn, Alvinston, Ont.

PAIR OF PONIES, IN HARNESS, 12 HANDS AND UNDER.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, B. F. Queen, St. Thomas, Ont.

PONY, IN HARNESS, 12 HANDS AND UNDER.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, Capt. S. A. Denison, London, Ont.
2nd, O'Neil & Ferguson, London, Ont.

PONY, IN HARNESS, OVER 12 HANDS UP TO 14 HANDS.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, C. G. Cruickshank, London, Ont.

CLASS III.

CARRIAGE HORSES, TO BE 16 HANDS AND OVER.

JUDGES.—Wm. Muncey, Pembroke, Ont.; A. R. McGregor, Sarnia, Ont.: W. S. Burkholder, Bartonville, Ont.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Cameron & Dewar, Nairn, Ont.
2nd, F. Row, Belmont, Ont.
3rd, P. Cavin & Sons, North Bruce, Ont.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. D. Hodgens, London, Ont.
2nd, C. Burrill, Holbrook, Ont.
3rd, W. Hayes, The Grove, Ont.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Cavin & Johnston, Norwich, Ont.
2nd, W. B. McLean, Hensall, Ont.
3rd, J. O'Neil, Birr, Ont.

YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, N. Graham, Glencoe, Ont.
2nd, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, Ont.
3rd, W. Hodson, Lobo, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Cameron & Dewar, Nairn, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st. R. Embery, Salford, Ont.
2nd, W. K. Newton, Salford, Ont.
3rd, E. Monk, Springford, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $7. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, E. Monk, Springford. Ont.
2nd, M. J. Campbell, Komoka, Ont.
3rd, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, F. Lewis, London, Ont.
2nd, D. Flood, Arva, Ont.
3rd, R. A. Oliver, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE, OR EVIDENCE OF HAVING HAD A FOAL IN 1889.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, Ont.
2nd, N. Graham, Glencoe, Ont.
3rd, T. Abraham, Norwich, Ont.

FOAL OF 1889.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, P. Cavin & Sons, North Bruce, Ont.
2nd, D. Flood, Elginfield, Ont.
Highly Commended—E Monk, Springford, Ont.

PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (STALLIONS EXCLUDED), IN HARNESS, 16¼ HANDS AND OVER.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, Ont.
2nd, J. Sifton, Strathroy, Ont.
3rd, A. Ingelsby, Ingersoll, Ont.

PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (STALLIONS EXCLUDED), 15¾ HANDS AND UNDER 16¼ IN HARNESS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. D. Hodgens, London, Ont.
2nd, A. D. Steward, Ailsa Craig, Ont.
3rd, L. J. W. Shipley, Denfield, Ont.

SINGLE CARRIAGE HORSES (STALLIONS EXCLUDED), IN HARNESS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $6.

1st, L. D. Swartout, Harwich, Ont.
2nd, J. McCartney, Thamesford, Ont.
3rd, L. S. Davey, London, Ont.

SADDLE HORSE (STALLIONS EXCLUDED).

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $6.

1st, H. Shoff, Birr, Ont.
2nd, L. Meredith, London, Ont.
3rd, J. Fulcher, London, Ont.

CLASS IV.

HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, EXCLUSIVE OF PURE CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND SUFFOLKS.

JUDGES—Chas. McNeil, Lucan, Ont.; J. B. Freeman, Simcoe, Ont.; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, F. H. Neil, Lucan, Ont.
2nd Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, E. & J. Tracey, Currie's Crossing, Ont.
2nd, B. Pile, Park Hill, Ont.
3rd, J. Franks, Harrietsville, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4

1st D. McPherson, Thamesford, Ont.
2nd, E. & J. Tracey, Currie's Crossing, Ont.
3rd, Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, Ont.

Brood Mare with Foal by Her Side or Evidence of Having Had a Foal in 1889.

1st prize $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Sims, Kintore, Ont.
2nd, J. Franks, Harrietsville, Ont.
3rd, E. Monk, Springfield, Ont.

Foal of 1889.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, A. Hughes, Kerwood, Ont.
2nd Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, Ont.

Matched Farm Team (Geldings or Mares) in Harness.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, A. Sutherland, Bremar, Ont.
2nd, Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, Ont.
3rd, A. McLean, North Bruce, Ont.

CLASS V.

Heavy Draught Horses (imported or bred from pure imported heavy draught stock, on the side of both sire and dam, including Clydesdales and Shires.

Clydesdales.

Judges.—W. Smith, M.P., Columbus, Ont.; D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; J. Biggar, Dalbeattie, Scotland.

Heavy Draught Stallion, Clydesdale, 4 Years Old and Upwards.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., "Sir Maurice" (imp.) [1226 (4721); bay, white face and white feet; foaled April 8th, 1884; imported 1889; bred by Jas. Durno, Jackstown, Rothie, Norman, Scotland; s. Lord Erskine (1744); d. Topsy (509), by Topsman (886), etc.

2nd, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., "Bold Boy" (imp.) [1149] (4257); foaled May, 1884; bright bay, white face and legs; bred by John Marr, Cairnbrogie. Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; s. Lord Erskine (1744); d. Lalla Rookh (3757), by General (323), etc.

3rd, Jos. Vance, New Hamburg, "Wigtown Lad" (imp.) [552] (5441); bay, white hind feet, near fore foot white; foaled June 27th, 1884; imported 1886; bred by John Murray, Drummondie, Port William, Scotland: s. Knight of Athole (2916); d. Mall (5672), by Lord Byron (489), etc.

Stallion, 3 Years Old.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Sir Walter" (imp.) [1131] *vol. xii.*, S. C. B.; light brown, one fore foot and one hind foot white, stripe on face; foaled June 1st, 1886; imported 1889; bred by Jas. Crawford, Boreland Castle, Douglas, Scotland; s. Bold Maghie (4259); d. Jean of Boreland, by Zulu, etc.

2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Eastfield Style" (imp.) [1128] (6724); brown, ratch on face, fore ankles white, white hind legs; foaled April, 1886; imported 1889; bred by Gordon Fraser, Meiklewood, Ringford, Scotland; s. Ghillie Callum (3629); d. Kate of Meiklewood (7249), by Lothian Tom (1211).

3rd, P. Ryder, Lucan, Ont., "Briar Bough" (imp.) [1142] (5585); dark brown, white hind leg, off hind leg dark on inside, near fore foot half white; foaled May 10, 1886; bred by R. Neil, Barnboard Castle, Douglas, Scotland; s. Ghillie Callum (3629); d. Bessie (1618), by Lochfergus (1730), etc.

Stallion, 2 Years Old.

1st prize, $16. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., "Eastfield Chief" (imp.) [1129]; bay, stripe on face, white fore ankles, hind legs white; foaled 1887; imported 1889; bred by Wm. Porter, Lochroon, Crossmichael, Scotland; s. Prince Lawrence, *vol. vii.*, p. 261; d. Bell of Lochroon (6624), by Lord Lyon (489), etc.

2nd, Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, "Andrew Lammie" (imp.) [1114] (6433); bay, four white feet, white stripe on face; foaled May 10th, 1887; imported 1888; bred by Jas. Durno, Jackstown, Rothie Norman, Scotland; s. M'Camon (3818); d. Topsy (509), by Topsman (806), etc.

3rd, J. McMillan & Sons, Constance, Ont., "Keirside" (imp.) [1145] (6872); bay, white face and hind feet; foaled May 17th; bred by Keir Trustees, Keir, Dunblane, Scotland; s. New Hope (3029); d. Keir Peggy IV. (3659), by Briton (94).

YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $7. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "Homeward Bound" (imp.) [1147] *vol. xii.*, S.C.B.; brown; foaled May, 1888; imported 1889; bred by Mrs. Hyslop, Dalry, Scotland; s. Knight O'Lothian (4489); d. Gipsy (3630), by Young Lord Lyon (994), etc.
2nd, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "The Granite" (imp.) [1148] *vol. xii.*, S.C.B.; bay; foaled March, 1888; imported 1889; bred by Jas. Crawford, Annon, Scotland; s. The Granite City (imp.) [709] (5397); d. Lily Agnes (4524), by Brilliant (1598), etc.
3rd, A. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck, Ont., "The Red Cross Knight" [849]; bay, off hind foot and both fore feet white; foaled March 24th, 1888; bred by the exhibitors; s. Corporal Logan (imp.) [848] (5771); d. Annie (imp.) [226], by Macgregor (1487), etc.

STALLION ANY AGE.

R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., "Sir Maurice" (imp.) [1126] (4721).

SHIRE OR CART.

JUDGES.—J. Rountree, Carleton W., Ont.; F. Green, Jr., Innerkip, Ont.; J. Kemp, Toronto, Ont.

HEAVY DRAUGHT SHIRE STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

Thos. Donkin & Sons, Riverview, Ont., "Man-o'-War" (imp.) [153]; dapple brown, near hind foot white; foaled 1883; imported 1888; bred by T. Cranwick; s. Nonsuch (1658); d. Brisk, by John Bull (5138).

SHIRE STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $16. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont., "Lennox" (imp.) [103] (7574); bay; foaled 1887; imported 1888; bred by H. Ashcraft, Tarleton, Preston Lane, Eng.; s. Triton (4128); d. mare by Royalist (2488.)
2nd, Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont., "Leake Royal George" (imp.) [87] (7561); bay; foaled May, 1887; imported July 10th, 1889; bred by John Hines, Gotham, Derby, Eng.; s. "Royal George II." (2485); d. Bute, by Monarch (1582).
3rd, Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont., "Leake Rover" (imp.) [85] (7560), bay, white star and hind feet; foaled May, 1888; imported 1889; bred by Richardson, Normanton, Longborough, Leicester, Eng.; s. The Orphan (4736); d. Violet, by Nottingham (2636).

SHIRE STALLION, ANY AGE.

1st prize, Silver Medal.

T. Donkin & Sons, Riverview, Ont., "Man-o'-War" (imp.) [153].

CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., "Evening Star" (imp.) [994]; brown; foaled 1886; imported 1889; bred by David Ferguson, Meigle, Scotland; s. Morning Star (3017); d. Pride of Bardmony, by Blue Ribbon (1961.)
2nd, H. Snell & Sons, Clinton, "Gipsy Queen" (imp.) [990]; bay, white face; foaled May 9th, 1886; imported 1888; bred by Patrick Hunter, Ardgaith, Glencarse, Perthshire, Scotland; s. Crossburn (2707); d. Gyp of Ardgaith (2364, by Houston Laddie (390), etc.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, E. W. & G. Charlton, Duncrief, Ont., "Queen of Maplewood Farm" (imp.) [439]; bay, star on forehead, little white on both hind feet; foaled May 24th, 1887; imported in dam, August, 1886; bred by D. A. Hood, Balgreddan, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; s. Macpherson (3825); d. Polly Craig (imp.) [438], by Darnley (222), etc.
2nd, H. Snell & Sons, Clinton, Ont., "Jess of Airdrie" (imp.) [989]; brown, stripe on face and hind feet white; foaled June 7th, 1887; imported 1888; bred by John Hodge, Mollinhillhead, Scotland; s. His Royal Highness (2165); d. Lily of Airdrie (7331), by the Earl (7320).
3rd, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., "Sonsie" (imp.) [996]; bay; foaled April, 1887: imported 1889; bred by W. H. Lumsden, Balmedie, Scotland; s. Baron O'Threave (3403); d. Sunbeam (6385), by Macgregor (1487).

YEARLING FILLY.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Maria" (imp.) [979] *vol. xii.*, S C. B.; dark bay, stripe on face; foaled 1888; imported 1889; bred by Wm. McKinnell, Butterhole, Dalbeattie, Scotland; s. Master of Blantyre (2283); d. Nannie of Butterhole (4835), by Bob Burns (105), etc.
2nd, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., "Sunrise" (imp.) [995]; brown; foaled May, 1888; imported 1889; bred by W. H. Lumsden, Balmedie, Scotland; s. McCamon (3818); d. Sunbeam (6385), by Macgregor (1487), etc.
3rd, A. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck, Ont., "Primrose" [661]; brown, small white star; foaled May 18th, 1888; bred by exhibitors; s. Macombie (imp.) [788] (4555); d. Kate II. of Congeith (imp.) [225], by Macgregor (1487), etc.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE, OR EVIDENCE OF HAVING HAD A FOAL IN 1889,

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Oliver, Duncrief, "Lady McGregor" (imp.) [374]; bay, white ratch, white hind legs; foaled June 1st, 1884; imported 1886; bred by J. Griffin, jr., Mountain Tops, Cross-Michael, Scotland; s. Macgregor (1487); d. Sally (3554), by Pride of Galloway (601), etc.
2nd, A. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck, Ont., "Kate II. of Congeith" (imp.) [225]; brown, white stripe on face, white hind foot; foaled April, 1883; imported 1886; bred by J. Cameron, Congeith, Dunfries, Scotland; s. Macgregor (1487); d. Kate of Congeith (2018), by The Lord (865), etc.
3rd, Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, Ont., "Coylton Maid" (imp.) [794]; brown; foaled May 3rd, 1886; imported July, 1888; bred by J. McIlwaith, Meadowhead, Coylton, Ayrshire, Scotland; s. Gold (3657); d. Lady Margaret (7544), by Old Times (579), etc.

FOAL OF 1889.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, A. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck, Ont.
2nd, J. McMillan & Sons, Constance, Ont.

CLASS VI.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (cross bred, recorded in Canadian Draught Horse Stud Book, or for those under five crosses in Draught Horse Record).

Registered Certificate of Breeding required.

JUDGES.—John Kemp, Toronto, Ont.; J. Rountree, Carleton West, Ont.; F Green, Jr., Innerkip, Ont.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, J. Gunning, Frome, Ont., "Better Times, Jr.," [R 85]; bay, star on forehead; foaled July, 1885; bred by exhibitor; s. Better Times (imp.) [1122] (3422); d. Kate by Samson (imp.) (Clark's), etc.
2nd, A. J. McCardy, Ingersoll, Ont., "Wallace" [R 95]; bay, stripe on face, three white feet; foaled June, 1886; bred by D. McKay, Kintore, Ont.; s. Lorne (imp.) [1078] (500); d. mare by Scotchman (imp.) [230], etc.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, J. Sims, Kintore, Ont., "Enterprise" – 257 –; dark bay, white face and hind feet; foaled August 10th, 1887; bred by W. Rae, Avonton, Ont.; s. Forman MacLeod (imp.) [926] (3036); d. Polly, by Lord Selkirk (imp.) [439] (2979), etc.
2nd, T. McMichael, Seaforth, Ont., "Young McCartney" – 254 –; bred by the exhibitor. s. McCartney (imp.) [354] C. C. B. (3816); d. Queen the First – 303 –, by King of the Dominion [9] C. S. B.
3rd, F. Cook, Granton, Ont., "Waterside Farmer" [R 84]; bright bay, stripe on face, three white feet; foaled April 18th, 1887; bred by exhibitor; s. Young Pride of Scotland (imp.) [173] (1368); d. Lucy, by Old Lorne (728), etc

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. A. Cunningham, Carlow, Ont., "Young Lord" [R. 87]; bay with star, white on one hind foot; foaled May 16th 1888, bred by J. Govier, Auburn, Ont; sire Lord of the Manor (imp.) [1155] (2971); dam Upshall, by Real Mackay (1801), etc.
2nd, H. Snell, & Sons, Clinton, "McCartney Prince"—222 –; bright bay, star and hind feet white; foaled Dec. 4th, 1887; bred by the exhibitor: s. McCartney (imp.) [354] C. C. B., (3816); d. Fanny of Clinton—288—, by Boreland Chief (imp.) [76] C. C. B. (1969), etc.
3rd, T. McMichael, Seaforth, Ont., "King of Huron"—255 –; bred by the exhibitor; s. Boreland Chief (imp.) [76] C. C. B., 1969; d. Polly, by Heather Jock, etc.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

W. A. Cunningham, Carlow, Ont., Young Lord [R. 87].

FILLY 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Sims, Kintore, Ont., "Polly Wellwood"—186— ; bay, stripe on face, hind feet white, foaled Aug. 26th, 1886, bred by A. Jeffrey, Whitby, Ont., sire Wellwood (imp.) [323] (4109) dam Centennial Medalist—134— ; by Netherby (imp.) [126], 8, (1494) etc.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, B. Pile, Parkhill, Ont., "Maggie May of Duncrief"—189— ; bay, white face, three white legs, foaled May 10, 1887, bred by E, W. & G. Charlton, Duncrief, Ont. ; sire Glengarry (imp.)—1—, dam Maid of Springland [109] by Count Careless (imp.) [41] (1421) etc.

YEARLING FILLY.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, D. McPherson, Thamesford, Ont., "Jess" [R 56] bright bay, star, white hind feet, foaled April 29th, 1888 ; bred by exhibitor ; sire Springholm (imp.) [424] (4020) ; dam Flora, by Marquis of Lorne (imp.) [73] (3832) etc.

FOAL OF 1889.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st. H. G. Taylor, Auburn, Ont.

SPAN OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (GELDINGS OR MARES) IN HARNESS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, J. S. A. McFarlane, Littlewood, Ont.
2nd, A. Hughes, Kerwood, Ont.

CLASS VII.

SUFFOLK HORSES (imported or bred from pure imported stock on the side of both sire and dam).

STALLION 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.]

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale, Ont., "Invader"—1439— ; foaled May 25th, 1884 ; bred by M. Biddle, Killesford, Eng. ; s. Commodore ; d. Rose.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

1st prize, Silver Medal.

A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale, Ont.

BROOD MARE (with foal by her side, or evidence of having foaled in 1889).

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Beck, Thorndale. Ont., "Patch"—1536—; foaled in 1883 ; bred by Jas. Toller, Blaxall, Suffolk, England ; s. Chieftain 1354 ; d. Pearl 918, by Emperor 644, etc.

2nd, Jos. Beck, Thorndale, Ont., "Vanity" (1630) ; foaled in 1883 ; bred by Jas. Toller, Blaxall, Suffolk, England ; s. "Cup Bearer 3rd" (566) ; d. Venture (922), by Monarch (1348) etc.

Highly commended—A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale, Ont., "Violet" (2338) ; foaled in 1889 ; bred by W. Pratt, Ipswitch, England : s. Royal Duke ; d. Depper, by Dunwich, etc.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale, Ont., "Vixen" (2363) ; foaled in 1887 ; bred by exhibitors ; s. Wilby (1534) ; d. Violet (2338), by Royal Duke, etc.

FILLY, 2 YEARS AND UNDER.

1st prize, $4.

J. Beck, Thorndale, Ont., "Maud" (2377); foaled in 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Invader (1439); d. Vanity (1630); by Cup Bearer 3rd (566), etc.

COLT OF 1889.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale, Ont.
2nd, Jos. Beck, Thorndale, Ont., "Emperor"; foaled in 1889; bred by the exhibitor: s. Invader (1439); d. Vanity (1630); by Cup Bearer 3rd (566), etc.

CLASS VIII.

PERCHERONS, (imported or bred from pure imported stock on the side of both sire and dam).

Pedigree required.

JUDGES.—Chas. McNeil, Lucan, Ont.; J. B. Freeman, Simcoe, Ont.; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin, Ont.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, D. C. Dorman, Byron, Ont.
2nd, J. & W. Pringle, Ayr, Ont., "French Lion" (imp.) 1014.
3rd, G. Green, Goderich, Ont.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize. $10.

1st, D. E. Adams, Oxford Centre, Ont.

YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, P. Whelihan, St. Marys, Ont.
2nd, M. Campbell, Iona, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

D. C. Dorman, Byron, Ont.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

D. E. Adams, Oxford Centre, Ont.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10. Second prize, $5.

1st, P. Whelihan, St. Marys, Ont.

FILLY, 1 YEAR OLD.

D. E. Adams, Oxford Centre, Ont.

BROOD MARE (with foal by her side, or evidence of having had a foal in 1889.)

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, P. Whelihan, St. Marys, Ont.
2nd, D. E. Adams, Oxford Centre, Ont.

FOAL OF 1889.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, P. Whelihan, St. Marys, Ont.
2nd, D. E. Adams, Oxford Centre, Ont.

CATTLE.

CLASS IX.

DURHAMS.

JUDGES.—Hugh Thompson, St. Marys, Ont.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., "Stanley" =8538=: dark roan; calved June 23rd, 1886; bred by Joseph Redmond, Peterborongh, Ont.; got by Challenge =2933=; d. Wimple 16th (imp.) =5234=, by British Flag (46009), etc.

2nd, Thos. McKay, Richwood, Ont., "Victor Hugo Ingram," (*vol. v.*); roan; calved Oct. 14th, 1885; bred by Geo. B. Bristow, Rob Roy, Ont.; got by Sir Arthur Ingram; d. Village Girl (imp.), by Scotland's Pride (25100).

3rd, H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., "Roan Prince" (imp.) =2733=; dark roan; calved Oct. 6th, 1884; bred by Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; got by Vermont (47193) d. Nonpareil 36th (*vol. xxxi*) E. H. B., by Gladstone (43286), etc.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., "Windsor" (imp.) red; calved Jan. 30th, 1887; bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland; got by Gravesend (46461); d. Red Rose, by Gladstone (43286), etc.

2nd. T. Russell, Exeter, "Clear the Way" =9922=; dark roan; calved Nov. 20th, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; got by Mariner (imp.)= =; d. Jane Gray = =, by Prince of Strathallen = =, etc.

3rd, Jas. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont., "Prince Charlie."

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $12.

1st, John Currie, Everton, Ont., "Silver Star" =10976=; roan; calved Nov. 10th, 1887; bred by John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont.; got by Golden Star; d. Maid of Honor =3799=, by Royal Duke =2379=, etc.

2nd, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "Master Ingram"; roan; calved Nov. 20th, 1887; bred by the exhibitors; got by Sir Arthur Ingram; d. Havering Nonpareil 2nd = =, by Baron Gwynne 2nd (44350).

3rd, T. Russell, Exeter. "Riverside Hero"; calved Nov. 1st, 1887; bred by exhibitor.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. Russell, Exeter, Ont., "Grey Mariner" =12012=; dark roan; calved Oct. 2nd, 1888; bred by exhibitor; got by Mariner (imp.) =2720=; d. Jane Grey =9327=; by Prince of Strathallen =3727=, etc.

2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., "7th Crown Jewel" =11957=; roan; calved Oct. 12th, 1888; bred by exhibitors; got by Warrior (imp.) =4133= (55173); d. 4th Leonore of Elmdale, by Prince Albert =3669=.

3rd, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont., "Crimson Star" =11982=; roan; calved Oct. 15th, 1888; bred by the exhibitors; got by Golden Star =4995=; d. Crimson Flower 7th =2685=, by Royal Barmpton (imp.) =217= (45503), etc.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

J. Currie, Everton, Ont., "Silver Star =10976=.

COW.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "Lady Isabel" (imp.) =5156=; roan; calved April 4th, 1881; bred by J. Outhwaite, Bainesse, Cotterick, Yorkshire, Eng; imported 1885 by exhibitors; got by Crown Prince (38061); d. Lady Conyers, by Lord Gololphin (36065), etc.

2nd, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "Isabella 2nd" (imp.) =8283=; white; calved July 9th, 1885; bred by J. Outhwaite, Bainesse, Cotterick, Yorkshire, Eng.; imported by exhibitors in 1885; got by Lord Zetland (43596); d. Lady Isabel (imp.)=5156=, by Crown Prince (38061), etc.

3rd. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., "Roan Princess" (imp.); roan; calved Feb. 26th, 1885; bred by G. Ingles, Newmore, Scotland; got by Star of the West (48789); d. Vail Princess, by Windsor Vail (44273), etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, "Lady Oxford Waterloo 5th"; roan; calved April 17th, 1887; bred by the exhibitors; got by Viscount Oxford, of Elmhurst (48892); d. Waterloo Belle, by Wild Duke 3rd (42611).
2nd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., "Mina Lenton"; roan; calved Oct. 25th, 1885; bred by J. Isaac, Markham, Ont.; got by Baron Lenton (imp.) =1222= (49081); d. Mina of Aberdeen (imp.) by Gladstone (43286).
3rd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., "4th Leonore of Elmdale" (*vol. v.*); roan; calved Dec. 1st, 1885; bred by exhibitors; got by Prince Albert =3669=; d. Leonore 2nd =6800=, by The Baron =1107=, etc.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "White Socks"; roan; calved Sept. 14th, 1886; bred by the exhibitors; got by Sir Arthur Ingram; d. White Stockings, by Canute (46036), etc.
2nd, Jas. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont., "Red Tibbie," =14921=; red and a little white; calved Nov. 25th, 1887; bred by exhibitor; got by Laird of Kinellar, (*vol. v.*), d. Christmas by Sir James, etc.
3rd, H. Snell & Sons, Clinton, Ont., "Queen of Clinton" =14478=; roan; calved April 8th, 1887; bred by exhibitors; got by Captain Merlin =2923=; d. Irene 12th =6349=, by Prince of Seaham =2274=, etc.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $16. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., "Vacuna 13th" =14 38=; white; calved Sept. 29th, 1887; bred by exhibitors; got by Prince Albert =3669=; d. Vacuna 5th =8065=, by Baron Stanley =1400=, etc.
2nd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., "Rose of Autumn 9th" =16059=; red; calved Jan. 5th, 1888; bred by exhibitors; got by Prince =3666=; d. Rose of Autumn 7th =7811=, by Sir Richard Booth =2454=, etc.
3rd, John Morgan & Son, Kerwood, Ont., "Silver Queen" =16776=; white; calved Dec. 10th, 1887; bred by the exhibitors; got by Golden Star =4995=; d. Fair Queen 3rd =6022=, by British Statesman (imp.) =40= (42847), etc.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., "Nonpareil's Victoria."
2nd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Royal Princess" =16779=; red; calved Sept. 2nd, 1888; bred by exhibitors; got by Nonpareil; d. Roan Princess (imp.), by Star of the West (48789), etc.
3rd, C. M. Simmons, Ivan, Ont., "Elvira 13th" =16683=; roan; calved Nov. 15th, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; got by Sir Christopher =3877=; d. Elvira 11th = =, by Duke of Guelder (imp.) =1240= (47740).

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

HERD OF DURHAMS.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.
2nd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.
3rd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont.

CLASS X.

HEREFORDS.

PEDIGREES REQUIRED AS PER RULE 7.

JUDGES.—C. Barker, Paris, Ont.; F. Green, Jr., Innerkip, Ont.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Cassio" (imp.) 11353; calved Aug. 8th, 1881, bred by P. Turner, The Seen, Eng.; s. The Grove 3rd 2490; d. Duchess 2nd 11384, by Spartan 3978, etc.
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Marshal Grove" 16944; calved Jan. 27th, 1885; bred by the exhibitor; s. Cassio 11353; d. Moss Rose 7515, by Snowball 6679, etc.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Lord Fenn" 29030; calved Oct. 20th, 1886; bred by exhibitors; s. Corporal 4175; d. Lady Fenn 23250, by Downheim Bay (5877), etc.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Amethyst" 36807; calved Sept. 30th, 1887; bred by exhibitor; s. Earl Downton 12797; d. Amelia 17906, by Royal 11th 13515, etc.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Wilton Hillhurst" (*vol. x.*); calved Feb. 19th, 1888; bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; s. Ottoman 29783; d. Jessonda 11357, by Cassio, 11353, etc.

BULL CALF UNDER 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Paul Wilton" (*vol. xi.*); calved Jan. 4th, 1889; bred by the exhibitor; s. Grove Wilton 28853; d. Pauline 21378, by Romulus 6862, etc.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Sir Broady" 36825; calved Sept. 8th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Earl Downton 12797; d. Miss Broady 23852, by Downton Grand Duke 4182, etc.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Cassio," 11353.

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Lily 6th" (imp.) 23833; calved April 6th, 1883; bred by A. Partridge, Discoyd, Eng,; s. Delight 23834; d. Lily 2nd 21172, by Latitude 21176, etc.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Miss Broady" (imp.) 23852; calved May 16th, 1882; bred by A. R. Broughton, Knight Downton Castle, Eng.; s. Downton Grand Duke 4182; d. Broady 9th 23853, by Alphonso 9961, etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Vanity 2nd" 23121; calved Nov. 5th, 1885; bred by the exhibitor; s. Cassio 11353; d. Vanity 11346, by The Grove 3rd 2490, etc.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Miss Broady 2nd" 26399; calved May 11th, 1886, bred by exhibitor; s. Auctioneer 9572; d. Miss Broady 23852, by Downton Grand Duke 4182, etc.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Eastern Empress" 28860; calved Sept. 12th, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; s. Cassio 11353; d, Empress 11318, by The Grove 3rd 2490.
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Geranium" 32948; calved April 4th, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; s. Cassio 11353; d. Gerty 21379, by Romulus 6862, etc.
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Annot Lyle" 29027; calved Oct. 4th, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; s. Corporal 4175; d. Amelia 17906, by Royal 11th 13515. etc.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Vanity Third," (*vol. xi.*); calved Oct. 19th, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; s. Cassio 11353; d. Vanity 11346, by The Grove 3rd 2490, etc.
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Young Queen Third," (*vol. xi.*); calved Feb. 28th, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Cassio 11353; d. Young Princess 3rd 11327, by Monlins 8116, etc.
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Lady Dawn" 36815; calved Oct. 5th, 1887; bred by exhibitor; s. Earl Downton 13797; d. Lady Downton 17530, by Downton Boy 4434, etc.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Lady Dot" 36816; calved Oct. 18th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Earl Downton 12797; d. Lady Downton 17530, by Downton Boy 4434, etc.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Barbara 2nd" 36808; calved Sept. 22nd, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Earl Downton 12797; d. Broady 9th 23846, by Formosa Boy 5th 14035, etc.
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Amelia 2nd" 36806; calved Oct. 1st, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Earl Downton 12797; d. Amelia E. 17956, by Royal 11th 13515, etc.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

HERD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.

CLASS XI.

DEVONS.

PEDIGREES REQUIRED AS PER RULE 7.

JUDGES.—R. J. Jelly, Jellyby, Ont.; E. Kidd, Burrett Rapids, Ont.; G. McIntyre, Renfrew, Ont.; J. K. Crawford, Crawford, Ont.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Luther" [931]; calved May 5th, 1885; bred by the exhibitor; s. Sir Walter [843]; d. Lizzy [894], by Garibaldi 2nd [717], etc.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Dude" [947]; calved March 15th, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; s. Victoria [884]; d. Lady Creamer [929], by Marquis 2nd [871], etc.
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Brigham" [948]; calved Sept. 26th, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; s. Mike [920]; d. Rose of Cobourg [897], by Garibaldi 2nd [717], etc.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Nelson" [957]; calved Feb. 24th, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Lord Landsdowne [933]; d. Rose [849], by King of the Ocean [727], etc.
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Buffalo Jack" [955]; calved March 1st, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Mike [920]; d. Annie [922], by Sir Walter [843], etc.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Job" [985]; calved Feb. 1st, 1889; bred by the exhibitor; s. Luther [931]; d. Rose of Cobourg [897], by Garibaldi 2nd [717], etc.
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Captain" [984]; calved March 10th, 1889; bred by the exhibitor; s. Lord Landsdowne [933]; d. Lady Creamer [929], by Marquis 2nd [871], etc.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.

COW.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Beauty" [800]; calved June 2nd, 1880; bred by Geo. Rudd; s. Kempenfelt [719]; d. Cherrypie [578], by Young Curly Prince of Wales [451], etc.
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Lucy" [931]; calved June 2nd, 1885; bred by the exhibitor; s. Sir Walter (843); d. Lady Dufferin [728], by Garibaldi 2nd [717], etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Lady Graceful" [946]; calved Jan. 8th, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; s. Rose's Duke [929; d. Red Rose [890], by Professor [847], etc.
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Esmeralda" [936]; calved March 26th, 1886; bred by the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont.; s. Rose's Duke [929]; d. Esmeralda (imp.) [928], by Chanceller (1047).
3rd, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Maggie" [938]; calved Oct. 20th, 1885; bred by the exhibitor; s. Sir Walter [843]; d. Florence Nightingale [895], by Garibaldi 2nd [717], etc.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Susan" [955]; calved April 1st, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; s. Mike [920]; d. Lizzie [894], by Garibaldi 2nd [717], etc.
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Rene" [952]; calved April 20th, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; s. Victor [884]; d. Rose [849], by King of the Ocean [727], etc.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Ethel" [9617]; calved May 20th, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Lord Landsdowne [953]; d. Rose [953], by John A [852], etc.
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Fannie B."

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Gem" [886]; calved Jan. 15th, 1889; bred by the exhibitor; s. Lord Landsdowne [933]; d. Charlotte [954], by Curly Tom [886], etc.
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Lily" [889]; calved April 1st, 1889; bred by the exhibitor; s. Luther [931]; d. Sally [923], by Jack's Alive [749], etc.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.

HERD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont.

CLASS XII.

AYRSHIRES.

Pedigrees must be recorded in Dominion Herd Book. Entry forms will be sent on application. Cows must be milked clean by 7 p. m. of the day before they are judged.

JUDGES.—J. McQueen, Crofts, Dalbeattie, Scotland; W. Crawford, Brown's Corners, Ont.; J. Foot, Port Hope, Ont.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "General Grant" —A 136—; red and white; calved April 27th, 1885; bred by G. Hill, Delaware, Ont.; s. Watty Mars —268—; d. Louisa —A 51—, by Columbus, —A 22—, etc.
2nd, A. Gerrard, Hamilton, Ont., "Cleveland" —297—; white and red; calved Sept. 25th, 1883; bred by E. W. Ware, Hamilton, Ont.; s. Mars of Winchester —296—; d. Fancy Fair —514—, by Royal Butterfly —214—, etc.
3rd, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, Ont., "Gen. Middleton" —443—; red and white; calved Jan. 15th, 1886; bred by Rev. W. K. Burr, Ameliasburg, Ont.; s. Sir Garnet —212—; d. Spotted Butteyfly —347—, by Prince Charley —126—, etc.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, A. Gerrard, Hamilton, Ont., "Royalty of Plantagenet.
2nd, M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, Ont., "Lorne of the Lee" —579—; brown, red and white; calved October 31st, 1886; bred by A. P. Ball, Stanstead, Que.; s. Sandy Lee —578—; d. Mary Jane —1179—, by Dunmore —577—, etc.
3rd, Kains Bros., Byron, Ont., "Glen" —A 54—, red and white; calved April 10th, 1887; bred by exhibitors; s. Stoncalsey (imp.) —34—; Beauty's Orphan —A 98—, by Bismarck —119—, etc.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Nichol Bros., Plattsville, Ont., "Oxford King" —A 55—; red and white; calved October 13th, 1887; bred by T. Nichol, Plattsville, Ont.; s. Ramsay Lad —A 42—; d. Flora of Oxford —525—, by Rob Roy of Oxford —300—, etc.
2nd, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Columbus."
3rd, M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, Ont., "Hanlan" —458—; red and white; calved May 15th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. John L. Sullivan —362—; d. Aggie —923—, by Marquis of Stafford —192— etc.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Rifleman" —593—: red and white; calved September 20th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Butterfly of Oshawa —454—; d. Ida —845—, by Lord Lorne —307—, etc.
2nd, Kains Bros, Byron, Ont., "Elsmere" —585—; red and white; calved September 15th, 1888; bred by exhibitors; s. Stoncalsey (imp.) —34—; d. Jeannie of Auchenbrain —129— (imp.)
3rd, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, Ont., "Duke of Menie" —581—; red and white; calved March 5th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; s. Gen. Middleton —1762—; d. Lady Menie —1535—, by Duke of Belleville —302—, etc.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont.

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Violet" —763—; dark red and white; calved March 23rd, 1884; bred by exhibitor; s. William Wallace —130—; d. Perfection —181—, by Eclipse —105—, etc.
2nd, Kains Bros., Byron, Ont., "Jeannie of Auchenbrain" (imp.) —129—; red and white; calved April, 1882; bred by R. Wallace, Auchenbrain, Scotland; s. Duke 3rd (647); d. Paisley, by Wallace of Drumlavrig (61), etc.
3rd, A. Gerrard, Hamilton, Ont., "Nelly Mars" —515—; red and white; calved August 15th, 1882; bred by J. B. Bessey & Bro., Georgetown, Ont.; s. Sir Colin —138—; d. Julia Mars —220—, by Mars 1st —108—, etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, Ont., "Annie Laurie" —1096—; red and white; calved March 23rd, 1886; bred by exhibitor; s. Wellington —330—; d. Lady Menie —535—, by Duke of Belleville —332—, etc.
2nd, A. Gerrard, Hamilton, Ont., "Lady Gordon —573—; dark red and white; calved Sept. 20th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; s. Mars of Winchester —296—; d. Fancy Fair —514—, by Royal Butterfly —214—, etc.
3rd, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Gurta 12th" —907—; red and white; calved November 1st, 1885; bred by exhibitor; s. Stoncalsey 4th —255—; d. Gurta 7th —615—, by William Wallace —130—.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Kains Bros., Byron, Ont., "Pansy" —1192—; red and white; calved September 8th, 1877; bred by exhibitor; s. Stoncalsey (imp.) —34—; d. Lucy of Byron —1085—, by Watty Mars —268—, etc.
2nd, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Daisy of Sydenham" —A 173—; red and white; calved April 25th, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; s. Butterfly of Oshawa —454—; d. Daisy Blossom —A 172—, by Cadno 2nd —207—, etc
3rd, A. Gerrard, Hamilton, Ont., "Annie Mars 2nd" —284—; red and white; calved Sept. 28th, 1886; bred by E. W. Ware, Hamilton, Ont.; s. Comet —156—; d. Annie Mars —253—, by Mars 1st —108—, etc.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Model 4th" —911—; red and white; calved Jan. 6th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Butterfly of Oshawa —454—; d. Model —403—, by Bismarck, etc.
2nd, M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's Ont., "Nettie" —922—; red and white; calved Jan. 5th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. John L. Sullivan —362—; d. Dandy —921—, by Stoncalsey 4th —255—, etc.
3rd, A. Gerrard, Hamilton, Ont., "Jenny" —326—; red and white; calved Sept. 28th, 1887; bred by E. W. Ware, Hamilton, Ont.; s. Comet —156—; d. Silver Bud —325—, by Sandy Mack —180—, etc.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Model 5th" —1200—; red and white; calved October 1st, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Butterfly of Oshawa —454—; Model —403—, by Bismarck —119—, etc.
2nd, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Violet 3rd" —1251—; red and white; calved September 5th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Butterfly of Oshawa —454—; d. Violet —763—, by William Wallace —130—, etc.
3rd, Nichol, Bros., Platsville, Ont., "Queen of Oxford" —A 291—; red and white; calved Oct. 13th, 1888; bred by exhibitors; s. Ramsay Lad —A 42—; d. Flora of Oxford —515—, by Rob Roy —300—, etc.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

W. Stewart, jr., Menie, Ont.

HERD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont.
2nd, Kains Bros., Byron, Ont.
3rd, A. Gerrard, Hamilton, Ont.

CLASS XIII.

GALLOWAYS.

Pedigree required as per rule 7.

JUDGES.—J. Miller, Markham, Ont.; J. Beattie, Scotland; J. Isaac, Markham, Ont.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Cleaverhouse" (imp.) (4250); calved June 26th, 1886; imported 1887; bred by Thos. Beattie & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; s. Crusader (2858); d. Topsy (4146); bred by T. Dixon, Broomhill, Nether Denton, Carlisle, Scotland.
2nd, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "John Frost" (4285): calved Jan. 9th, 1886; bred by Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Scotland; s. Dauntless (2878); d. Nancie of Troguhain (4127), by Scottish Chief (1314), etc.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Count Palatine" (4508); calved May 6th, 1887; bred by Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; s. Crusader (2858): d. Cantatrice (5569), etc.
2nd, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Commonwealth" (4515); calved March 30th, 1887; bred by Thomas Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; s. Cromwell (2856); d. Semiramis 13th (4000), etc.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Glencraig" (5028); calved June 23rd, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Stanley II., O. E. F. (4473); d. Belted Lass [557], etc.
2nd, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Gen. Gordon;" calved April 28th, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Closeburn [774]; d. Miss Steel [523], by Lord Chelmsford [521], etc.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Bruce" (5948); calved Sept. 20th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Stanley II., O. E. F. (4473); d. Blackie of Balig 17th (9515), etc.
2nd, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "The Baron" 617; calved Dec. 11th, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Claverhouse (4250); d. Duchess Louise 2nd [2830], by Closeburn [674], etc.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

W. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont.

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Countess of Glencairn" (9501); calved Jan. 10th, 1885; bred by Alex. McCowan, of Newtonairds, Dumfries, Scotland; s. Rover of Newtonairds (2742); d. Bertha of Newtonairds (6514), by Lord Salisbury (1362), etc.
2nd, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Good Girl" (7431); calved March 15th, 1883; bred by Earl of Galloway, Scotland; s. Baliol (1475); d. Eva of Garlieston (2844), etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Victoress Second of Closeburn" (9649); calved March 2nd 1886; bred by Capt. F. E. Villiers, Closeburn, Scotland, s. John Highlandman (1905); d. Lady of Closeburn (4022), etc.
2nd Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Mary Fourth" [5234]; calved March 1st, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; s. Creochs [673]; d. Mary [524], by Lord Chelmsford [521], etc.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Black Beauty Fourteenth" (10401); calved Jan. 4th, 1887; bred by R. & J. Shennan, Balig, Scotland; s. Challenger (3848); d. Black Beauty 6th (4037), etc.
2nd, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Mary Fifth" (3600); calved Jan. 21st, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; s. Creochs [673]; d. Mary [524], by Lord Chelmsford [521], etc.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Miss Steele 5th" [4248]; calved Sept. 19th, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; sire Creochs [673]; d. Miss Steele 2nd [3452], by Lord Chelmsford [521], etc.
2nd, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Chusie" 5027; calved March 3rd, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Stanley II., O. E. F. (4473) 2837; d. Chrissie (7029), by Chipperkyle (2332), etc.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Ranee Ninth;" calved Nov. 1st, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Black Crusader; d. Ranee IV. (5544), by Investment (1578), etc.
2nd, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Countess of Glencairn Third" [6116]; calved Feb., 1889; bred by the exhibitor; s. Claverhouse (4250); d. Countess of Glencairn (imp.) (950), by Rover of Newtonairds (2742), etc.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

T. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

HERD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont.
2nd, T. McCrae, Guelph.

CLASS XIV.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEENS.

Pedigrees required as per rule 7.

JUDGES.—J. Miller, Markham, Ont.; James Beattie, Scotland; J. Isaac, Markham, Ont.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Lord Hillhurst" 3990; calved February 2nd, 1884; bred by the exhibitor; s. Paris Herd 1163; d. Lady Ida 2nd 1920, by Gavenwood 1444, etc.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Black Hussar;" calved May 1st, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Paris 3rd, 1163; d. Blackberd of Hillhurst 3976, by Young Hero 1921, etc.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Lord Hillhurst (3961.)

COW.

1st prize, $25. Second prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Pride Eighth of Greystone" (imp.) 3961; calved March 21st, 1881; bred by James Reid, Greystone, Alford, Scotland; s. Major 3rd (617); d. Pride of Clova 3rd (809), by Jim Crow 5th (811), etc.
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Ruth's Favorite" (imp.) 8038; calved Dec. 2nd, 1884; bred by W. Anderson, Scotland; s. Wedgewood (2123); d. Friendship (5164), by Knight of the Shire (846), etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que, "Lady Ida Forbes" 6919: calved April 2nd, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; s. Lord Hillhurst 3990; d. Lady Hillhurst Forbes 3911, by Paris 3rd 1163.
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Bonney Maid" 6937; calved March 26th, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; s. Lord Hillhurst 3990; d. Bonny Bee 3878, by Braes O'Gight 3295, etc.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Jeanette" 6932; calved Sept. 26th, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; s. Paris 3rd 1163; d. Jean 10th 3931, by Keillor 233, etc.
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Valentia" 8044; calved Feb. 17th, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; s. Lord Hillhurst 3990; d. Vine of Skene 3947, by His Lordship 1495, etc.
3rd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "British Bud" 6942; calved Oct. 8th, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; s. Paris 3rd 1163; d. British Queen 3897, by Shah 1158, etc.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Lady Forbes of Compton" (*vol. iii.*); calved Sept. 29th, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Lord Hillhurst 3990; d. Young Lady Forbes 2nd 1105, by Duke of Easttown 1113, etc.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

HERD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.
2nd, do do

CLASS XV.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE.

Pedigrees required as per Rule 7. Cows must be milked clean by 7 p.m. of the day before they are to be judged.

JUDGES.—A. C. Burgess, Charlton Place, Ont.; B. E. Birdsall, Birdsall, Ont.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Rioter's Pride" 11694; dark fawn; calved 1878; bred by R. Stephens, St. Lambert, P.Q.; s. Stoke Pogis 3rd 2238; d. Pride of Windsor 483 (imp.), etc.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Canada's Sir George" 18290; dark fawn; calved Dec., 1886; bred by Mrs. Carpenter, Grimsby; s. Canada's John Bull 8388; d. Allie of St. L., by Stoke Pogis 3rd 2238, etc.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Signal of Balvidere"; dark fawn; calved April, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; s. Sir Signal 3018; d. Miss Satanella 31544, by Master Vermont.
2nd, D. McCallum, St. Thomas Ont., "Ruben Stitchen 19601.
3rd, Rock Bailey, Union, Ont., "Royal Mike of Oak Grove" 23021: solid dark fawn; calved July 20th, 1888; bred by J. C. Cripse, North Manchester, Ind., U.S.; s. Marlet's Champion 6676; d. Lady Michlikee 50094.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, 10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Geo. Hill, Delaware, Ont.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Jonathan Stoke Pogis"; fawn; calved May 20th, 1889; bred by the exhibitor; s. Canada's Sir George 18290; d. Topsy of Malone 49478, by Hugo Chief of St. Annes, etc.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Lulu Delle" 37697; fawn; bred by Mrs. Delle C. Curtis, Charlton, N.Y., U.S.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Ella of St. Lambert" 23429; light fawn; calved 1882; bred by R. Stephens, St. Lambert, P.Q.; s. Sheldon 5250; d. Cheerful of St. L. 8348, by Stoke Pogis 3rd 2238, etc.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Miss Satanella" 31544: fawn; calved June 1, 1884: bred by C. H. Crosby, Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.; s. Master Vermont 4394; d. Satanella 8927, by Commander-in-Chief, etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Silver Delle" 40691; fawn; calved March 29th, 1886; bred by S. D. Curtis, Charlton, N.Y., U.S.; s, Ellwood 13382; d. Charlton Caroline 11724, etc.
2nd, B. F. Queen, St. Thomas, Ont.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Orange Delia" 56271; orange fawn; calved April 16th, 1887; bred by Mrs. D. C. Curtis, Charlton, N.Y., U.S.; s. Kirley, Baritone 16003; d. Orange Dell 37699, etc.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Parbery of Dorval" 44816; orange fawn; calved Jan. 13, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; s. Leonard of Dorval 14393; d. Mulberry 22031 (imp.), etc.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Topsy of Malone" 49478; silver fawn; calved 1887; bred by P. D. Paddock, Malone, N.Y., U.S.; s. Hugo Chief of St. Anns.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Charming of St. Lambert"; grey fawn; calved Aug. 15th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Rioter's Pride 11694; d. Girl of St. Lambert 20423.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Massena's Malone" 49479; fawn; calved Feb. 1888; bred by exhibitoa; s. Massena's Son 12070; d. Bessie of Malone 36503, etc.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Catharine of St. Lambert"; cream fawn; calved April 19th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Rioter's Pride 11694; d. Canada Caroline 26274, etc.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Banshee of St. Lambert"; grey fawn; calved Nov. 1st, 1888; bred by exhibitor; s. Rioter's Pride 11694; d. Lisgar's Ella 24992, etc.
2nd, Rock Bailey, Union, Ont., "Ethel of Oak Grove" 58351; solid fawn; calved Nov. 13th, 1888: bred by Samuel Smoke, Canning, Ont.; s. King Hugo of St. Annes 16396; d. Clover Smith 29523, etc.
3rd, Rock Bailey, Union, Ont., "Rose of Oak Grove" 58352; solid fawn; calved Jan. 15th, 1889; bred by Samuel Smoke, Canning, Ont.; s. King Hugo of St. Annes 16396; d. Daisy of Maple Lane 44546, etc.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.

HERD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.

CLASS XVI.

Holsteins.

Pedigrees required as per Rule 7. Cows must be milked clean by 7 p.m of the day before they are to be judged.

Judges.—E. Kidd, North Gower, Ont.; F. H. McCrae, Brockville, Ont.; J. Bissell, Algonquin, Ont.

Bull, 3 Years Old and Upwards.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., "Nooie Hartog 3rd" 408; calved March 15, 1884; bred by the Anadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association, Erneston, N.Y., U.S.: s. Mooie Hartog 55; d. Jacoba Hartog 5th 219. etc.
2nd, Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., "Duke of Edgely" (imp,) 552; calved Feb. 25th; bred by J. Kisternisker, Hem, North Holland; s. David 16; d. Lady Mol 8789, etc.
3rd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., "Konig Nicholas" 531; calved Feb. 27th, 1884; bred by J. Rezelman, Winkel, North Holland; s. Nicholas 184; d. Geerje 906, etc.

Bull, 2 Years Old.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., "Nink's Mercedes Baron" 5676; calved May 19th, 1887; bred by Thos. B. Wales, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.; s. Mercedes Prince 2150; d. Mink 402, etc.

Bull, 1 Year Old.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Bros. Churchville, Ont., "Harmonia's Mercedes Prince" 9841; calved March 27th, 1888; bred by Thos. B. Wales, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.; s. Mercedes Prince 2150; d. Harmonia 3994, by DeReine 61, etc.

Bull Calf, Under 1 Year.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., "Prince Regent of Wyton" 12506: calved Jan. 16th, 1889; bred by the exhibitors; s. Sir James of Aaggie 1452; d. Gipsy Queen 3rd 3491, etc.
2nd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., "Sir Knight of Aaggie of Wyton" 12505; calved Jan. 14th, 1889; bred by exhibitors; s. Sir James of Aaggie 1452; d. Aaggie Ida 2600.

Bull, any Age.

Silver Medal.

Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont.

Cow.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., "Siepkje" 120; calved April, 1879; bred by Wonter Schunnermans, North Holland.
2nd, Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., "Cornelia Tenson" 1817; calved April 12th, 1886; bred by C. Tenson, Zunderdorp, North Holland; s. Clyman 70; d. Cornelia, 750, etc.
3rd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., "Sjoerd 4th" 308; calved March 16th, 1882; bred by exhibitors; s. Sir James of Aaggie 1452; d. Sjoerd 2nd 161.

Cow, 3 Years Old.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., "Belle of Orchardside Second" 6256; calved March 24th, 1886; bred by W. A. Rowley, Mt. Clemens, Mich., U. S., s. Rothmere 326; d. Belle of Orchardside 235, by Mosie 26, etc.

Heifer, 2 Years Old.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., "Fadetta Second" 7165; calved Dec. 18th, 1886; bred by exhibitors; s. Sir James of Aaggie 1452; d. Fadetta 2718.
2nd, Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., "Siekje Fourth" 10349; calved April 17th, 1887; bred by W. A. Rowley, Mt. Clemens, Mich., U. S.; s. Rothmere 326; d. Siepkje 120, etc.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., "Baroness Clothide" 11692; calved May 8th, 1888: bred by Smiths, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y., U. S.; s. Clothide 4th's Imperial 1281; d. Netherland Baroness 2nd Princess 6466, by Netherland Prince, etc.
2nd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., "Gipsy Queen Third's Daughter" 11131; calved Dec. 20th, 1887; bred by exhibitors; s. Sir James of Aaggie 1452; d. Gipsy Queen 3rd 3491, etc.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., "Lillie Tenser"; calved Jan. 21st, 1889; bred by the exhibitors; s. Ykema 5th 8084; d. Cornelia.
2nd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., "Fadetta Third" 15791; calved Feb. 15th, 1889; bred by exhibitors; s. Sir James of Aaggie 1452; d. Fadetta 2718.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont.

HERD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont.
2nd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont.

CLASS XVII.

GRADE CATTLE.

JUDGES.—Gregor McIntyre, Renfrew, Ont.; J. K. Crawford, Thorold, Ont.; J. R. Jelly, Jellyby, Ont.; E. Kidd, Burritt's Rapids, Ont.

GRADE COW.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont.
2nd, Jas. Oke, Alvinston, Ont.
3rd, Mary Ann Luckhurst, London East, Ont.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, James Oke, Alvinston, Ont.
2nd, J. Atkinson, Yoka, Ont.
3rd, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Atkinson, Yoka, Ont.
2nd, R. Whetter, London, Ont.
3rd, Mary Ann Luckhurst, London East, Ont.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, James Oke, Alvinston, Ont.
2nd, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont.
3rd, J. Atkinson, Yoka, Ont.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Currie, Everton, Ont.
2nd, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont.
3rd, Jas. Oke, Alvinston, Ont.

FOUR FEMALES, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Jas. Oke, Alvinston, Ont.

CLASS XVIII.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR MILCH COWS.

BEST AYRSHIRE MILCH COW, HAVING CALVED PREVIOUS TO THE 1ST OF JULY, 1889.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., "Ada."
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., "Empress."

BEST JERSEY MILCH COW, HAVING CALVED PREVIOUS TO THE 1ST OF JULY, 1889.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Miss Satanella."
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Silver Dell."

BEST DEVON MILCH COW, HAVING CALVED PREVIOUS TO THE 1ST OF JULY, 1889.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont.
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.

SWEEPSTAKES—BEST MILCH COW, ANY BREED.

Silver Medal.

S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Rose of Cobourg," (Devon).

SPECIAL.

To the President and Directors of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—At your next annual show to be held in London, I will give as a first prize, a silver service worth at least $65.00, to the three dairy cows which give the greateet value in milk solids for food consumed. The three cows must be of one breed, or the grades of one breed, but not necessarily the property of one man. They to be judged by Prof. Robertson and any assistant he may choose. The Judges' fees to be paid by the society. The rules governing the test to be drawn by the above-named gentleman. We only request that the Board provide a suitable place in one of the main buildings where said prize may be on exhibition during the time of holding the show, and that room be allowed for man in charge.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM WELD.

1. Competition for a comparison of the economy in the production of milk, by cows of different breeds, at exhibition during week of the Provincial.

2. Cows of any breed or age may be entered for competition. The cows of each lot entered may be the property of one or more persons. No lot shall contain animals of different breeds. No lot shall contain pure bred or grade cows. Grade or native cows forming one lot will be admitted upon equal terms with the others, but each lot not pure bred must be the grades of one breed.

3. Each competing lot shall be composed of three cows. The competition shall be between the lots and not between the several cows. The person in whose name the entry is made shall declare the age of each cow, the date of her last calving and the time of service, if pregnant.

4. Each entry shall be made to Mr. H. Wade, Toronto, Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, on or before the 25th day of August, 1889.

5. The tests for the competition shall extend over three days. The milking of each cow shall be performed twice a day, at a time to be appointed by the person in charge of the competition.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, three Jerseys.

CLASS XIX.

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

JUDGES.—F. Whetter, Pottersburg, Ont.; P. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont.; J. McBeath, Walkerton, Ont.

OX OR STEER, 3 YEARS OLD AND UNDER 4.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Weir & Weir, St. Marys, Ont.
2nd, do do

OX OR STEER, 2 YEARS OLD AND UNDER 3.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jas. Oke, Alvinston, Ont.
2nd, Weir & Weir, St. Marys, Ont.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, James Oke, Alvinston, Ont.

HEIFER, UNDER 3 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont.

STEER CALF, 1 YEAR AND UNDER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
2nd, Jas. Oke, Alvinston, Ont.
3rd, do do

SHEEP—LONG WOOLLED.

CLASS XX.

COTSWOLDS. 38 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Thos. Colley, Castlederg; Thos. Waters, Rockwood.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, R. Morgan, Kerwood, Ont.
3rd, Malcolm McArthur, Lobo, Ont.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. G. Snell, & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. G. Snell & Son, Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

PEN OF IMPORTED COTSWOLDS, (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

PEN OF COTSWOLDS, CANADIAN BRED, (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

Robert Morgan, Kerwood, Ont.

CLASS XXI.

LEICESTERS. 89 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. E. Swain, Valentia; Geo. Weeks, Glenworth; W. Cowan, Galt.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, D. Harvey, W. McGillivray, Ont.
2nd, Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.
3rd, H. Snell & Sons, Clinton, Ont.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Nichol Bros., Plattsville, Ont.
2nd, Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.
3rd, D. Harvey, W. McGillivray, Ont.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, D. Harvey, W. McGillivray, Ont.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Nicholl Bros., Plattsville, Ont.

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.
2nd, do do.
3rd, do do.

PEN OF CANADIAN BRED LEICESTERS (1 ram, any age; 2 ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 shearling ewes; and 2 ewe lambs.)

Special prize, Silver Medal.

J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.

CLASS XXII.

LINCOLNS.—43 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Cowan, Galt; W. E. Swain, Valentia; Geo. Weekes, Glanworth.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
2nd, E. Parkinson, Eramosa.
3rd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
2nd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont.
3rd, E. Parkinson, Eramosa.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont.
2nd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
3rd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER,

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
2nd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
3rd, do do

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
2nd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
3rd, E. Parkinson, Eramosa.

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
2nd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
3rd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

PEN OF CANADIAN BRED LINCOLNS (1 ram, any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs.)

Special prize, Silver Medal.

Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

SHEEP.—MEDIUM WOOLLED.

CLASS XXIII.

SOUTHDOWNS. 55 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Martin, Binbrook; A. R. Kidd, Warsaw; Richard Rivers, Walkerton.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.
2nd, do do
3rd, D. H. Dale, Glendale.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.
2nd, A. Telfer & Sons, Paris.
3rd, T. C. Douglas, Galt.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.
2nd, A. Telfer & Sons, Paris.
3rd, J. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.
2nd, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.
3rd, John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

PEN OF IMPORTED SOUTHDOWNS (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs.)

Special Prize, Silver Medal.

J. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.

PEN OF CANADIAN BRED SOUTHDOWNS (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs.

Special Prize, Silver Medal.

J. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon.

CLASS XXIV.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS. 49 ENTRIES.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, J. Campbell, jr., Woodville.
2nd, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Campbell, jr., Woodville.
2nd, do do
3rd, R. Gibson, Delaware.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Campbell, jr., Woodville.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4

1st, J. Campbell, jr., Woodville.
2nd, do do
3rd, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Campbell, jr., Woodville.
2nd, do do
3rd. do do

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Campbell, jr., Woodville.
2nd, do do
3rd, J. & J. Smith, Brantford.

PEN OF SHROPSHIRE (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs.
Special Prize, Silver Medal.

J. Campbell, jr., Woodville.

CLASS XXV.

HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS. 67 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Martin, Binbrook; A. R. Kidd, Warsaw; Richard Rivers, Walkerton.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Evans, Gourock.
2nd, J. T. Harcourt & Sons, St. Anns.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Evans, Gourock.
2nd, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Evans, Gourock.
2nd, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Smith Evans, Gourock.
2nd. Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.
2nd, do do

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, Smith Evans, Gourock.
2nd, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.

PEN OF HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORD DOWNS (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs.

Special Prize, Silver Medal.

Smith Evans, Gourock.

CLASS XXVI

MERINO SHEEP. 45 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Horace Chisholm, Paris; J, G. Snell, Edmonton.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Rock Bailey, Union.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
3rd, do do

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Rock Bailey, Union.
2nd, do do
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. Third prize, $4.

1st, Rock Bailey, Union.
2nd, do do
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

EWE, TWO SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. Third prize, $4.

1st, Rock Bailey, Everton.
2nd, do do
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Rock Bailey, Union.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4. 3rd prize, $2.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

PEN OF MERINOS (1 ram, any age; 2 ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

Rock Bailey, Union.

CLASS XXVIII.

FAT SHEEP—25 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—F. Whetter, Pottersburg; R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; Jas. McBeath, Walkerton.

FAT WETHER.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Rutherford, Roseville.
2nd do do
3rd do do

FAT EWE.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
2nd, W. E. Wright, Glanworth.
3rd, J. Campbell, jr., Woodville.

CLASS XXVIII½—SPECIAL.

Special prize given by John J. Pearce & Co., London, for best general purpose flock of sheep—water pitcher valued at $25.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.

PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS XXIX.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES. 60 entries.

JUDGES—John Vance, Bethany; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; Malcolm McArthur, Lobo.

BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, do do
3rd, Geo. Green, Fairview.

YEARLING BOAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Geo. Green, Fairview.
2nd, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
3rd, do do

BOAR, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, Geo. Green, Fairview.
3rd, C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, Geo. Green, Fairview.
3rd, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.

SOW, 2 YEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, do do
3rd, Geo. Green, Fairview.

SOW, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, do do
3rd, Geo. Green, Fairview.

SOW, 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, do do
3rd, Geo. Green, Fairview.

SOW UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, Geo. Green, Fairview.
3rd, do do

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.

BERKSHIRE BOAR AND 3 SOWS, ANY AGE (IMPORTED).

Silver Medal.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.

BERKSHIRE BOAR AND 3 SOWS, ANY AGE, CANADIAN BRED.

Silver Medal.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.

CLASS XXX.

SUFFOLKS. 72 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Jas. Haggerty, West Huntingdon; Thos. Wilkinson, Hamilton; David Benning, Williamstown.

BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville.
2nd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
3rd, do do

BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, E. D. George, Putnam.
2nd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
3rd, W. H. Reid, Tockton.

BOAR, OVER 6 MONTHS AND UNDER 12.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
3rd, H. George & Sons, Crampton.

BOAR UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville.
3rd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

SOW OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, H. George & Sons, Crampton.
3rd, E. D. George, Putnam.

SOW, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd, W. H. Reid, Tockton.
3rd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. H. Reid, Tockton.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville.
3rd, do do

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SUFFOLK BOAR AND THREE SOWS, ANY AGE (IMPORTED).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SUFFOLK BOAR AND THREE SOWS, ANY AGE, CANADIAN BRED.

Special prize, Silver Medal.

J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

CLASS XXXI.

POLAND CHINA. 28 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Haggarty, West Huntingdon, Thos. Wilkinson, Hamilton, David Benning, Williamstown.

BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, do do

BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

BOAR, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, J. A. Gould, Woodstock

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd do do

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SOW, 2 YEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville.

SOW, OVER 1, AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

SOW, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd do do

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, R. DeCourcey, Bornholm.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

1 BOAR AND 3 SOWS, ANY AGE.

Special prize, Silver Medal.

W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

CLASS XXXII.

ESSEX.—22 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Jas. McEwing, Queen Hill; Thos. Puzey, Simcoe; John Steel, jr., Almonte.

BOAR, 2 YEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd do do

BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd do do

BOAR, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd do do

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, James Main, Boyne.
2nd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd do do

SOW, OVER 1 YEAR AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jas. Main, Boyne.
2nd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

SOW, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd do do

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd, Jas. Main, Boyne.

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

1 BOAR AND 3 SOWS, ANY AGE.

Special prize—Silver Medal.

J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS XXXIII.

YORSHIRE, CHESTER WHITES, OHIO IMPORTED CHESTERS, WHITE LANCASHIRE AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.
69 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—James McEwing, Queen Hill; Thos. Puzey, Simcoe; John Steel, jr., Almonte.

BOAR, 2 YEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd, E. D. George, Putnam.
3rd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, H. George & Sons, Crampton.
2nd, E. D. George, Putnam.
3rd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

BOAR, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prise, $5.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd do do
3rd, Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills.

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, H. George & Sons, Crampton.
2nd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
3rd, D. DeCourcey, Bornholm.

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

SOW, 2 YEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize. $5.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
3rd do do

SOW, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize' $5.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd, D. DeCourcey, Bornholm.
3rd, H. George & Sons, Crampton.

SOW, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, E. D. George, Putnam.
2nd, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
3rd. D. DeCourcey, Bornholm.

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
2nd, D. DeCourcey, Bornholm.
3rd, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville.

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

1 BOAR AND 3 SOWS, ANY AGE.

Special prize—Silver Medal.

J. Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

POULTRY, ETC.

CLASS XXXIV.

POULTRY, ETC. 221 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Luscombe, Sarnia; G. J. Miller, Virgil; R. Hamill, St. Catharines.

Best paid Dorkings, white,		Allan Bogue, London	$3 00
2nd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Dorkings, silver grey,		Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd,	do	Jas. Main, Boyne	1 00
Best pair Dorkings, colored,		Allan Boyne, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd,	do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	1 00
Best pair Polands, white,		Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd,	do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	1 00
Best pair Polands, golden, unbearded,		Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Polands, bearded,		Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Polands, silver, unbearded,		W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
Best pair Polands, silver, bearded,		Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Polands, white crested, black,		Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock,		Wm. Crown, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd,	do	Wm. Moore, London	2 00
3rd,	do	Wm. Moore, London	1 00
Best pair White Plymouth Rock,		R. Scott, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Wm. Moore, London	2 00
3rd,	do	Wm. McLoud, London	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, light,		J. G. Pritchett, London	3 00
2nd,	do	J. H. Saunders, London	2 00
Best pair Brahmas, dark,		J. G. Pritchett, London	3 00
2nd,	do	J. G. Pritchett, London	2 00
Best pair Cochins, buff,		Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd,	do	H. Hitt, Berlin	2 00
3rd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Cochins, white,		Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd,	do	H. Hitt, Berlin	1 00
Best pair Cochins, black,		Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd,	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd	do	H. Hitt, Berlin	1 00

Best pair Cochins, partridge,	Allan Bogue, London	$3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	A. Flawn, London	1 00
Best pair Houdans,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Langshans,	Geo. Bartlett, London	3 00
2nd, do	W. Boug, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Crown, St. Catharines	1 00
Best pair Laced Wyandottes,	Wm. Moore, London	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Moore, London	2 00
3rd, do	Geo. Bedgood, London	1 00
Best pair Wyandottes, white.	Geo. McCormick, London	3 00
2nd, do	Geo. McCormick, London	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Moore, London	1 00
Best pair Wyandottes, black,	Geo. McCormick, London	3 00
Best pair LaFleche,	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	3 00
2nd, do	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	2 00
3rd, do	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	1 00
Best pair Dominiques, rose combs,	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	3 00
2nd, do	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	2 00
3rd, do	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, black-breasted or other reds,	W. H. Crown, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
Best pair of Game Fowls, duckwing,	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	3 00
2nd, do	Geo. Stinson, London	2 00
3rd, do	J. B. Swaffield, Union	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, Pile,	D. Palmer, Putnam	3 00
2nd, do	J. B. Swaffield, Union	2 00
3rd, do	J. H. Ellman, Union	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, any other variety,	W. H. Crown, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd, do	R. Tiernan, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. Tiernan, London	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, white,	Wm. Moore, London	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Moore, London	2 00
3rd, do	A. W. Graham, St. Thomas	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, brown,	Geo. Bedgood, London	3 00
2nd, do	W. H. F. Bartlett, London	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Moore, London	1 00
Best pair Spanish Fowls, black,	W. Boug, London	3 00
2nd, do	W. Boug, London	2 00
Best pair Spanish Fowls, Minorcas, white,	R. Scott, London	3 00
2nd, do	Thos. Duff, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. Scott, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-pencilled,	A. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-pencilled,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-spangled,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-spangled,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, black,	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	3 00
2nd, do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd, do	John Toyer, London	1 00
Best pair Crevecours,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd, do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, golden,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
3rd, do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, silver,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd, do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, black-breasted or other reds,	Bonnick & Co., Toronto	3 00
2nd, do	W. H. Crown, St. Catharines	2 00
3rd, do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, pile,	Bonnick & Co., Toronto	3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, duck-wing, game,	Bonnick & Co., Toronto	3 00
2nd, do	Bonnick & Co., Toronto	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Japanese,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd, do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. Oke, London	1 00

Best pair Bantams, black, African,	R. Oke, London	$3 00
2nd, do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Pekin Bantams,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd, do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd, do	J. Hurson, London	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, any color,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd, do	T. Lewis, London	2 00
3rd, do	T. Lewis, London	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, white,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd, do	W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, bronze,	Jas. Main, Boyne	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
Best pair Geese, Bremen,	Jas. Main, Boyne	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Geese, Toulouse,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	2 00
3rd, do	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	1 00
Best pair English Geese, grey and common,	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair English Geese, wild,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	1 00
Best pair Geese, any other kind,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen,	Jas. Main, London	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Main, London	2 00
Best pair Ducks, Pekin,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Cayuga,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd, do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Ducks, any other kind,	Wm. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
Best pair Guinea Fowls,	D. Beattie, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd. do	Wm. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Moore, London	1 00
Best pair Pea Fowls,	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	3 00
Best pair any other variety of fowls not included in these sections,	J. S. Niven, London	3 00
2nd, do	do W. H. Dunstan, Bowmanville	2 00
3rd, do	do W. H. Dunstan, Bowmanville	1 00
Best black Minorcas,	Geo. McCormick, London	3 00
2nd, do	Geo. McCormick, London	2 00
3rd, do	Geo. McCormick, London	1 00

Special Prize.

Collection of Poultry, Allan Bogue, London ..... Silver Medal

CLASS XXXV.

Chicks, Ducks, etc., of 1889. 280 Entries.

Judges.—L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley; A. W. Smith, Simcoe.

Pigeons.—Allan Bogue, London; L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley.

Best pair Dorkings, white,	Allan Bogue, London	$3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Dorkings, silver grey,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do	Allan Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Dorkings, colored,	Wm. M. McLeod, Lucan	3 00
2nd, do	W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	Jas. Main, Boyne	1 00

Best pair Polands, white,	Allan Bogue, London	$3 00
Best pair Polands, golden, unbearded,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
Best pair Polands, golden, bearded,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Polands, silver, unbearded,	W. M. & J. C Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
Best pair Polands, silver, bearded,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Polands, white-crested, black,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock,	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Moore, London	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Moore, London	1 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock, white,	R. Scott, London	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Moore, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. Scott, London	1 00
Best pair Brahmos, white,	J. H. Saunders, London	3 00
2nd, do	J. Ackland, Delaware	2 00
3rd, do	J. H. Saunders, London	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, dark,	J. G. Pritchett, London	3 00
2nd, do	J. G. Pritchett, London	2 00
3rd, do	John C. Battram, Bryden	1 00
Best pair Cochins, buff,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	A. J. George, London	1 00
Best pair Cochins, light,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	Henry Hitt, Berlin	1 00
Best pair Cochins, black,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Cochins, partridge,	Henry Hitt, London,	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	A. Flawn, London	1 00
Best pair Houdans,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd, do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Langshans,	John Toyer, London	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
3rd, do	Geo. Bartlett, London	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, black-breasted or other reds,	Jas. Main, Boyne	3 00
2nd, do do	Thos. Brennan, London	2 00
3rd, do do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, duck-wing,	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
Best pair Game Fowls, pile,	J. B. Swaffield, Union	3 00
2nd, do	J. H. Ellman, Union	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, any other variety.	W. H. Crown, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd, do do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
3rd, do do	J. Tierman, London	1 00
Best pair Laced Wyandottes,	Wm. Moore, London	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Boug, London	2 00
3rd, do	Geo. Bedgood, London	1 00
Best pair Wyandottes, white,	Geo. McCormick, London	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Moore, London	2 00
3rd, do	Geo. McCormick, London	1 00
Best pair Wyandottes, black,	Geo. McCormick, London	3 00
2nd, do	Geo. McCormick, London	2 00
3rd, do	A. W. Graham, St. Thomas	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, white,	Wm. Moore, London	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Moore, London	2 00
3rd, do	A. W. Graham, London	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, brown,	Wm. Moore, London	3 00
2nd, do	F. W. Nelles, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. F. Bartlett, London	1 00
Best pair Black Spanish Fowls,	W. Boug, London	3 00
2nd, do	W. Boug, London	2 00
Best pair Spanish Fowls, Minorcas, white,	R. Scott, London	3 00
2nd, do do	R. Scott, London	2 00
3rd, do do	R. A. Smith, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-pencilled,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd, do do	John Toyer, London	2 00
3rd, do do	Allan Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-pencilled,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-spangled,	Allan Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do do	Jas. Palmer, Putnam	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-spangled,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd, do do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00

Best pair Hamburgs, black,	R. Oke,	London	$3 00
2nd, do	Wm McLoud,	London	2 00
3rd, do	John Toyer,	London	1 00
Best pair Crevecours,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd, do	R. Oke,	London	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, golden,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd, do	do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
3rd, do	do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, silver,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd, do	do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd, do	do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, black-breasted or other reds,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd, do	do	Bonnick & Co., Toronto	2 00
3rd, do	do	W. H. Crown, St. Catharines	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Pile,	Bonnick & Co.,	Toronto	3 00
2nd, do	Bonnick & Co.,	Toronto	2 00
3rd, do	J. Huson,	London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, duck-wing, game,	Bonnick & Co.,	Toronto	3 00
2nd, do	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	do	A. Gibb, London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Japanese,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd, do	do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd, do	do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, black, African,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd, do	do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd, do	do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Pekin Bantams,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd, do	do	Geo. Bedgood, London	2 00
3rd, do	do	R. B. Cody, London	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, any color,	Jas. Palmer,	Putnam	3 00
2nd, do	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Turkeys, white,	A. B. Lamb,	Benmiller	3 00
2nd, do	do	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	2 00
3rd, do	do	A. B. Lamb, Benmiller	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, wild,	Jas. Palmer,	Putnam	3 00
Best pair Turkeys, bronze,	Jas. Main,	Boyne	3 00
2nd, do	do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
Best pair Geese, Bremen,	Jas. Main,	Boyne	3 00
2nd, do	do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
Best pair Geese, English, grey and common,	Wm. McLoud,	Lucan	3 00
2nd, do	do	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
Best pair Geese, wild,	Wm. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	3 00
Best pair Geese, any other kind,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury,	Allan Bogue,	London	3 00
2nd, do	do	Allan Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	do	Jas. Main, Boyne	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Cayuga,	A. G. H. Luxton,	Hamilton	3 00
2nd, do	do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen,	Jas. Main,	Boyne	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Main,	Boyne	2 00
Best pair Ducks, Pekin,	Allan Bogue,	London	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. McLoud,	Lucan	2 00
3rd, do	Allan Bogue,	London	1 00
Best pair Guinea Fowls,	A. G. H. Luxton,	Hamilton	3 00
2nd, do	A. G. H. Luxton,	Hamilton	2 00
Best pair any other variety not included in these sections,	Allan Bogue,	London	3 00
2nd, do	do	W. H. Dunstan, Bowmanville	2 00
3rd, do	do	Allan Bogue, London	1 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Collection of young poultry, Allan Bogue, London.....Silver Meda

PIGEONS.

Best pair Carrier Pigeons,	Wm. Fox,	Toronto	$2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox,	Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Fox,	Toronto	1 00
Best pair Pouter Pigeons,	Wm. Fox,	Toronto	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox,	Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Bogue,	London	1 00
Best pair Tumbler Pigeons,	Wm. Boug,	London	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox,	Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Fox,	Toronto	1 00

Best pair Jacobin Pigeons,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	$2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox. Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Hislop, London	1 00
Best pair Fantail Pigeons,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 00
Best pair Barb Pigeons,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm, Fox, Toronto	1 00
Best pair Trumpeter Pigeons,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Collection of Pigeons, any other kind, Wm. Fox, Toronto ..... Silver Medal

RABBITS.

Best pair long-eared Rabbits,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	$2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 00
Best pair common Rabbits,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS XXXVI.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.

Grain drill	Coultpard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Co., Ingersoll. The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. The Masson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa. The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
Seed drill for sowing two or more drills of turnips, mangels or other seeds	B. Bell & Son, St. George. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
Broad-cast grain and seed sower	Coultpard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. The Masson Manufacturing Co., Woodstock.
Mowing machine	A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg. Noxon Bros. & Co., Ingersoll. The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. The Mowat Manufacturing Co., Whitby. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. R. McPherson, London. John Elliott & Son, London. The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Marys. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph. J. H. Grant & Co. Grimsby. Patteson & Jolly, London. A. Wren & Co., Forest. J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora.
Reaping machine	A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. John Elliott & Son, London. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's.

Self-binding reaper	A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Co., Ingersoll. The Patterson & Bros. Co., Woodstock. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. R. McPherson, London. John Elliott & Son, London. The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. D. Maxwell & Sons, Toronto A. Wren & Co., Forest. J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora.
Horse-power thresher and separator	Haggert Bros. Manufacturing Co., Brampton. Stevens & Burns, London. McPherson & Co., Fingal.
Vibrator thresher and separator	Sawyer & Massey Co., Hamilton. Farran, McPherson & Hovey, Clinton. The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. McDonald Manufacturing Co., Stratford. Stevens & Burns, London.
Field or two-horse cultivator, iron	The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. The Masson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa.
Two-horse cultivator, wood	B. Bell & Son, St. George. J. H. Grant & Co., Grimsby.
Two-furrow plow	The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. The Mowat Manufacturing Co., Whitby. The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph. A. Wren & Co., Forest.
Double-shear trench plow	B. Bell & Son, St. George.
Cylinder cultivator	The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co., London.
Implement or machine for cutting, pulling, or otherwise harvesting peas	The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co., London. Tolton Bros., Guelph.
Portable grist mill	Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr.
Grain cracker	The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co., London. The Mowat Manufacturing Co., Whitby. J. Elliott & Son, London. The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. The Waterous Engine Co., Brantford. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Marys. Richardson & Webster, St. Marys. J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora.
Corn and cob crusher	M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll.
Two-horse power for general purposes, for farmers' use	Sawyer & Massey Co., Hamilton. The Mowat Manufacturing Co., Whitby. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Marys. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph. Stevens & Burns, London. Richardson & Webster, St. Marys.
Hay baling press	Stevens & Burns, London.
Spring tooth harrow	J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. Eagle Sulkey Harrow Co., Brantford.
Horse pitchpork and tackle	The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co., London. M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll. Cochrane Bros., St. Thomas.
Sulky horse rake	Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Co., Ingersoll. The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. The Mowat Manufacturing Co., Whitby. The Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. The Masson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa. J. Elliott & Son, London. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Marys. The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

Fanning mill	M. Campbell, Chatham. The Mowat Manufacturing Co., Whitby. R. K. & S. B. Flocter, Chatham. John Blair, Derwent. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
Specimen farm fence, wood	R. H. Tarves, London.
Potato digger	A. Wilkin, Birr. A. N. Woodward, London.
Straw cutter	The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. B. Bell & Son, St. George. The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co., London. The Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. The Waterloo Mauufacturing Co., Waterloo. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Marys. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph. John Jackson, Lucan. Stevens & Burns, London. Richardson & Webster, St. Marys. J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora.
Stump extractor	M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll.
Sulky plow	J. Elliott & Son, London. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph. J. H. Grant & Co., Grimsby. A. Wren & Co., Forest. J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora.
Clod crusher	The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co., London.
Double mould plow	B. Bell & Son, St. George.
Gang plow	J. Elliott & Son, London. The Gowdry Maeufacturing Co., Guelph. J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora.
Horse-hoe or single horse cultivator, iron	B. Bell & Son, St. George. J. Elliott & Son, London. J. H. Grant & Co., Grimsby.
Horse-hoe or single horse cultivator, wood	B. Bell & Son, St. George. The Mason Manufacturing Co., Oshawa. J. Elliott & Son, London.
Iron beam plow, with steel mould board and wood handles	B. Bell & Son, St. George. J. Elliott & Son, London. The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph. J. H. Grant & Co., Grimsby. A. Wren & Co., Forest.
Iron plow	The Patterson & Bro. Co. B. Bell & Son, St. George. The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora.
Wooden plow	J. Elliott & Son, London. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's.
Machine for cutting roots for stock	J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg, B. Bell & Son, St. George. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
Machine for pulping roots	B. Bell and Sons, St. George. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
Pair of iron harrows	J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg. Coultpard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. The Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock. J. Elliott & Son, London. The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph.

Wooden roller	B. Bell and Son, St. George. The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
Extras	Pair disc harrows, Coultpard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. Hay tedder, J. O. Wisnex, Son & Co., Brantford. Washing machine. The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., London. Grain and hay sling " " Ensilage cutter, Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. Tent hammock, The Mason Manufacturing Co., Oshawa. Canopy " " Single slat hammock " " Ass't. plows, Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. American road machine, Am. Road Machine Co., Kenneth Square, Pa., U.S. Hay loader, The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. Eagle sulkey harrow, Eagle Sulkey Harness Co., Brantford " and seeder " " Agricultural furnace, The Gowdry Mfg. Co., Guelph. Bag truck, " " Hay loader, M. Wilson & Co,, Hamilton. " tedder " " Disc harrows " " Steam threshing engine, J. Goodwin & Co., Sarnia. " separator " " One-horse power, John Jackson, Lucan. Sheaf unloader, M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll. Hay carrier and elevator " " Engine and boiler, Stevens & Burns, London. Scuffler, Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo. Road scraper, Stevens & Burns, London. Traction engine " " Hay pitchhing machine, W. Mathieson, St. Mary's. Curtis fence loom machine, Howsell & Jaquette, St. Thomas. Binder twine, Dartmouth Rope Work Co., Halifax, N.S.

AGRICTLTURAL TOOLS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.

Assortment of drain tiles	Chas. Pratt, London.
Garden walk or lawn roller	The Gowdry Manufacturing Co., Gueph.
Lawn mower	" "
Half-dozen hay forks	Neely & Durand, Dorchester.
Set heavy horse shoes	Samuel Lewis, Delaware.
Set horse shoes, light	" "
Farm gate	Wm. Abernethy, Moore.
Fruit evaporator	Wm. Dundenhoffer, London.
Ensilage cutter and elevator	F. S. Beckett Engine Co.. Hamilton.
Assortment agricultural tools for hand use, of Canadian manufacture, exhibited by the manufacturer or his agent	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford.
Extras	Tumbling or revolving churn, B. W. Smith, Strathroy. Hedge and wire fence, Ontario Hedge & Wire Fence Co., Windsor. Extra light horse shoes, Samuel Lewis, Delaware.

CLASS XXXVII.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, AND PARTS THEREOF, FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.

Buggy, double seated, covered	H. A. Stringer, London. J. Turner " E. H. Moran " Brownell & Ferle, St. Thomas. John Campbell, London. W. F. Thompson "
Buggy, double seated, uncovered	H. A. Stringer, London. J. Turner " E. H. Moran " Brownell & Ferle, St. Thomas. John Campbell, London. W. F. Thompson "

Buggy, single seated, covered	H. A. Stringer, London. J. Turner " E. H. Moran " John Campbell " W. F. Thompson "
Buggy, single seated, uncovered	H. A. Stringer, London. J. Turner " E. H. Moran " John Campbell " W. F. Thompson "
Carriage hack	John Campbell, London. W. F. Thompson "
Carriage, two-horse, pleasure	J. Turner, London. E. H. Moran, London. John Campbell " W. F. Thompson, London.
Buckboard vehicle	W. F. Thompson, London.
Skeleton speeding waggon	J. Turner, London W. F. Thompson, London.
Two-passenger village road cart	H. A. Stringer, London. E. H. Moran "
Dog-cart	H. A. Stringer, London. John Campbell "
Pair bob sleighs	H. A. Stringer, London. John Elliott & Son, London. Thos. Howard "
One-horse-cart	J. McFarlane, Otterville. John Ward, Ealing. E. H. Moran, London.
Two-horse team waggon, thimble skein	J. W. Morrison, London. Bain Waggon Co., London. Patterson & Jolly " J. Kay, Paris. Adams & Son, Paris. Chatham Manufacturing Co., Chatham. Thos. Howard, London.
Phaeton, uncovered	H. Stringer, London. J. Turner " E. H. Moran " John Campbell "
Phaeton, covered	H. A. Stringer, London. J. Turner " E. H. Moran " John Campbell "
Pleasure cutter	H. A. Stringer, London. J. Turner " E. H. Moran " John Campbell "
Sleigh, two-horse, pleasure	H. A. Stringer, London. J. Turner " John Campbell "
Display of vehicles	H. A. Stringer, London. E. H. Moran " John Campbell "
Springs, one set, steel carriage	J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Guelph.

One-horse light market waggon	J. Turner, London. E. H. Moran " John Campbell, London.
One-horse sulky	E. H. Moran, London.
Two-horse spring market waggon	J. Turner, London. E. H. Moran "
Collection of carriage and waggon hardware	Jas. Wright & Co., London.
Extras	Asst. carriages buggies, etc., on Armstrong's steel running gears, J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Guelph. Farm truck waggon, Bain Waggon Co., London. Phaeton cart, Brownell & Feole, St. Thomas. Skeleton " " " One-horse surrey, Adams & Son, Paris. Hansom cab, John Campbell, London.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XXXVIII.

FIELD GRAINS, HOPS, ETC., THE GROWTH OF 1889. 243 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—R. Armstrong, Glen Annan; Oliver Austin, Simcoe.

The Canada Company's Prize for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, the produce of the Province of Ontario, and the growth of 1889. Each sample must be of one distinct named variety, pure and unmixed, of the best quality for seed, and not to be tested merely by weight. The prizes to be awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of the Association, for distribution in the several agricultural districts for seed.

1st, R. Wilson, Sheridan	$100 00
2nd, Geo. Baker, Simcoe	20 00

The winner of the 2nd prize to retain his wheat.

To enter for these prizes the exhibitor will be required to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, the variety and quantity of seed and time of sowing, manure (if any used), produce per acre of grain, and any other particulars of practical importance, before being paid the amount of premium. Winners of prizes in the succeeding sections of this class will also be expected to furnish information when applied for.

Persons competing for the Canada Company's prize are requested to bring a sample in the straw, pulled from the ground when ripe, with the roots remaining attached.

Best white winter wheat, 1½ bush,	Geo. A. Wesee, Albury	$6 00
2nd do	R. Wilson, Sheridan	4 00
3rd do	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown	3 00
Best red, or amber winter wheat, 1½ bushels,	R. Wilson, Sheridan	6 00
2nd do	John Laskett, Birr	4 00
3rd do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
Best Fife spring wheat, 1½ bushels,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	6 00
2nd do	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	4 00
3rd do	G. Greemans, Sheridan	3 00
Best white Russian or Lost Nation wheat. 1½ bushels,	G. Greemans, Sheridan	6 00
2nd do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	4 00
3rd do do	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	3 00
Best white spring wheat, of other varieties, 1½ bushels,	G. Greemans, Sheridan	6 00
2nd do do	R. Wilson, do	4 00
3rd do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
Best spring wheat, of any other variety, 1½ bushels,	G. Greemans, Sheridan	6 00
2nd do do	W. E. Wright, Glanworth	4 00
3rd do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
Best buckwheat, 1 bushel,	W. & K. Talbot, The Gore	3 00
2nd do	O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, Que	2 00
3rd do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best barley (2 rowed), 1½ bushels,	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown	5 00
2nd do	Thos. Elmes, Princeton	3 00
3rd do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00

Best barley (6 rowed), 1½ bushels,	G. Greemans, Sheridan	$5 00
2nd do	J. Haskett, Birr	3 00
3rd do	R. Wilson, Sheriden	2 00
Best barley, black, 1½ bushels,	Thos. Elmes, Princeton	5 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
3rd do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best winter rye, 1½ bushels,	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown	5 00
2nd do	Geo. Baker, Simcoe	3 00
3rd do	Rock Bailey, Union	2 00
Best oats (white), 1½ bushels,	R. Wilson, Sheridan	4 00
2nd do	G. Greemans do	2 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best oats (black), 1½ bushels,	G. Greemans, Sheridan	4 00
2nd do	Howcroft & Watkins, London, Eng., per J. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont	2 00
3rd do	Thos. Elmes, Princeton	1 00
Best small field peas, 1½ bushels,	Geo. A. Weese, Albury	5 00
2nd do	G. Greemans, Sheridan	3 00
3rd do	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown	2 00
Best Marrowfat peas (white), 1½ bushels,	R. Wilson, Sheriden	5 00
2nd do	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	3 00
3rd do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best Marrowfat peas (black eyes), 1½ bushels),	G. Greemans, Sheridan	5 00
2nd do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
3rd do	Geo. Baker, Simcoe	2 00
Best field peas, 1½ bushels of any other kind,	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	5 00
2nd do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
3rd do	E. A. Jones, Kertch	2 00
Best small white field beans, 1 bushel,	C. Lewis, Salford	5 00
2nd do	R. Wilson, Sheridan	3 00
3rd do	Kains, Bros., Byron	2 00
Best large white field beans, 1 bushel,	C. Lewis, Salford	5 00
2nd do	R. Wilson, Sheridan	3 00
3rd do	Geo. A. Weese, Albury	2 00
Best Indian corn in the ear (white), 1½ bushels,	Geo. Baker, Simcoe	5 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
3rd do	Rock Bailey, Union	2 00
Best Indian corn (yellow), 1½ bushels.	R. Whetter, London	5 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
3rd do	A. Kennedy, Ilderton	2 00
Best sweet corn, 1 bushel,	Geo. Cairns, Virgil	5 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
3rd do	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
Bale of hops, not less than 160 lbs.,	John D. Moore, Galt	12 00
2nd do	Wm. Oliver, Crumlin	8 00
Collection of grain in the straw,	Thos. Elmes, Princeton	Silver Medal
Extra entries	Exhibit of vegetables, field roots, etc., John S. Pearce & Co., London	Silver Medal
	Grain in the straw and in bottles, Experimental Farm, Guelph.	

CLASS XXXIX.

SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP, ETC. 114 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek; Platt Hinman, Grafton.

Best timothy seed, 1 bushel,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	$4 00
2nd, do	Thos. Elmes, Princeton	2 00
3rd, do	R. Wilson, Sheridan	1 00
Best clover seed, 1 bushel,	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	6 00
2nd, do	E. A. Jones, Kertch	4 00
3rd, do	Geo. Baker, Simcoe	2 00
Best clover, Alsike seed, half bushel,	Thos. Elmes, Princeton	6 00
2nd, do	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	4 00
3rd, do	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	2 00
Best clover seed, white, half bushel,	O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, Que	6 00
2nd, do	J. Mansolair do do	4 00
Best perennial rye grass, half bushel,	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	4 00
2nd, do	Howcroft & Watkins, London, Eng., per J. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont	2 00
Best orchard grass seed, half bushel,	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	4 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00

Best	Alfalfa seed, half bushel, Thos. Elmes, Princeton	$4 00
2nd,	do Howcroft & Watkins, London, Eng., per J. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont	2 00
Best	flax seed, 1 bushel, G. Greemans, Sheridan	4 00
2rd,	do W. Hartman, Clarksburg	2 00
3rd,	do R. Wilson, Sheridan	1 00
Swedish turnip seed from transplanted bulbs, not less than 12 lbs, David Martin, St. Esprit, Que		4 00
2nd,	do do H. Chisholm, Paris	3 00
3rd,	do do Howcroft & Watkins, London, Eng., per J. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont	2 00
Best	Greystone turnip seed, 12 lbs., A. Beaudry, St. Alexis, Que	4 00
2nd,	do J. Mansolair, do do	3 00
3d,	do D. Martin, St. Esprit, do	2 00
Best	White Belgian field carrot seed, 12 lbs., Howcroft & Watkins, London, Eng., per J. S. Pearce& Co., London, Ont	4 00
2nd,	do D. Martin, St. Esprit, Que	3 00
3rd,	do J. Mansolair, St. Alexis, Que	2 50
Best	Long red mangel wurzel seed, 12 lbs., J. Mansolair, St. Alexis, Que	4 00
2nd,	do D. Martin, St. Esprit, Que	3 00
3rd,	do O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, Que	2 00
Best	Yellow globe mangel-wurzel seed, 12 lbs., J. Mansolair, St. Alexis, Que	4 00
2nd,	do O. Beaudry, do do	3 00
3rd,	do D. Martin, St. Esprit, do	2 00
Best	Tares, 1 bushel, R. Wilson, Sheridan	3 00
2nd,	do Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best	Milet, 1 bushel, E. A. Jones, Kertch	3 00
2nd,	do Geo. Baker, Simcoe	2 00
Best	Hungarian grass seed, 1 bush, E. A. Jones, Kertch	3 00
2nd,	do Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best	white mustard seed, Howcroft & Watkins, London, Eng., per J. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont	3 00
2nd	do O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, Que	2 00
Best	parsnip seed, Howcroft & Watkins, London, Eng., per J. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont	3 00
2nd,	do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
Best	cured tobacco leaf, growth of Canada, 10 lbs., O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, Que	4 00
2nd,	do J. Mansolair, do do	3 00
3rd,	do D. Martin, St. Esprit do	2 00
Best	broom corn bush, 28 lbs., Rock Bailey, Union	3 00
2nd,	do O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, Que	2 00
Best	flax, scutched, 112 lbs., O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, Que	8 00
Best	hemp, dressed, 112 lbs., O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, Que	8 00
2nd,	do J. Monsolair, do do	4 00

Extra entries.
- Bird seeds, Bart Cottam, London.
- Champion live stock (food), Bart Cottam, London.
- Washing compound, do do do

} Diploma.

- Yellow field corn, D. Carroll, Ealing.
- Do do do G. Parkinson, London.
- Blue blade corn, do do

CLASS XL.

FIELD ROOTS, ETC. 309 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Mowbray, Sarnia; A. M. Smith, St. Catharines.

Best	Chicago market potatoes, half bushel, W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	$3 00
2nd,	do Abel Steele, Ferguson	2 00
3rd,	do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best	early, Ohio, half bushel, F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd	do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
3rd	do W. M. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best	pride of America, half bushel, F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd,	do W. M. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best	Magnum Bonum, half bushel, F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd	do W. M. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best	Early Rose potatoes, half bushel, Thos. Olde, Union	3 00
2nd,	do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
3rd,	do Thos. Hyslop, Ealing	1 00
Best	Late Rose potatoes, half bushel, W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	3 00
2nd,	do A. Swaffield, Union	2 00
3rd,	do B. Cornell, Delaware	1 00
Best	Hebron potatoes, half bushel, B. Cornell, Delaware	3 00
2nd,	do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
3rd.	do Thos. Hyslop, Ealing	1 00

Best Early Sunrise, half bushel,	J. H. Ellman, Union	$3 00
2nd, do	Thos. Olde, do	2 00
3rd, do	A. Swaffield do	1 00
Best Brownell's Best, half bushel,	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	3 00
2nd, do	W. M. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Mammoth Pearl, half bushel,	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	W. M. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best White Star, half bushel,	Geo. Parkinson, London	3 00
2nd, do	Thos. College, Byron	2 00
3rd, do	R. Whetter, London	1 00
Best Burbank Seedling, half bushel,	John Doyle, Lambeth	3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best Dempsey potatoes, half bushel,	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd do	W M. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best Clarke, No 1, half bushel,	J. B. Swaffield, Union	3 00
2nd, do	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
3rd, do	R. Fletcher, London	1 00
Best White Elephant, half bushel,	John Doyle, Lambeth	3 00
2nd, do	Thos. College, Byron	2 00
3rd, do	J. B. Swaffield, Union	1 00
Best any other sort, half bushel,	J. H. Ellman, Union	3 00
2nd, do	John Lackey, London	2 00
3rd, do	A. Swaffield, Union	1 00
Best seedling potatoes, half bushel,	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	3 00
2nd, do	W. M. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	F. Peck, do	1 00
Best collection of field potatoes, half peck of each sort, named,	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	6 00
2nd, do do	Thos. Olde, Union	4 00
3rd, do do	T. Howard, London	2 00
Best six roots purple Swede turnips,	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	1 00
Best six roots bronze Swede turnips,	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd, do	W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd. do	Jas. Murray do	1 00
Best six roots green Swede turnips,	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Murray, do	2 00
3rd, do	John Sutton, Union	1 00
Best six roots white Swede turnips,	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd, do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best six roots white globe turnips,	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd, do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	D. Palmer, Putnam	1 00
Best six roots Greystone turnips,	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd, do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	D. Palmer, Putnam	1 00
Best six roots yellow Aberdeen turnips,	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd, do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	1 00
Best six roots purple top Aberdeen turnips,	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd, do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	2 00
Best four varieties turnips, six of each	W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	3 00
Best six roots red carrots,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd, do	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
3rd, do	Jas. Murry, Wilton Grove	1 00
Best six roots white or Belgian carrots,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Murray, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	A. & R. Hislop, White Oak	1 00
Best six roots mangel-wurzel, long red,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Murray, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	A. & R. Hislop, White Oak	1 00
Best six roots red globe mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Murray, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	A. & R. Hislop, White Oak	1 00
Best six roots intermediate red mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Murray, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	R. Whetter, London	1 00
Best six roots yellow globe mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Murray, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Murray, Wilton Grove	1 00
Best six roots long yellow mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Murray, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Beattie, London	1 00
Best six roots intermediate yellow mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd, do	A. & R. Hislop, White Oak	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Murray, Wilton Grove	1 00

Best six roots kohl rabi, F. Peck, Albury		$3 00
nd, do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
rd, do	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	1 00
Best six roots white sugar beet, Thos. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Murray, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	1 00
Best six roots parsnips, Thos. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd, do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd, do	Abel Steele, Ferguson	1 00
Best six roots chicory, Samuel Pape, London		3 00
2nd, do	John Lackey, London	2 00
Best one large squash for cattle, Abel Steele, Ferguson		3 00
2nd, do	A. & R. Hislop, White Oak	2 00
3rd, do	R. Fletcher, London	1 00
Best one mammoth field pumpkin, Abel Steele, Ferguson		3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best two common yellow field pumpkins, D. Palmer, Putnam		3 00
2nd, do	B. Cornell, Delaware	2 00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

CLASS XLI.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. 158 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. M. Joness, Bowen; Prof. Robertson, O.A.C., Guelph; P. R. Daly, Foxboro; Wm. Eager, South Mountain.

The following prizes are offered by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, and the Creamery Association of Ontario.

Best three firkins of butter, fitted for exportation, not less than 10 lbs. in each firkin, made at any creamery or butter factory; exhibitors to furnish mode of manufacture, including breed and number of cows, description of factory, treatment of milk, quantity, brand and make of salt used, and any other practical information that they may be able to afford, before being paid the amount of premium.

1st prize (creamery), by Creamery Association,		Jas. Stouthers, Owen Sound	$ 20 00
2nd, do	do	I. Wenger, Ayton	15 00
3rd, do	do	S. V. Kinsey, Durham	10 00
4th. do	do	I. Wenger, Ayton	5 00
1st prize (dairy), Kains Bros., Byron			20 00
2nd, do	Wm. Herbison, Herbison		15 00
3rd, do	F. H. Wall, St. James' Park		10 00

Best butter, creamery made, not less than 40 lbs. in crocks or in rolls.

1st prize, by Creamery Association,	Jas. Strouthers, Owen Sound	20 00
2nd, do	I. Wenger, Ayton	15 00
3rd, do	I Wenger, Ayton	10 00
4th, do	A. Wark, Wanstead	5 00

Best butter, not less than 28 lbs., in firkin, crocks or tubs, "for home use," "home consumption." Dairy made.

1st prize, E. Waugh, Komoka		15 00
2nd, do	W. D. Dobson, Alloa	10 00
3rd, do	Kains Bros., Byron	7 00
4th, do	Miss Lizzie Crews, Napperton	4 00

Best butter, not less than 10 lbs., in rolls, prints or pats, "table use," "home consumption," known as 5 day butter. Dairy made.

1st prize,	Kains Bros., Byron	10 00
2nd, do	E. Waugh, Komoka	8 00
3rd, do	I. Robson, Ferguson	6 00
4th, do	W. D. Dobson, Alloa	4 00

Best two factory cheese (white), capacity of factory and manufacture of not less than the milk of 50 cows. For cheese made during the first 15 days in August, 1889.

1st prize,	T. J. Ballantyne, Listowel	30 00
2nd, do	W. W. Gray, Musselburg	20 00
3rd, do	J. Morrison, Newry	15 00
4th, do	F. C. Austice, Springford	10 00
5th, do	W. H. Bean, Newbridge	6 00

Best two factory cheese (colored), capacity of factory and manufacture of not less than 50 cows' milk. For cheese made during the first 15 days in August, 1889.

1st prize,	Gideon Moore, Kenilworth	$30 00
2nd, do	S. W. Laird, Lakelet	20 00
3rd, do	F. C. Austice, Springford	15 00
4th, do	J. Morrison, Newry	10 00
5th, do	R. Tracey, Harrietsville	6 00

Information in sections 6 and 7 to be furnished complete, same as in section 1; and also a declaration will be required from each competitor that the cheese shown was made according to the above data.

Best two dairy cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize,	S. W. Laird, Lakelet	$12 00
2nd, do	W. F. Geron, Switzerville	8 00
3rd, do	E. Humphrey, Thamesford	5 00

Best two Stilton cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize,	Jas. Liddle, jr., Dundas	12 00
2nd, do	F. Wall, St. James' Park	8 00

Best two Gloucester or Wiltshire loaf or truckle cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize,	Samuel Howard, Gorrie	12 00
2nd, do	T. J. Dillon, Bluevale	8 00
3rd, do	B. J. Connolly, Mount Forest	5 00

Best collection of butter tubs for shipping purposes.

1st prize,	C. Lewis, Salford	6 00

SWEEPSTAKES—DOMINION GOLD MEDAL.

A gold medal given for the best made and most perfect lots of cheese in any class that has taken a first prize; all cheese obtaining a first prize in any of the classes can be shown, and will be judged for the sweepstakes prize without any addition or extra entry being made.

Thos. Ballantyne, Listowell ..... Gold Medal.

RULES AND CONDITIONS.

Declaration as to mode of manufacture and treatment, curing process, etc., must accompany each entry and be given to the secretary at the time of the entry, or previous to the exhibition.

EXTRAS.

Asst. cheese hoops, C. Lewis, Salford.
Patent churn, W. E. Wilson, Dorchester Station.
Collection of butter packages, R. J. Graham, Belleville.
Milk purifier, R. H. Carswell, Ingersoll.

CLASS XLII.

SUGAR, BACON, ETC. 12 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—G. W. Cline, Winona; Robert McFarlane, Forest.

Best maple syrup, 1 gallon,		Jane E. Price, Mt. Brydges	$3 00
2nd,	do	A. Kennedy, Ilderton	2 00
3rd,	do	J. E. Sager, St. George	1 00

CLASS XLIII.

HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES. 25 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Barnum, Grafton; J. Y. Morton, Brantford.

The best display of extracted honey in marketable condition,			J. B. Aches, Poplar Hill	$10 00
2nd,	do	do	John Rudd, London	5 00
The best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition,			J. W. Whealey, Kintore	10 00
2nd,	do	do	John Rudd, London	5 00
Best honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.,			Chas. Grant, Thornbury	8 00
2nd,	do	do	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	6 00
3rd,	do	do	J. B. Aches, Poplar Hill	4 00

Best jar of extracted honey,	J. B. Aches, Poplar Hill	$4 00
2nd, do	R. Robinson, Muncey	2 00
3rd, do	John Rudd, London	1 00
Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs.,	John Rudd, London	3 00
Best bee hive,	J. B. Aches, Poplar Hill	3 00
2nd, do	John Rudd, London	2 00
Best honey extractor,	John Rudd London	Diploma.
Best and largest display of apiarian supplies,	John Rudd, London	Silver Medal.

CLASS XLIV.

Domestic Wines. 24 Entries.

Judges.—Jas. Barnum, Grafton; J. Y. Morton, Brantford.

General List. Professional and Commercial Wine-Makers Excluded.

All wines to be from the hardy grape, and to be exhibited in a uniform manner and quantity, in the ordinary pint bottle, known as the English wine bottle.

Best three bottles, dry wine, white,	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	$5 00
2nd, do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
3rd, do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	2 00
Best three bottles, dry wine, red,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	5 00
2nd, do	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
3rd, do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	2 00
Best three bottles, sweet wine, white,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	4 00
2nd, do	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, sparkling wine,	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	4 00
2nd, do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, any other sort of grape wine,	Mrs. Alex. Begg, London	4 00
2nd, do	do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, raspberry wine,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
2nd, do	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, cherry wine,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
2nd, do	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, currant wine,	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
2nd, do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00

Extras.

Cider, W. Weld, London.
do do

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Fruit, Vegetables, Plants and Flowers,

CLASS XLV.

Fruit.—Professional Nurserymen's List. 93 Entries.

Judges.—R. Currie, Niagara; Geo. Cairns, Virgil.

Competitors can make only one entry and receive only one premium in each section.

Winners of prizes in the Professional Nurserymen's List, in sections 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, will be required to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the manner of cultivation, the nature of the soil, the locality and any other particulars of practical importance, if so desired, before being paid the prize

Best twenty varieties apples, correctly named, five of each,		W. A. Holton, Hamilton	$10 00
2nd, do	do	D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	8 00
3rd, do	do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	6 00
Best four varieties fall table apples, named, five of each,		D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	3 00
2nd, do	do	W. D. A. Ross, Chatham	2 00
Best six varieties of fall cooking apples, named, five of each,		Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd, do	do	W. D. A. Ross, Chatham	2 00

Best six varieties of winter table apples, named, five of each,	W. A. Holton, Hamilton		$3 00
2nd, do	do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines,	2 00
Best six varieties of winter cooking apples, named, five of each,	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines		3 00
2nd, do	do	D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best fifteen varieties pears, correctly named, five of each,	D. VanDuzen, Grimsby		10 00
2nd, do	do	W. A. Holton, Hamilton	8 00
3rd, do	do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	6 00
Six varieties pears, correctly named, five of each,	A. G. Hull, St. Catharines		5 00
2nd, do	do	W. A. Holton, Hamilton	3 00
Best six varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, six of each,	W. A. Holton, Hamilton		5 00
2nd, do	do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
Best six varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, six of each,	D. VanDuzen, Grimsby		5 00
2nd, do	do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines,	3 00
Best ten varieties peaches, correctly named, six of each,	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines		6 00
3nd, do	do	D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	4 00
Best twelve varieties grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,	A. G. Hull, St. Catharines		8 00
2nd, do	do	W. A. Holton, Hamilton	6 00
Best four varieties black grapes, grown in open air, two bunches, each correctly named,	A. G. Hull, St. Catharines		3 00
2nd, do	do	D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best four varieties white grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,	A. G. Hull, St. Catharines		3 00
2nd, do	do	W. A. Holton, Hamilton	2 00
Best four varieties red grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,	A. G. Hull, St. Catharines		3 00
2nd, do	do	W. A. Holton, Hamilton	2 00
Best six varieties grapes, grown under glass, one bunch of each sort, correctly named,	J. L. Harris, Woodstock		8 00
2nd, do	do	J. Holder, St. Catharines	6 00
Best three varieties grapes, three distinct colors, grown under glass, one bunch each,	J. Holder, St. Catharines		4 00
2nd, do	do	F. L. Harris, Woodstock	2 00
Best heaviest bunch black Hamburg grapes, grown under glass,	J. Holder, St. Catharines		3 00
2nd, do	do	F. L. Harris, Woodstock	2 00
Best heaviest one bunch black grapes, any other kind, grown under glass,	F. L. Harris, Woodstock		3 00
2nd, do	do	J. Holder, St. Catharines	2 00
Best heaviest one bunch white grapes, grown under glass,	W. Vroman, Oxford Centre		3 00
2nd, do	do	J. Holder, St. Catharines	2 00
Best display of fruit, the growth of exhibitor, not more than five specimens of each variety of apple and pear, named, grown under glass and in open air,	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines		15 00
2nd, do	do	D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	10 00
Collection of one dozen each of six varieties of crabs, cultivated,	W. A. Holton, Hamilton		3 00
2nd, do	do	A. G. Hull, St. Catharines	2 00

CLASS XLVI.

FRUIT.—GENERAL LIST—APPLES AND PEARS. 1,401 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—M. Pettit, Winona; J. H. Wismer, Port Elgin; D. VanDuzen, Grimsby.

Professional Nurserymen excluded. Competitors can make only one entry and receive only one premium in each section. (By a variety of fruit is meant an established variety, known as such to pomologists. New varieties with only local names are classed as seedlings.)

Best twenty varieties apples, correctly named, five of each,	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington		$10 00
2nd, do	do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	8 00
3rd, do	do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	6 00
4th, do	do	R. Currie, Niagara	4 00
Best ten varieties apples, correctly named, five of each,	A. Reach, Burlington		6 00
2nd, do	do	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	4 00
3rd, do	do	J. D. Ross, Chatham	2 00
Best four varieties dessert apples, correctly named, five of each,	H. Lutz, Stony Creek		3 00
2nd, do	do	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	2 00
3rd, do	do	W. Hay, Delaware	1 00
Best four varieties cooking apples, correctly named, five of each,	R. Currie, Niagara		3 00
2nd, do	do	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	2 00
3rd, do	do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Hawley,	J. D. Ross, Chatham		2 00
2nd, do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek		1 00
Best five Duchess of Oldenburg,	A. Terryberry, Grimsby		2 00
2nd, do	R. Currie, Niagara		1 00

Best five snow apples, P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	$2 50
2nd, do G. C. Marshall, Chatham	2 00
3rd, do F. Peck, Albury	1 50
4th, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best five fall Pippins, J. D. Ross, Chatham	2 00
2nd, do G. C. Marshall, Chatham	1 00
Best five Gravenstein, J. D. Ross, Chatham	2 00
2nd, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Shiawassee Beauty, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do Clayton Field, Niagara	1 00
Best five Maiden's Blush, Geo. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	1 00
Best five Cayuga Red Streak, H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do G. C. Marshall, Chatham	1 00
Best five Mother, Geo. A. Weese, Albury	2 00
2nd, do F. Peck, do	1 00
Best five St. Lawrence, Geo. A. Weese, Albury	2 00
2nd, do F. Peck, do	1 00
Best five Colvert, G. C. Marshall, Chatham	2 00
2nd, do A. Reach, Burlington	1 00
Best five Porter, J. D. Ross, Chatham	2 00
Best five of any other variety fall apple, correctly named, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best five fall seedling apples, E. A. Jones, Kertch	2 00
Best five Ribston Pippins, A. Reach, Burlington	2 00
2nd, do P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	1 00
Best five Alexander, J. D. Ross, Chatham	2 00
2nd, do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Æsopos Spitzenburg, J. D. Ross, Chatham	2 00
2nd, do R. J. Graham, Belleville	1 00
Best five Beauty of Kent, Geo. A. Weese, Albury	2 50
Best five Baldwin, G. C. Marshall, Chatham	2 00
2nd, do P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	2 50
3rd, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
4th, do J. D. Ross, Chatham	1 50
Best five Rhode Island Greening, G. C. Marshall, Chatham	2 50
2nd, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd, do P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	1 00
4th, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Wagner, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	1 00
Best five Yellow Bellflower, P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	2 00
2nd, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best five King of Tompkins Co., G. C. Marshall, Chatham	2 00
2nd, do Clayton Field, Niagara	1 00
Best five Talman's Sweet, Jas. White, Leamington	2 00
2nd, do G. C. Marshall, Chatham	1 00
Best five Grimes' Golden, H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do J. D. Ross, Chatham	1 00
Best five Seek-no-Further, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Roxbury Russet, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 50
2nd, do A. Reach, Burlington	2 00
3rd, do Clayton Field, Niagara	1 50
4th, do H. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Swaar, J. D. Ross, Chatham	2 00
2nd, do P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	1 00
Best five Fallawater, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do R. J. Graham. Belleville	1 00
Best five American Golden Russet, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 50
2nd, do R. J. Graham, Belleville	2 00
3rd, do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 50
4th, do G. C. Marshall, Chatham	1 00
Best five Swayzie Pomme Grise, F. Peck, Albury	2 50
2nd, do R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
3rd, do J. D. Ross, Chatham	1 50
4th, do Geo. A Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five Pomme Grise, P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	2 00
2nd, do R. J. Graham, Belleville	1 00
Best five Northern Spy, G. C. Marshall, Chatham	2 50
2nd, do A. Reach, Burlington	2 00
3rd, do P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	1 50
4th, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Jonathan, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Wealthy, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five Scott's Russet, W. Hay, Delaware	2 00

Best five Ben Davis,	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	$2 00
2nd, do	Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five any other variety (winter apple), correctly named,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do do	A. Reach, Burlington	1 00
Best five winter seedling apples,	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do	D. Beattie, Wilton Grove	1 00
Best twelve varieties pears, five of each,	G. J. Miller, Virgil	10 00
2nd, do	C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	8 00
3rd, do	H. Marshall, do	6 00
4th, do	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	4 00
Best six varieties pears, five of each,	C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	4 00
2nd, do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
Best five Kertland,	R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do	Clayton Field, Niagara	1 00
Best five Clapp's Favorite,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	1 00
Best fibe Annas d'Ete,	H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
Best five Tyson,	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	2 00
2nd, do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Bartletts,	A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 50
2nd, do	A. Reach, Burlington	2 00
3rd, do	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	1 50
4th, do	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best five Seckel,	A. Reach, Burlington	2 00
2nd, do	C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Souvenir de Congress,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do	H. Lutz, do	1 00
Best five Louise Bonne de Jersey,	A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 50
2nd, do	A. Reach, Burlington	2 00
3rd, do	R. Currie, Niagara	1 50
4th, do	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best five Belle Lucrative,	G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do	R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Beurre Bosc,	C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do	R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Beurre Hardy,	G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 50
2nd, do	C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 50
4th, do	J. D. Ross, Chatham	1 00
Best five Goodale,	A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do	A. Pay, "	1 00
Best five White Doyenne,	A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do	A. Reach, Burlington	1 00
Best five Sheldon,	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	2 00
2nd, do	A. Pay, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five General Negley,	C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Flemish Beauty,	A. Read, Hamilton	2 50
2nd, do	A. Reach, Burlington	2 00
3rd, do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 50
4th, do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Beurre Superfin,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 50
2nd, do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd, do	H. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 50
4th, do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Duchess d'a Pitmaston,	H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, " do	J. D. Ross, Chatham	1 00
Best five Beurre Diel,	H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, "	C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Beurre d'Anjou,	A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 50
2nd, do	A. Reach, Burlington	2 00
3rd, do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 50
4th, do	C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Beurre Clairgeau,	H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best five Duchess d'Angouleme,	A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 50
2nd, do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd, do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 50
4th, do	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best five Doyenne Boussock,	A. Reach, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do	G. J. Miller, Burlington	1 00
Best five Grey Doyenne,	H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do	C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Swan's Orange,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Beurre de l'Assomption,	C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	2 00
Best five any other variety of fall pear, correctly named,	H. Marshall, Hamilton,	2 00
2nd, do do do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00

Best five seeding pears, fall, R. Currie, Niagara	$2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Mount Vernon, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Glout Morceau, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Winter Nelis, C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	2 50
2nd, do L. Fortner, Strathroy	2 00
3rd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 50
4th, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Vicar of Winkfield, C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do H. Marshall, do	1 00
Best five Lawrence, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 50
2nd, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do A. Reach, Burlington	1 50
4th, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five of any other variety of winter pear, correctly named, C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do do do A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best five seedling pears, winter, Geo. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do do H. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00

EXTRA.

Red Astrachan apples, John Doyle, Lambeth.

CLASS XLVII.

FRUIT—GENERAL LIST—CONTINUED. 568 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—R. Y. Mabee, Vittoria; D. Vanderwater, Chatterton.

PLUMS, PEACHES, GRAPES, ETC.

Professional nurserymen excluded. Competitors can make only one entry, and receive only one premium in each section.

Best six varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, six of each, G. W. Cline, Winona	$4 00
2nd, do do do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	3 00
3rd, do do do H. Marshall, do	1 00
Best six varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, six of each, A. Glass, St. Catharines	4 00
2nd, do do do G. W. Cline, Winona	3 00
3rd, do do do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Bradshaw, G. W. Cline, Winona	2 00
2nd, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Lombard, C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do T. O. Veale, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Washington, H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do G. W. Cline, Winona	1 00
Best twelve Victoria, A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do G. W. Cline, Winona	1 00
Best twelve Huling's Superb, G. W. Cline, Winona	2 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Coe's Golden Drop, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Yellow Egg plums, T. O. Veale, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do H. Marshall, do	1 00
Best twelve Smith's Orleans, G. W. Cline, Winona	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Green Gage, G. W. Cline, Winona	2 00
2nd, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best twelve Imperial Gage, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve McLaughlin, H. Marshall, do	2 00
Best twelve Pond's seedling, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Glass Seedling, A. Glass, do	2 00
2nd, do G. W. Cline, Winona	1 00
Best twelve Fellenburg, H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00

Best twelve General Hand, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	$2 00
2nd, do G. W. Cline, Winona	1 00
Best twelve Jefferson, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Reine Claude de Bavay, H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do G. W. Cline, Winona	1 00
Best twelve dessert plums, one variety, correctly named, G. W. Cline, Winona	2 00
2nd, do do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve cooking plums, one variety, correctly named, A. Terryberry, Grimsby	2 00
2nd, do do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve seedling plums, A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best six varieties of peaches, correctly named, six of each, Clayton Field, Niagara	4 00
2nd, do do R. Currie, do	2 00
3rd, do do G. J. Miller, do	1 00
Best six Early Crawfords, H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best six Late Crawfords, Clayton Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best six peaches, any other variety, correctly named, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do do Clayton Field, Niagara	1 00
Best six peaches, white flesh, any other kind, correctly named, Clayton Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do do R. Currie, do	1 00
Best six peaches, yellow flesh, any other variety, correctly named, Clayton Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best six seedling peaches, white flesh, Clayton Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do Geo. Cairns, Virgil	1 00
Best six seedling peaches, yellow flesh, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do J. G. Davis, do	1 00
Best collection of grapes grown in open air, twelve varieties, two bunches of each, A. Pay, St. Catharines	8 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	6 00
3rd, do J. Gardner, Hamilton	4 00
4th, do G. W. Cline, Winona	2 00
Best six varieties of grapes (open air), two bunches of each, A. Pay, St. Catharines	5 00
2nd, do do Clayton Field, Niagara	3 00
3rd, do do J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
Best two bunches Concord grapes, A. Pay, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do Clayton Field, Niagara	1 00
Best two bunches Delaware, A. Pay, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best two bunches Moore's Early, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do H Marshall, do	1 00
Best two bunches Diana, A. Terryberry, Grimsby	2 00
2nd, do J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Roger's 3, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do A. Pay, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches Roger's 4, A. Pay, do	2 00
2nd, do J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Roger's 9, A. Pay, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Roger's 15, J. Gardner, do	2 00
2nd, do A. Pay, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches Koger's 19, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches Roger's 44, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches Empire State, A. Pay, do	2 00
Best two bunches Salem, H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches Eumelan, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
Best two bunches Hartford Prolific, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Iona, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best two bunches Brighton, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
Best two bunches Allan's Hybrid, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
Best two bunches White Niagara, A. Pay, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best two bunches Burnet, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
Best two bunches Pocklington, A. Pay, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best two bunches Worden, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do A. Pay, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches Prentice, F. L. Harris, Woodstock	2 00
2nd, do A. Pay, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches Martha, H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do C. H. Bampfylde, do	1 00

Best two bunches any other variety, J. Gardner, Hamilton		$2 00
2nd, do	A Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best collection grapes grown under glass, six varieties, one bunch each, correctly named, A. Gould, London		8 00
2nd, do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	6 00
3rd, do	W. Vroman, Oxford Centre	4 00
Best two bunches Black Hamburg, A. Gould, London		2 00
2nd, do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	1 00
Best two bunches black grapes, any other variety, A. Gould, London		3 00
2nd, do do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	2 00
3rd, do do	W. Vroman, Oxford Centre	1 00
Best two bunches red grapes, any other variety, W. Vroman, Oxford Centre		2 00
Best two bunches white grapes, grown under glass, correctly named, A. Gould, London		3 00
2nd, do do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	2 00
3rd, do do	W. Vroman, Oxford Centre	1 00
Best six Nectarines, named, G. J. Miller, Virgil		3 00
2nd, do	R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
Best six quinces, R. Currie, Niagara		2 00
2nd, do	Clayton Field, Niagara	1 00
Best green flesh melon, A. Pay, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd, do	Samuel Pope, London	1 00
Best red or scarlet flesh melon, A. Swaffield, Union		2 00
2nd, do	Samuel Pope, London	1 00
Best water melon, A. Swaffield, Union		2 00
2nd, do	J. Sutton, Union	1 00
Best citron, W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore		2 00
2nd, do	A. Swaffield, Union	1 00
Best quart uncultivated native wild plum, A. Terryberry, Grimsby		2 00
Best three clusters uncultivated native wild grape, A. Terryberry, Grimsby		2 00
Best four varieties cultivated crab, twelve each, J. D. Ross, Chatham		2 00
2nd, do do	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best largest and best collection cultivated crab, Geo. Cairns, Virgil		4 00
2nd, do do	J. D. Ross, Chatham	2 00
Best dried or evaporated apples half bushel, Wm. Dudenhoffer, London		2 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00

COLLECTIONS.

Open to all, professional or amateur. Open also to Agricultural or Horticultural Societies, or to any one or any number of allied individuals desirious of competing, one individual only to pay entry fee. Twelfth rule not to apply.

Apples.

Best collection of forty varieties, five of each, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek		$10 00
2nd, do do	P. McCulloch, jr., Burlington	6 00
3rd, do do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	4 00

Pears.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, five of each, C H. Bampfylde, Hamilton		8 00
2nd, do do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	6 00
3rd, do do	W. A. Holton, Hamilton	4 00

Plums.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, six of each, G. W. Cline, Winona		8 00
2nd, do do	W. A. Holton, Hamilton	6 00
3rd, do do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	4 00

Peaches.

Best collection of twelve varieties, named, six of each, G. J. Miller, Virgil		8 00
2nd, do do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	6 00
3rd, do do	Clayton Field, Niagara	4 00

Grapes—Grown in the open air.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, two bunches of each, J. Gardner, Hamilton		8 00
1nd, do do	G. W. Cline, Winona	6 00
3rd, do do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	4 00

CLASS XLVIII.

GARDEN VEGETABLES. 510 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton ; Robt. Anderson, Gananoque.

Best beans, wax podded, quart, J. G. Davis, Hamilton	$2 00
2nd, do Thos. O. Veale, Hamilton	1 50
3rd, do John Sutton, Union	1 00
Best beets, long blood, six, A. Swaffield, Union	2 00
2nd, do J. B. Swaffield, Union	1 50
3rd, do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 00
Best beets, turnip, six, A. Burns, St. Mary's	2 00
2nd, do Thos. Heaslip, Ealing	1 50
3rd, do Thos. Olde, Union	1 00
Best Brussels sprouts, three, Lottie Griffin, London	2 00
2nd, do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 50
3rd, do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best cabbage, green curled Savoy, three heads, John Sutton, Union	2 00
2nd, do do Thos. Olde, Union	1 50
Best cabbage, Drumhead Savoy, three heads, Thos. Olde, Union	2 00
2nd, do do John Sutton, Union	1 50
Best cabbage, Drumhead Winter, three heads, Thos. Olde, Union	2 00
2nd, do do J. Sutton, Union	1 50
3rd, do do Saml. Pope, Union	1 00
Best cabbage, Henderson's Early Summer, three heads, Thos. Olde, Union	2 00
2nd, do do John Sutton, Union	1 50
3rd, do do Saml. Pope, Union	1 00
Best cabbage, Winningstadt, three heads, Thos. Olde, Union	2 00
2nd, do do John Sutton, Union	1 50
3rd, do do John Lackey, London	1 00
Best cabbage, red, three heads, Thos. Olde, Union	2 00
2nd, do John Sutton, Union	1 50
3rd, do J. B. Swaffield, Union	1 00
Best Scotch Kale, three heads, Thos. Hyslop, Ealing	2 00
2nd, do Lottie Griffin, London	1 50
3rd, do Abel Steele, Ferguson	1 00
Best cauliflow. three heads, John Lackey, London	2 00
2nd, do Abel Steele, Ferguson	1 50
3rd, do Sam'l. Pope, London	1 00
Best capsicums, large red, six, Clayton Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do E. A. Jones, Kertch	1 50
3rd, do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 00
Best capsicums, collection, three of each, named, Saml. Pope, London	3 00
2nd, do do Geo. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
3rd, do do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 00
Best carrot, Early Horn, six, Geo. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do John Sutton, Union	1 50
3rd, do A. & R. Hyslop, White Oak	1 00
Best carrot, intermediate, stump rooted, six, W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
2nd, do do Thos. Hyslop, Ealing	1 50
3rd, do do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best carrot, intermediate, pointed, six, Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd, do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 50
3rd, do A. Swaffield, Union	1 00
Best carrot, long red, six, W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
2nd, do Sam'l. Pope, London	1 50
3rd, do John Sutton, Union	1 00
Best celery, white, six heads, Sam'l. Pope, London	2 00
2nd, do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 50
3rd, do Abel Steele, Ferguson	1 00
Best celery, red, six heads, Sam'l. Pope, London	2 00
2nd, do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 50
Best celery, Paris Golden Yellow, six heads, Abel Steele, Ferguson	2 00
2nd, do do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 50
3rd, do do Saml. Pope, London	1 00
Best cucumber, pickling, quart, A. Burns, St. Mary's	2 00
2nd, do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 50
3rd, do Geo. Cairns, Virgil	1 00
Best corn, six ears sweet corn, fit for the table, Geo. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do do A. Swaffield, Union	1 50
3rd, do do A. W. Graham, St. Thomas	1 00
Best onions, Red Wethersfield, six, Abel Steele, Ferguson	2 00
2nd, do Geo. Cairns, Virgil	1 50
3rd, do W. Hay, Delaware	1 00

Best onions, Yellow Globe Danvers, six,	Geo. Cairns, Virgil	$2 00
2nd, do	Thos. Hyslop, Ealing	1 50
3rd, do	A. Reach, Burlington	1 00
Best onions, Mammoth Italian, sorts, six,	Abel Steele, Ferguson	2 00
2nd, do	Saml. Pope, London	1 50
3rd, do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best onions, potato, six,	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
2nd, do	A. Swaffield, Union	1 50
3rd, do	Geo. Cairns, Virgil	1 00
Best onions, white, pickling, quart,	J. G. Davis, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do	T. O. Veale, Hamilton	1 50
3rd, do	W. Hay, Delaware	1 00
Best leeks, six,	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd, do	Sam'l. Pope, London	1 50
3rd, do	Thos. Hyslop, Ealing	1 00
Best three egg plant, fruit (purple),	Abel Steele, Ferguson	2 00
2nd, do	Sam'l. Pope, London	1 50
3rd, do	A. Burns, St. Mary's	1 00
Best parsnips, six, hollow crown,	John Lackey, London	2 00
2nd, do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 50
3rd, do	Abel Steele, Ferguson	1 00
Best radish, rose winter, twelve,	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	2 00
2nd, do	Geo. Cairns, Virgil	1 00
Best radish, long scarlet summer, twelve,	A. Swaffield, Union	2 00
2nd, do	do John Lackey, London	1 00
Best salsify, six,	John Lackey, London	2 00
2nd, do	Geo. Cairns, Virgil	1 50
3rd, do	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 00
Best squash, Hubbard, three,	R. Whetter, London	2 00
2nd, do	John Lackey, London	1 50
3rd, do	R. Fletcher, London	1 00
Best turnips, white garden, table varieties, six,	John Scott, London	2 00
2nd, do	do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 50
3rd, do	do J. McConnell, London	1 00
Best turnips, yellow garden, table varieties, six,	Thos. Hyslop, Ealing	2 00
2nd, do	do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 50
3rd, do	do W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	1 00
Best tomatoes, Trophy, six,	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do	Geo. Cairns, Virgil	1 50
3rd, do	Thos. Olde, Union	1 00
Best tomatoes, Livingstone's Beauty, six,	Wm. Taylor, Glanworth	2 00
2nd, do	L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley	1 00
3rd, do	Geo. Cairns, Virgil	0 50
Best tomatoes, Acme, six,	Geo. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do	J. McConnell, London	1 00
3rd, do	Thos. Olde, Union	0 50
Best tomatoes, Dwarf Champion, six,	J. McConnell, London	2 00
2nd, do	Thos. Hyslop, Ealing	1 00
3rd, do	L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley	0 50
Best tomatoes, Livingstone's Perfection,	Thos. Hyslop, Ealing	2 00
2nd, do	Branston & Deadman, Lambeth	1 00
3rd, do	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	0 50
Best tomatoes, Mikado,	L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Taylor, Glanworth	1 00
3rd, do	Abel Steele, Ferguson	0 50
Best tomatoes, large yellow, six.	Thos. Olde, Union	2 00
2nd, do	J. G. Davis, Hamilton	1 00
3rd, do	A. Burns, St. Mary's	0 50
Best tomatoes, any other variety not specified, six,	Thos. Olde, Union	2 00
2nd, do	do L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley	1 00
3rd, do	do Lottie Griffin, London	0 50
Best tomatoes, assorted collection, three of each, named,	L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley	3 00
2nd, do	do Geo. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
3rd, do	do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best four varieties garden potatoes, peck of each,	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore	3 00
2nd, do	do Sam'l. Pope, London	2 00
3rd, do	do A. Swaffield, Union	1 00
Best collection sweet pot herbs,	Lottie Griffin, London	3 00
2nd, do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. K. Talbat, The Gore	1 00
Best collection of garden vegetables, not exceeding twenty-five varieties,	W. H. K. Talbot, The Gore.	6 00
2nd, do	do do Sam'l. Pope, London	4 00
3rd, do	do do Abel Steele, Ferguson	2 00

EXTRAS.

Orange Marrow squash, John Lackey, London.
Sunflower, W. H. F. Bartlett, London.

CLASS XLIX.

PLANTS AND CUT FLOWERS. 453 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—B. Gott, Arkona; T. Partridge, London; Geo. Cairncross, London.

Best greenhouse plants, eighteen distinct species, in bloom,	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London West	$10 00
2nd, do do	E. Wells, London	6 00
Best greenhouse plants, six distinct species, in bloom,	E. Wells, London	4 00
2nd, do do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	3 00
3rd, do do	A. Burns, St. Mary's	2 00
Best foliage plants, twelve distinct species (Coleus excluded),	E. Wells, London	6 00
2nd, do do	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London W.	4 00
3rd, do do	John Stott, London	2 00
Best coleus, twelve distinct varieties, in ten inch pots,	Sam'l. Pope, London	6 00
2nd, do do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	4 00
3rd, do do	E. Wells, London	2 00
Best carnations, six varieties,	E. Wells, London	3 00
Best cacti, twelve varieties,	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London West	3 00
2nd, do	E. Wells, London	2 00
Best Caladiums, fancy, six varieties,	G. Anderson, Hamilton	3 00
Best Fuchsias, 6 varieties, (3 single, 3 double),	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	4 00
2nd, do do	E. Wells, London	3 00
Best Ferns, foreign, 6 varieties,	E. Wells, London	4 00
2nd, do	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	3 00
Best Begonias, flowering, six varieties, one of each,	J. Gammage & Sons, London	4 00
2nd, do do	E. Wells, London	3 00
3rd, do do	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	2 00
Best Begonias, tuberous rooted, six varieties, one of each,	J. Gammage & Sons, London	4 00
2nd, do do	E. Wells, London	3 00
3rd, do do	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	2 00
Best Roses, tender, in pots, six varieties,	J. Gammage & Sons, London	4 00
2nd, do do	E. Wells, London	3 00
3rd, do do	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	2 00
Best Balsams, pot grown, six varieties,	J. H. Roberts, Stratford	3 00
2nd, do do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	2 00
3rd, do do	Sam'l Pope, London	1 00
Best Hanging baskets, two,	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	3 00
2nd, do	E. Wells, London	2 00
3rd, do	John Stott, London	1 00
Best Geraniums, single, six distinct varieties,	Samuel Pope, London	4 00
2nd, do do	E. Wells, London	3 00
3rd, do do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	2 00
Best Geraniums, double, six distinct varieties,	Samuel Pope, London	4 00
2nd, do do	E. Wells, London	3 00
3rd, do do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	2 00
Best Geraniums, silver and golden, six distinct varieties,	E. Wells, London	3 00
2nd, do do	John Stott, London	2 00
3rd, do do	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	1 00
Best Tuberoses, six, in bloom,	E Wells, London	3 00
2nd, do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	2 00
Best Petunias, six, (three single, three double),	Lottie Griffin, London	3 00
2nd, do do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	2 00
3rd, do do	E. West, London	1 00
Best Gloxinias, six distinct varieties,	J. Gammage & Sons, London	4 00
2nd, do	Wm. Warner, London	3 00
3rd, do	E. Wells, London	2 00
Best display of plants in flower, pot grown, distinct from other entries, not less than eighteen or more than twenty-four varieties,	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	8 00
2nd, do	E. Wells, London	6 00
3rd, do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	4 00

CUT FLOWERS.

Best Dahlias, standard, twelve varieties, one of each,	G. Anderson, Hamilton	3 00
2nd, do do	A. Reid, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do do	T. Trigger, St. Thomas	1 00
Best Dahlias, bouquet, twelve varieties, one of each,	A. Reid, Hamilton	3 00
2nd, do do	G. Anderson, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do do	A. Burns, St. Mary's	1 00
Best Dahlias, twenty-five varieties, one of each,	G. Anderson, Hamilton	4 00
2nd, do do	A. Reid, Hamilton	3 00
3rd, do do	T. Trigger, St. Thomas	2 00
Best Boquet, large vase, without frame,	J. Gammage & Sons, London	3 00
2nd, do	J. Brisbin, Mitchell	2 00
3rd, do	E. West, London	1 00

Best Bouquet, hand, with paper,		W. S & C. M. Greenaway, London west	$3 00
2nd,	do	J, Gammage & Sons, London	2 00
3rd,	do	E. West, London	1 00
Best Bouquet, everlasting, natural flowers,		T. O. Veale, Hamilton	4 00
2nd,	do	E. West, London	3 00
3rd,	do	A. Burns, St. Mary's	2 00
Best Bouquet, wild flowers,		E. Wells, London	3 00
2nd,	do	A. C. Johnston, Askin	2 00
3rd,	do	J. Brisbin, Mitchell	1 00
Best Pansies, twelve varieties,		Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd,	do	T. O. Veale, Hamilton	1 50
3rd,	do	E. Wells, London	1 00
Best Pansies, twenty-five varieties,		J. G. Davis, Hamilton	3 00
2nd,	do	Geo. Burchett, London	2 00
3rd,	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best collection of annuals, named, in bloom,		Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	5 00
2nd,	do do	S. E. Partridge, London	4 00
3rd,	do do	E. West, London	2 00
Best Asters, twelve varieties, one of each,		J. Brisbin, Mitchell	3 00
2nd,	do	T. O. Veale, Hamilton	2 00
3rd,	do	J. F. Welsh, Stratford	1 00
Best Stocks, ten weeks, twelve varieties, one of each,		J. H. Roberts, Stratford	2 00
2nd,	do do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 50
3rd,	do do	A. Gillick, Mitchell	1 00
Best Marigolds, twelve varieties, one of each,		G. Anderson, Hamilton	2 00
2nd,	do do	A. Reid, Hamilton	1 50
3rd,	do do	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best collection hybrid perpetual roses, not less than six varieties, one of each, named, J. Gardner, Hamilton			4 00
2nd,	do	Wm. Warner, London	3 00
3rd,	do	G. Anderson, Hamilton	2 00
Best collection of Bourbon, Tea, Noisette roses, twelve varieties, named,		J. Gammage & Sons, Lon.	4 00
2nd,	do	do W. S & C. M. Greenaway, London west	3 00
Best Roses, three, any variety, named,		W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	2 00
2nd,	do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	1 50
3rd,	do	E. Wells, London	1 00
Best floral design for supper table in glass or plated ware,		Mrs. Woodliffe, London	4 00
2nd,	do do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	3 00
3rd,	do do	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west.	2 00
Best Verbenas, best collection, one of each,		J. H. Roberts, Stratford	3 00
2nd,	do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	2 00
3rd,	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best Verbenas, twelve varieties, one of each,		J. F. Welsh, Stratford	2 00
2nd,	do	J. H. Roberts, Stratford	1 50
3rd,	do	A. Reid, Hamilton	1 00
Best Petunias, six, double, distinct varieties,		A. Reid, Hamilton	2 00
2nd,	do	G. Anderson, Hamilton	1 50
3rd,	do	J. Brisbin, Mitchell	1 00
Best Petunias, six, single, distinct varieties,		A. Reid, Hamilton	2 00
2nd,	do	G. Anderson, Hamilton	1 50
3rd,	do	A. Gillick, Mitchell	1 00
Best Petunias, collection, not less than twelve, one of each,		A. Reid, Hamilton	3 00
2nd,	do do	G. Anderson, Hamilton	2 00
3rd,	do do	Chas, Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best Dianthus, collection, one of each,		Chas Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd,	do	Lottie Griffin, London	2 00
3rd,	do	E. West, London	1 00
Best Phlox Drummondii, collection, one of each,		Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd,	do	T. O. Veale, Hamilton	2 00
3rd,	do	J. H. Roberts, Stratford	1 00
Best Phlox Perennial, twelve distinct varieties,		Geo. Burchett, London	3 00
2nd,	do	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
3rd,	do	J. H. Roberts, Stratford	1 00
Best Hollyhocks, twelve distinct varieties,		T. O. Veale, Hamilton	2 00
2nd,	do	J. H. Roberts, Stratford	1 50
3rd,	do	G. Anderson, Hamilton	1 00
Best Gladiolus, twenty-four distinct varieties,		W. E. Flannigan, Kingston	4 00
2nd,	do	Lottie Griffin, London	3 00
3rd,	do	Wm. Warner, London	2 00
Best Gladiolus, six distinct varieties,		Lottie Griffin, London	2 00
2nd,	do	Geo. Burchett, London	1 50
3rd,	do	Wm. Warner, London	1 00
Best Zinnias, twelve distinct varieties,		T. O. Veale, Hamilton	2 00
2nd,	do	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 50
3rd,	do	A. Reid, Hamilton	1 00
Best basket cut flowers,		A. Terryberry, Grimsby	3 00
2nd,	do	Mrs. Woodliffe, London	2 00
3rd,	do	W. S. & C. M. Greenaway, London west	1 00

Best wreath white flowers, A. Terryberry, Grimsby		$3 00
2nd, do	J. Gammage & Sons, London	2 00
3rd, do	Mrs. Woodliffe, London	1 00
Best border bouquet for hand, with paper, J. Gammage & Sons, London		3 00
2nd, do	E. West, London	2 00
Best geraniums, twelve double, twelve single, J. Gammage & Sons. London		3 00
2nd, do	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do	E. Wells, London	1 00
Best collection of cut flowers, annuals, biennials and perennials, largest and best display, correctly named, Chas. Scott, Melville Cross		8 00
2nd, do	E. West, London	6 00
3rd, do	S. E. Partridge, London	4 00

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—New variety French cannas in bloom, Geo. Burchett, London.
Highly Commended.—Floral Harp, Mrs. Woodliffe, London.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

CLASS L.

FINE ARTS, OILS. 192 ENTRIES.

Professional or Amateur—(Originals).

JUDGES.—R. R. Bland, London; Wm. Armstrong, Toronto.

All views from nature, in any section of this or the next class, to have attached the name of locality, or other necessary particulars, where view was obtained.

Manufactured articles, or works of art, which have been awarded prizes at any previous Provincial Exhibition, shall not be entered in competition for the prizes named in the prize list for this year, but shall be awarded diplomas if, in the opinion of the Judges, such articles are superior to any others exhibited, and are deemed worthy of the same.

Best animals from life, R. R. Osgoode, St. Thomas		$8 00
2nd, do	S. K. Davidson, London	4 00
Best flowers or fruit, W. L. Judson, London		6 00
2nd. do	J. R. Seavey, London	3 00
Best figure or historical subject, Paul Peel, London		10 00
2nd, do	W. L. Judson, London	5 00
Best landscape, Canadian subject, W. L. Judson, London		8 00
2nd, do	S. K. Davidson, London	5 00
Best landscape or marine painting, not Canadian subject, S. K. Davidson, London		8 00
2nd, do	do W. L. Judson, London	4 00
Best marine painting, Canadian subject, S. K. Davidson, London		8 00
2nd, do	W. L. Judson, London	4 00
Best portrait, W. L. Judson, London		9 00
2nd, do	S. K, Davidson, London	6 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, J. R. Seavey, London		6 00
2nd, do	E. M. Gunn, London	5 00

Amateur List—Oils—(Copies).

Best any subject, Amy Buckle, London		5 00
2nd, do	C. B. Bayly, London	3 00
Best animals from life, Mrs. A. Crane, London		5 00
2nd, do	A. C. Johnston, Askin	3 00
Best figure subject, Mrs. C. W. Davis, London		5 00
2nd, do	M Neilson, London	3 00
Best flowers or fruit, Miss Menshall, Kingston		5 00
2nd, do	Miss E. Seaborn, London	3 00
Best portrait, Miss D. Moscrip, St. Mary's		5 00
2nd, do	C. B. Bayly, London	3 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, Maggie Mills, London		5 00
2nd, do	Mrs. A. Crane, London	3 00

EXTRAS.

Lightning painting in oils, J. S. Hutchinson, Toronto.
Painting on ivorine transparent, J. Chas. Poper, Ottawa.
Charcoal drawing, Maggie Mills, London, $5.00.
Marine view, Mrs. C. W. Davis, London, $5.00.
Landscape view, Mrs. C. W. Davis, London.

Part 2.—Porcelain Decorations.

Best painting on porcelain, professional Canadian work, three pieces,	J. R. Seavey, London	$5 00
2nd, do do	Annie Heaslip, Toronto	3 00
Best painting on porcelain, amateur Canadian work, three pieces,	M. Nelson, London	5 00
2nd, do do	Miss E. Seaborn, London	3 00

CLASS LI.

FINE ARTS—WATER COLORS, CRAYONS, ETC.

Professional List—(Originals).

WATER COLORS. 243 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—R. R. Bland, London; Wm. Armstrong, Toronto.

(Definition same as in previous class.)

Best animals from life,	W. L. Judson, London	$5 00
2nd, do	J. R. Seavey, London	3 00
Best flowers or fruit,	W. L. Judson, London	5 00
2nd do	Jas. Griffith, do	3 00
Best figure or historical subject,	J. R. Seavey, London	5 00
2nd do	W. L. Judson do	3 00
Best landscape, Canadian subject,	W. L. Judson, London	6 00
Best landscape or marine view, not Canadian subject,	W. L. Judson, London	5 00
Best marine view, Canadian subject,	W. L. Judson, London	6 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit	J. R. Seavey, London	5 00
2nd do	C. H. Mountcastle, Clinton	3 00

Part 2—Amateur List—(Originals).

(Definitions same as in previous class).

Best, any subject,	J. G. Geeson, London	$5 00
2nd do	Miss Menshall, Kingston	3 00
3rd do	A. C. Johnston, Askin	2 00
Best flowers or fruit,	Miss E. Seaborn London	5 00
2nd do	Thos. W. Elliott do	3 00
Best landscape or marine view, Canadian subject,	Amy Buckle, London	6 00
2nd do do	A. C. Johnston, Askin	4 00

Part 3—Amateur List—(Copies),

Best animals, grouped or single,	Miss E. Seaborn, London	$3 00
2nd do	Mrs. N. T. Kettlewell, London	2 00
Best flowers or fruit,	A. C. Johnston, Askin	3 00
2nd do	E. Harper, London	2 00
Best figure or historical subject,	Miss E. Seaborn, London	3 00
2nd do	Annie M. Belton, the Grove	2 00
Best landscape,	A. C. Johnston, Askin	3 00
2nd do	Miss Menshall, Kingston	2 00
Best marins view,	Mrs. Field, London	3 00
2nd do	A. C. Johnston, Askin	2 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit,	E. H. Griffiths, London	3 00
2nd do	A. C. Johnston, Askin	2 00
Best collection of decorated porcelain, Canadian work, open to all,	M. Neilson, London	8 00
2nd do	do Annie Heaslip, Toronto	5 00

CRAYON, PENCIL, SEPIA, AND PEN AND INK SKETCH.

Part 1—Professional List—(Originals).

(Definitions same as in previous class).

Best crayon, colored, J. R. Seavey, London	$3 00
2nd do W. L. Judson do	2 00
Best crayon, plain, A. Kirkwood, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do Edy Bros., London	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, Jas. Griffiths, London	3 00
2nd do W. H. Horsman, Brantford	2 00
Best pencil drawing (not crayon) Jas. Griffiths, London	3 00
Best sepia drawing, Jas. Griffiths, London	3 00
2nd do J. R. Seavey do	2 00

Part 2—Amateur List—(Originals).

(Definitions same as in previous class).

Bast crayon, colored, Mrs. A. C. Fisher, Glanworth	3 00
2nd do Ed. Gower, London	2 00
Best crayon, plain, Miss Menshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do A. C. Johnston, Askin	2 00
Best pencil drawing (not crayon) M. A. Judson, London	3 00
2nd do Thos. W. Elliott do	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, Walker Hall, London	3 00
2nd do Mrs. A. Crane do	2 00
Best sepia drawing, Mrs. Field, London	3 00
2nd, do Thos. W. Elliott, London	2 00
Best Xmas cards, hand painted, Mrs. W. Just, London	3 00
2nd, do M. Burnett, London	2 00

Part 3—Amateur List—(Copies).

Best crayon, colored, E. H. Griffiths, London	3 00
2nd, do M. A. Judson, London	2 00
Best crayon, plain, Miss Menshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do M. Neilson, London	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, Miss E. Seaborn, London	3 00
2nd, do Walker Hall, London	2 00
Best pencil drawing (not crayon), Mrs. A. Crane, London	3 00
2nd, do E. H. Griffiths, London	2 00
Best sepia drawing, Mrs. W. Just, London	3 00

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Collection decorated porcelain, printed process—Pigot & Bryan, London.
Monochrome painting—Mrs. W. Just, London.
Drawing from Antique, "Hebe"—J. E. Geeson, London.

Special prize given by W. Weld, Esq., *Farmer's Advocate*, to the best original pencil drawing of rural Canadian scenery.

1st prize, J. K. Davidson, London	$20 00
2nd, do J. P. Hunt, London	10 00
3rd, do Helen Boyer, London	5 00

The following prizes are open only to pupils of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes for work done from the object while in attendance at school.

Best pencil drawing, H. W. Forsythe, London	$3 00
2nd, do J. S. O. Higgins, London	2 00
Best crayon, colored, J. S. O. Higgins, London	3 00
Best crayon, plain, J. S. O. Higgins, London	3 00
2nd, do C. N. Abbott, London	2 00

CLASS LII.

PENMANSHIP, LINEAR DRAWING, PHOTOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, MAPS, STATUARY, ETC. 59 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—R. R. Bland, London; Wm. Armstrong, Toronto.

Part 1—Penmanship, Geometrical, Architectural and Mechanical Drawings, Engravings, Lithography, Etc.

Best drawings, architectural, geometrical and perspective view,	Walker Hall, London		$4 00
Best drawing, geometrical, of engine or mill work, colored,	Walker Hall, London		4 00
2nd, do	do	R. W. Angus, London	2 00
Best penmanship, business hand, without flourishes,	D. McLachlan, Chatham		4 00
2nd, do	do	J. W. Westervelt, London	2 00
Best penmanship, ornamental (not pen and ink pictures),	D. McLachlan, Chatham		4 00
2nd, do	do	J. W. Westervelt, London	2 00

Part 2—Photography, Lithography, Engravings and Etchings, Printed Maps and Atlases.

Best photograph portraits, collection of, in duplicate, one set colored,	Edy Bros., London		6 00
Best photograph portraits, collection of plain,	Edy Bros., London		5 00
Best photograph landscapes and views, collection of,	Edy Bros., London		5 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in oil,	S. K. Davidson, London		5 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in India ink,	A. Kirkwood, Ottawa		4 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in water colors,	Edy Bros., London		4 00
2nd, do	do	S. K. Davidson, London	2 00
Best engraving on wood, with proof,	Thos. W. Elliott, London		3 00
Best engraving on copper, with proof,	Emily M. Gunn, London		3 00
2nd, do		Miss E. Seaborn, London	2 00

Part 3—Statuary, Etc., Professional or Amateur.

Best carving in wood,	Miss L. Muir, Grimsby		5 00
2nd, do		Henry H. Tancock, London	3 00
Best model in clay or wax with plaster case,	Amy Buckle, London		5 00
Best modelling in plaster or clay,	Emily M. Gunn, London		3 00
2nd, do		Amy Buckle, London	2 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Bromide portraits—Edy Bros., London.
Silver Medal.—Opal portraits finished in water colors—Edy Bros., London.
Silver Medal.—Opal portraits, plain—Edy Bros., London.
Asst. Bibles, different languages—W. O. Bible Society, London.
Agricultural paper—W. Weld, London.
Collection decorated china and stoneware—W. J. Reed & Co., London.
Collection ornamental statuary—W. J. Reed & Co., London.
Collection piano and library lamps—W. J. Reed & Co., London.

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CLASS LIII.

NATURAL HISTORY AND MINERALOGY. 28 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. Blue, Toronto; E. Baynes Reed, London.

BIRDS.

Best collection of native, stuffed, with common and technical names attached and classified.

1st prize,	W. E. Saunders, London	$10 00
2nd, do	Alex. McPherson, Hay	6 00

FISH.

Best collection of native fishes, stuffed or preserved in spirits, with common and technical names attached.

1st prize,	W. E. Saunders, London	$8 00
2nd, do	Alex. McPherson, Hay	6 00

FOSSILS.

Best collection of Canadian, named and classified.

2nd prize, J. D. Ross, Chatham $4 00

INSECTS.

Best collection of native, with common and technical names attached, and classified so as to show those injurious and those beneficial to agriculture and horticulture.

1st prize, J. D. Ross, Chatham $8 00
2nd, do H. S. Saunders, London 6 00

MAMMALIA AND REPTILES.

Best collection of native, stuffed or preserved in spirits, with common and technical names attached and classified.

1st prize, W. E. Saunders, London $8 00
2nd, do J. D. Ross, Chatham 6 00

PLANTS.

Best collection of native arranged in their natural families and named.

1st prize, H. S. Saunders, London $8 00
2nd, do W. E. Saunders, London 4 00

STUFFED ANIMALS.

Best of any country, collection of.

1st prize, Alex. McPherson, Hay $8 00
2nd, do Thos. Tarquet, London 4 00

STUFFED BIRDS.

Best of any country, collection of.

1st prize, Alex. McPherson, Hay $6 00
2nd, do Jas. Alston, London 4 00

Best fishing tackle, including nets, etc.

1st prize, Gurd & Co. London $4 00

Best specimens, illustrating the mineralogy of Canada, best collection of.

1st prize, Thos. Tarquet, London $4 00

CLASS LIV.

LADIES' WORK. 258 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Miss C. Christie, Brantford; Mrs. H. Ellis, Toronto.

No imported work, or work done by professional lace-makers, fancy goods storekeepers, milliners, shirt-makers, etc., or anything which has previously taken a prize at a Provincial Exhibition in Ontario, will be allowed to compete in Classes 54 or 55.

Best painting in oils on china, Amy Buckle, London $3 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Crane, London 2 00
Best painting on silk or satin, water colors, C. B. Bayley, London 3 00
2nd, do Miss L. Muir, Grimsby 2 00
Best painting on silk or satin, oils, J. P. Tolton, Hereward 3 00
2nd, do A. Kirkwood, Ottawa 2 00
Best painting on china in mineral colors, M. Neilson, London 3 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Crane, London 2 00
Best painting on plush, A. Kirkwood, Ottawa 3 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Crane, London 2 00
Best painting on glass, N. H. Shannon, London 3 00
2nd, do Mrs. M. Mortimer, London 2 00
Best painting on jars, M. Neilson, London 3 00
2nd, do Emily M. Gunn London 2 00

Best painting on tiles, Emily M. Gunn, London	$3 00
2nd, do M. Burnett, London	2 00
Best painting on slate, M. Burnett, London	3 00
2nd, do C. B. Bayley, London	2 00
Best painting on velvet, A. Kirkwood, Ottawa	3 00
2nd, do A. Terryberry. Grimsby	2 00
Best repousse work, Mrs. A. Crane, London	2 00
2nd, do M. Kingsmill, London	1 00
Best French decorative work, A. Kirkwood, Ottawa	1 00
Best painting on pair panels in oil, C. B. Bayley, London	2 00
2nd, do J. P. Tolton, Herewood	1 00

EMBROIDERY.

Best embroidery, with linen floss, Mrs. J. D. Graham, St. Marys	2 00
2nd, do Helen Shoults. Park Hill	1 00
Best embroidery, silk, child's dress, A. Murphy, St. Marys	2 00
2nd, do Helen Shoults, Park Hill	1 00
Best embroidery, napkin set, A. Murphy, St. Marys	2 00
2nd, do Helen Shoults, Park Hill	1 00
Best embroidery, bed set, J. P. Tolton, Hereward	2 00
Best embroidery, handkerchief, Miss L. Muir, Grimsby	1 00
2nd, do Mrs. J. D. Graham, St. Marys	0 50
Best embroidery, silk, specimen, A. Kirkwood, Ottawa	2 00
2nd, do Annie Heaslip, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, silk, infant's shawl, Mrs. J. D. Graham, St. Marys	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. Field, London	1 00
Best embroidery skirt, worsted, John Patton, Wallaceburg	2 00
Best embroidery, table cover, Mrs. Bagwell, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. F. C. Austice, Springford	1 00
Best embroidery, ottoman cover, C. F. Rothwell, London	1 00
Best embroidery, applique, white, specimen, Mrs. Gerrard, Lambeth	2 00
Best embroidery, applique, colored, specimen, Mrs. Bagwell, Hamilton	2 00
2 d, do Miss L. Muir, Grimsby	1 00
Best embroidery, outline, display, A. C. Johnston, Askin	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. Field, London	1 00
Best embroidery, Kensington, specimen, Ida Weber, London	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Crane, London	1 00
Best embroidery, art, in colors, specimen, Annie Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do Miss B. Goldsberry, London	1 00
Best embroidery, chenille, specimen, Annie Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Crane, London	1 00
Best embroidery, arasene, specimen, Miss B. Goldsberry, London	2 00
2nd. do Ida Weber, London	1 00
Best embroidery, high-art needle work, specimen, Miss L. Muir, Grimsby	2 00
2nd, do A. Morphy, St. Mary's	1 00
Best embroidery, ribbon, specimen, Mrs. Field, London	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Crane, London	1 00
Best embroidery, rick rack work, display, Annie Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do Miss B. Goldsberry, London	1 00
Best embroidery, fire-screen, Helen Main, Kingston	2 00
Best braiding, display, B. F. Taylor, London	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre	1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best wax flowers, M. K. Heydon, London	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. J. A. Mann, London	1 00
Best wax fruit, Mrs. J. A. Mann, London	1 00
Best wax work, ornamental, M. K. Heydon, London	2 00
Best shell work, display, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. J. A. Mann, London	1 00
Best glove box, Miss Burgess, Lucknow	1 00
Best sea moss collection, Mrs. Bagswell, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do N. H. Shannon, London	1 00
Best fresh wood moss ornament, Mrs. G. Webster, London	1 00
2nd, do J. P. Tolton, Hereward	50
Best autumn leaves, ornamented, display, J. P. Tolton	1 00
Best fish scale ornaments, Mrs. Bagswell, Hamilton	1 00
2nd, do Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre	50
Best feather work, on cloth, John Patton, Wallacetown	1 00
Best toilet cushion, not embroidered, Helen Main, Kingston	1 00
Best sofa pillow, not embroidered, Mrs. E. Cronsid, Ilderton	1 00
Best lamp mats, fancy, Annie Heaslip, Toronto	1 00
2nd, do Miss E. Hyde, Anderson	50

Best toilet mats, Mrs. Field, London $1 00
2nd, do Mrs. J. D. Graham, St. Mary's 50
Best lambrequins, window or mantle, Mrs. A. Crane, London 2 00
Best tidy, not crochet, Mrs. R. Haylock, Simcoe 2 00
2nd, do Mrs. Field, London 1 00
Best laundried shirt, collar and cuffs, by a woman not in the employ of a laundry, J. P. Tolton, Hereward 1 00
Best badges and regalia, display, F. M. Gardner, London 3 00
Best and greatest collection of ladies' work, ornamental—the work of one person, Mrs. A. Crane, London ..... Silver Medal

EXTRAS.

Embalmed flowers, Mrs. I. Neatley, London.
Honiton point lace, N. H. Shannon, London.
Lustle painting, N. H. Shannon, London.
Lettered needle work in hair, Mrs. Woodliffe, London.
Tatting, Jane E. Price, Mt. Bridges.
Point lace, apron and handkerchief, E. F. Fenwick, London.
Tatting, Miss Burgess, Lucknow.
Lace shawl, Mrs. Jas. Crawford, Kingston.
Embroidered quilt, Mrs. Jas. Crawford, Kingston.
Two dressed dolls, Mrs. St. J. Hattennach, London.
Fancy basket for cut flowers, Mrs. St. J. Hattennach, London.

CLASS LV.

LADIES WORK, USEFUL. 229 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Mrs. F. O. Mendall, Belleville ; Mrs. H. Wade, Toronto ; Miss Kerwood, Ottawa.

Best machine sewing (family) three articles, Annie Heaslip, Toronto $2 00
2nd, do Miss Burgess, Lucknow 1 00
Best hand sewing, Mrs. A. Crane, London 2 00
2nd, do Annie Heaslip, Toronto 1 00
Best shirt, man's fine, unwashed, hand-made, Mrs. W. McKenzie, Teeswater 2 00
2nd, do Miss E. Hyde, Anderson 1 00
Best shirt, man's fine, unwashed, machine-made, Miss E. Hyde, Anderson 3 00
2nd, do M. Lewis, Salford 2 00
Best man's shirt, coarse, unwashed, hand-made, J. P. Tolton, Hereward 2 00
2nd, do Mrs. W. McKenzie, Teeswater 1 00
Best shirt, man's flannel, hand-made, Mrs. W. McKenzie, Teeswater 2 00
2nd, do Mrs. Alex. Pegg, London 1 00
Best plain sewing, by girl under 14 years, H. T. McDougall, Hereward 2 00
Best darning, specimen on stockings, S. J. Parks, Troy 2 00
2nd, do A. C. Johnston, Askin 1 00
Best counterpane, crochet, Mrs. F. C. Austice, Springford 4 00
2nd, do Miss M. Lewis, Salford 3 00
Best counterpane, knitted, Mrs. H. J. Middough, Durham 4 00
2nd, do Mrs. H. E. Bissell. London 3 00
Best quilt, patchwork, calico, Eliza Corrie, Ingersoll 3 00
2nd. do Miss E. Hyde, Anderson 2 00
Best quilt, patchwork, cloth, Bessie Goodie, Muncey 3 00
2nd, do John Patton, Wallacetown 2 00
Best quilt, patchwork, silk, Mrs. R. Haylock. Simcoe 3 00
Best quilt, white, quilted, J. P. Tolton, Hereward 3 00
2nd, do Mrs. R. Haylock, Simcoe 2 00
Best quilt, log cabin, Mrs. G. Webster, London 2 00
Best crazy patchwork, A. Kirkwood, Ottawa 3 00
2nd, do Mrs. P. Herbert, Hyde Park 2 00
Best gloves, two pairs, coarse, hand-made, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre 2 00
2nd, do John Patton, Wallacetown 1 50
Best gloves, two pairs, fine, hand-made, Mrs. W. McKenzie, Teeswater 2 00
2nd, do John Patton, Wallacetown 1 50
Best mitts, two pairs, coarse, hand-made, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre 2 00
2nd, do John Patton, Wallacetown 1 50
Best mitts, two pairs, fine, hand-made, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston 2 00
Best knitted stockings, two pairs, wool, hand-made, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston 3 00
2nd, do do A. C. Johnston, Askin 2 00
Best knitted socks, two pairs, wool, hand-made, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre 2 00
2nd, do do Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston 2 00
Best stockings or socks, two pairs, knitted by girl under 14 years, John Patton, Wallacetown 3 00
Best stockings, two pairs, fancy cotton, hand-made, Mrs. W. Stewart, Embro 3 00
nd, do do A. Terryberry, Grimsby 2 00

Best knitted shirt, man's, hand-made, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	$3 00
Best knitting, fancy wool, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre	3 00
2nd, do Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	2 00
Best knitted drawers, man's, hand-made, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Helen Main, Kingston	2 00
Best button holes, display on different materials, Miss Burgess, Lucknow	2 00
2nd, do do Mrs. A. Macdonald, London	1 00
Best darned net, Mrs. A. Crane, London	2 00
Best collection of knitting, A. C. Johnston, Askin	Diploma
Best table valance, Mrs. J. D. Graham, St. Mary's	$2 00
Best skeleton leaves, M. K. Heydon, London	2 00
Best fancy screens, pasted pictures, R. B. Cody, London	2 00

EXTRAS.

Knotted spread—Mrs. Alex. Begg, London; (Extra) Pillow shams—Jane E. Price, Mt. Bridges; Knotted spread—Bessie Brodie, Muncey; Tufted counterpane—Miss Burgess, Lucknow; (Commended) Carriage Afghan—A. W. Graham, St. Thomas; Embroidery shirt, worsted—John Patton, Wallacetown; (Extra) Painting on bolting cloth—A. Morphy, St. Mary's; (Special) Teapot cosey—A. Morphy, St. Marys; Crazy quilt, embroidered—Mrs. O. Herbert, Hyde Park; Point lace, Mrs. A. Macdonell, London; Berlin wool, needle work—Mrs. F. J. Sinclair, Komoka; Pillow shams—R. C. Griffin, London; Pillow shams, outline work—Mrs. D. Turnbull, Aylmer.

CLASS LVI.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PREPARATIONS. 8 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—E. Baynes Reid, London; A. Blue, Toronto.

Medicinal herbs, roots and plants, native growth, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre	$6 00
2nd, do do Lottie Griffin, London	4 00
Perfumes, assortment of, W. S. Barkwell, London	4 00

EXTRAS.

Furniture polish—Thos. Tarquet, London; Star paint oil—Thos. Tarquet, London; Corn Cure and Bronchial Balsam—W. S. Barkwell, London.

CLASS LVII.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, EXHIBITION ONLY. 63 ENTRIES.

Case for or on any kind of instrument	D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock.
Organ, cabinet or parlor.	D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock. W. Bell & Co.. Guelph. W. Doherty & Co., London (10). Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock (8). J. C. Halliday, London (4). Thos. Carter, Woodstock (4).
Organ, church, with pipes	Doherty & Co., London (4).
Organ, church, with reeds	D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock.
Piano, grand	R. S. Williams & Son, London (2). Heintzman & Co., Toronto (2).
Piano, square	R. S. Williams & Son, London (2). Heintzman & Co., Toronto (2).
Piano, cottage	R. S. Williams & Son, London (6). J. C. Halliday, do
Piano of any kind	W. Bell & Co.. Guelph (2). Heintzman & Co., Toronto (2).
Extra entries	Small musical instruments in case—R. S. Williams & Son, London. Organs for parlor, church, school, etc.—W. Bell & Co., Guelph.

CLASS LVIII.

BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINTING, MARBLE WORK, ETC., EXHIBITION ONLY. 7 ENTRIES.

Brick, kiln-burnt, 1 doz	Glass Bros. & Co., London.
Decorative house painting	John J. C. Fraher, London.
Mantelpiece, any other kind	J. W. Courtis, London.
Pottery, an assortment of	Glass Bros. & Co. London.
Sewage pipes, stoneware, assortment of	E. Nurth, London.
Sign painting	John J. C. Fraher, London.
Stoneware, an assortment of	Glass Bros. and Co., London.

CLASS LIX.

CABINET WARE AND OTHER WOOD AND HAIR MANUFACTURES, EXHIBITION ONLY. 32 ENTRIES.

Bedroom furniture, set of	London Furniture Manufacturing Co., London (2).
Bookcase	do do
Centre table	do do John Ferguson & Sons, London.
Chair, easy, for invalids	C. E. Anderson, London.
Coverings for drawing-room furniture, an assortment of	London Furniture Manufacturing Co., London.
Drawing-room furniture, set of	do do (2). John Ferguson & Sons, London (2).
Sideboard	London Furniture Manufacturing Co., London.
Chair, folding	C. E. Anderson, London.
Clothes wringer	James Riddle, Glencoe.
Washing machine	James Riddle, Glencoe. The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co., London. P. Vallmor, Chatham. F. Sibbald, Meadowvale.
Brushes, hair, assortment of	Thos. Bryan, London.
Brushes, for manufacturing	do
Casks, barrels, kegs, etc., assortment of	London and Pet Barrel Co., London.
Turning in wood, collection of specimens	C. Lewis, Salford.
Turned hollow wooden-ware, assortment of	do
Wash-tubs and pails, factory-made, three of each.	do
Extras	Folding bed—London Furniture Manufacturing Co. London. Churn—C. Lewis, Salford. Asst. upholstered chairs—J. Ferguson & Son, London. Surgical chair—C. E. Anderson, London. Assortment brushes for flour mills—Thomas Bryan, London. Two model ships—J. Wetherell, London. Diploma—Model of steamship—Neil McMillan, London.

CLASS LX.

MACHINERY AND PARTS THEREOF, AND TOOLS, EXHIBITION ONLY. 54 ENTRIES.

Portable steam engine for agricultural purposes, not less than six horsepower, to be put in operation on the ground	Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., Brampton. Sawyer & Massey Co., Hamilton (2). Waterous Engine Co., Brantford. McDonald Manufacturing Co., Stratford. Geo. White & Sons, London.
Engine, steam, stationary, five horsepower and upwards, in operation	F. S. Beckett Engine Co., Hamilton. E. Leonard & Sons, London (2).
Fire engine, steam, in operation on the ground	Waterous Engine Co., Brantford.

Metal pumps	J. M. Cousins, London.
Pump, force, for hand use	Ontario Pump Co., Toronto. J. M. Cousins, London.
Pump, wooden	Ontario Pump Co., Toronto. C. Tildon & Son, Mt. Brydges. J. M. Cousins, London.
Windmill, in operation	Ontario Pump Co., Toronto. J. M. Cousins, London.
Extras	Display bicycles and tricycles—E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford. Automatic advertiser—Forfar and Cook, Toronto. Traction engine—Sawyer & Massey Co., Hamilton. Fence wire stretcher—S. Martin, Kars. Traction engine—Waterous Engine Co., Brantford. Hydraulic ram—J. M. Cousins, London.
Emery grinding machine	London Machine Tool Co., London.
Milling machine	do do (2).
Planing machine for metals	do do
Radical driller	do do (3).
Turning lathe, iron work	London Machine Tool Co., London.
Turning lathe, brass work	do do
Collection of iron working machinery	do do
Extras	Cutting Press, London Machine Tool Co., London. Pinching do do Punching do do Punch and shear do Plain turret lathe do Wire teed do do Bolt header do Bolt cutter do Forging machine do Universal gear cutter do Patent cash-carrier, T. & E. Whitney & Co., London.
Barrel machinery	W. Hockin, London.
Extras	Pinless Wire Clothes Line, Pinless Clothes Line Co., London.

CLASS LXI.

SEWING MACHINES, FOR EXHIBITION ONLY. 7 ENTRIES.

Sewing machine, family	Chas. Raymond, London. (2) Fessenden Bros. do (4) J. C. Halliday do
Sewing machine, button hole	Fessenden Bros., London.
Sewing machine, embroidery	Fessenden Bros., London.
Extras	Spring needles for knitting machines, Standard Needle Co., Paris. Sewing machine needles do

CLASS LXII.

MECHANICAL METAL WORK (MISCELLANEOUS) FOR EXHIBITION ONLY. 7 ENTRIES.

Table cutlery	Frank C. Wheeler, London.
Rail supplies, assortment of	Thos. Muir, London.
Extras	Asst. Bicycles, Tricycles, and fittings. Singer & Co., Coventry, Eng. Eureka Saw Sets. Daniel Stewart, Brussels. Curtain poles and chains, Frank C. Wheeler, London. Bird cages, Frank C. Wheeler, London.
Firearms, assortment of	Wm. Gurd & Co., London.

Goldsmith's work	H. Davis & Son, London.
Iron work	R. Dennis. London.
Silversmith's work	H. Davis & Son, London.
Asst. wire work	R. Dennis, London.
Optical instruments	Wm. Shore, Toronto.
Extras	Paper holder. Jas. McGeoch, Aylmer.

CLASS LXIII.

STOVES AND CASTINGS, FOR EXHIBITION ONLY. ENTRIES.

Cast iron work	R. Dennis, London.
Cooking range, portable	W. Steveley & Son, London.
do stove for wood	do do
do do as coal	do do
Furniture for cooking stove	do do
Hall stove for wood	do do
do base burner	do do
Hot air furnace for coal	do do Howard Furnace Co., Berlin.
do for wood	W. Steveley & Son, London.
Parlor stove for wood	do do
do for coal	do do
Parlor cooking stove	do do
do grate	do do
Display stoves, etc	do do McLeary Mfg. Co., London.
Gas stove	Smith & Boyd, London. W. Steveley & Son, London.
Coal oil stove	do do
Vapor stove	do do
Extras	Indestructible Fuel Burner, D. M. Campbell, London.

CLASS LXIV.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNKMAKER'S WORK, AND ENGINE HOSE AND BELTING, FOR EXHIBITION ONLY. 21 ENTRIES.

Collars, an assortment of heavy	J. Darch & Son, London.
Collars, an assortment of carriage	do do
Harness, set of single carriage	do do
do team	do do
do cart	do do
Saddle, side	do do
Saddle, man's, plain shaftoe	do do
Trunks, assortment of	do do
Valises and travelling bags, assortment of	do do
Whips, assortment of	do do
Horse blankets, two pairs	do do
Extras	Highly commended, cattle halter, R. Duncan, London. Assorted ladies' hand bags, etc., J. Darch & Son, London. do turf goods and toe weights, do do Set of track harness do do Strap American style, do do Single carriage fancy trimmed do do Assorted rugs, do do

CLASS LXV.

SHOE AND BOOTMAKERS' WORK AND MATERIAL. EXHIBITION ONLY. 8 ENTRIES.

Boots, women's, hand-made, assortment of.....	Pocock Bros., London.	
Boots, men's, hand-made, assortment of.	do	do
Boots, men's, machine-made, assortment of	do	do
Boots, women's, machine-made, assortment of..	do	do
1 pair men's hand-made boots	do	do
Gaiters, Balmorals, Oxford ties, etc., hand-made, assortment of.....	do	do
Gaiters, Balmorals, Oxford ties, etc., machine-made, assortment of	do	do
Assortment of boots and shoes, of Canadian manufacture.....	do	do

CLASS LXVI.

WEARING APPAREL AND FURS, FLAX, HEMP AND COTTON GOODS. FOR EXHIBITION ONLY. ENTRIES

Overcoat of Canadian cloth.....	Oak Hall, London.
Man's suit do	do do
Boy's suit	do do
Fur sleigh robe	J. Darch & Son, London.
Assorted sheepskin mats.....	Robinson Wool Mat Works, Newmarket.
Extras	Ever Ready Dress Stays, Ever Ready Dress Stay Co., Windsor. Corsets, bustles, etc., Brush & Co., Toronto. Assortment of West of England, Scotch and Irish clothing, Oak Hall, London. Assortment wool dusters, Robinson Wool Mat Works, Newmarket.

CLASS LXVII.

WOOLLEN GOODS. 67 ENTRIES.

JUDGE.—J. O. Hutton, Brampton.

Best counterpanes, woven, J. E. Soger, St. George	$5 00
2nd, do J. Rutherford, Roseville	2 00
Best carpet, one piece, Mrs. R. Haylock, Simcoe.....	4 00
2nd, do Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre	2 00
Best stair carpet, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre	4 00
Best rag carpet, Mrs. William Stewart, Embro.....	3 00
2nd, do Eliza Carrie, Ingersoll	2 00
Best rag mats, A. Morphy, St. Marys.....	3 00
2nd do Mrs. E. Ironside, Ilderton.....	2 00
Best carriage rugs, Robinson Wool Mat Works, Newmarket	4 00
2nd do R. C. Griffin, London	2 00
Best fulled cloth, farmer's make, John Batton, Wallacetown	4 00
2nd, do Mrs. R. Haylock, Simcoe	2 00
Best plain white flannel, not factory made, E. Haskett Birr.....	4 00
2nd, do do John Patton, Wallacetown	2 00
Best plaid flannel, not factory made, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre	4 00
2nd, do do John Patton, Wallacetown	2 00
Best union flannel, not factory made, Mrs. R. Haylock, Simcoe	4 00
2nd, do do Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre....	2 00

Best all wool carpet, farmers' make, Mrs. R. Vance, Ida	$4 00
2nd, do Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Northfield Centre	2 00
Best white and dyed yarn, not factory make, E. Craig, London	2 00
2nd, do R. Robinson, Muncey	1 00
Best fleecy woollen yarn, not factory make, J. Patton, Wallacetown	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. J. D. Graham, St. Marys	1 00
Best home-made woollen shawls, E. Haskett, Birr	3 00
2nd, do John Patton, Wallacetown	2 00
Best blankets, home-made, R. Robinson, Muncey	3 00
2nd, do E. Haskett, birr	2 00

Extras ..... Twilled flannel, E. Haskett, Birr.
Blankets, wool and cotton. John Patton, Wallacetown.
Horse blankets, John Patton, Wallacetown.
Satinette, home-made, John Patton, Wallacetown.
Flannel, white woollen, home-made, John Patton, Wallacetown.
Coverlet, double, wool and cotton, do do
Smyrna rug, John Camelford, Paris.

CLASS LXVIII.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. 45 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. W. Cline, Winona; Robt. McFarlane, Forest.

Barley, pearl, 25 lbs., A. Leith, Nilestown	$3 00
Barley, pot, 25 lbs, G. Leith, London	3 00
2nd, do A. Leith, Nilestown	2 00
Barley flour, A. Leith, Nilestown	3 00
2nd do Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills	2 00
Buckwheat flour, 25 lbs., G. Leith, London	3 00
2nd do A. Leith, Nilestown	2 00
Peaches, dried, peeled, 4 quarts, Wm. Dudenhoffer, London	2 00
Plums, dried, 4 quarts, Wm. Dudenhoffer, London	2 00
Raspberries, dried, 2 quarts, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd do Wm. Dudenhoffer, London	1 00
Blackberries, dried, 2 quarts, Wm. Dudenhoffer, London	2 00
Cherries, dried, pitted, 2 quarts, Wm. Dudenhoffer, London	2 00
Currants, dried, 2 quarts, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd do Wm, Dudenhoffer, London	1 00
Jellies, 3 jars or pots, made up by private persons for home use, Miss Skinner, London	3 00
2nd, do do Mrs. Alex. Begg, London	2 00
Preserves, 3 jars, made up by private persons for home use, Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills	3 00
Fruits and vegetables, evaporated, assortment of, Wm. Dudenhoffer, London	3 00
Cigars, Canadian manufacture, assortment of, Brener Bros., London	4 00
Confectionery, fancy, A. Broadford, London	4 00
Indian corn meal, 25 lbs., Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills	3 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Oatmeal, 25 lbs., standard, A. Leith, Nilestown	3 00
2nd do G. Leith, London	2 00
Oatmeal, granulated, A. Leith, Nilestown	3 00
2nd do G. Leith, London	2 00
Starch, 12 lbs., flour, John Jackson, London	2 00
Starch, 12 lbs, John Jackson, London	2 00
Wedding cake, S. Bradford, London	$3.00 and Diploma
Fall wheat flour, 50 lbs., G. Leith, London	4 00
2nd do A. Leith, Nilestown	2 00
Spring wheat flour, A. Leith, Nilestown	4 00
2nd do G. Leith, London	2 00

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Recommended.—Bakers' bread, S. G. Bartlett, London.
do Bakers' home-made bread, C. M. Newman, London.

CLASS LXIX.

PRIZE ESSAYS. 11 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. Blue, Toronto; John I. Hobson, Mosborough.

Prizes were awarded for the following subjects:

The Cultivation of Green Crops for soiling and Ensilage, and their value in farm operations.

S. A. Landman, Binbrook	$30 00
C. R. Notman, Stratford	20 00

The Advantages of Rotation of Crops as compared with the evil of Over-cropping.

M. S. Schell, Woodstock	30 00
F. J. Sleightholm, Humber	20 00

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

EXAMINATIONS IN AGRICULTURE

JULY, 1889.

Instructions.

Put the number of the question before your answer.

Confine your answers strictly to the questions proposed.

Your name is not given to the examiners, and you are requested not to write to them about your answers

SECOND CLASS.

First Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Explain the following terms relating to soils: absorptive power, retentive power, capillary attraction, water table, adhesiveness, lightness.

2. Give a classification of soils based on their source or method of origination. Give as examples of the above any large areas of soils in Ontario.

3. Explain fully how the slope of a field may affect its productiveness.

4. State the difference in composition between the water which falls upon a field as rain water and that which drains away beneath. Explain, as far as possible, how it has been changed, what forces and substances have acted upon it, and how the fertility of the field is thereby affected.

5. Explain carefully how the decay of humus increases the fertility of a soil.

6. What is a compost? How would you compost muck and farm-yard manure?

7. Explain fully the differences between lime and land plaster under the following heads:—

(*a*) Chemical composition.

(*b*) Effect on the soil.

(*c*) Effect on manures with which they may be mixed.

8. What are the most important constituents of fertilizers? In what matter are these constituents retained by the soil, and by what different processes do they then pass from the soil to the plant.

9. "The object aimed at in all soil operations should be the preparation of food for the plant."

Show how subsoiling, bare-fallowing, and underdraining are in harmony with the above statement.

10. State and discuss the leading methods of corn cultivation in reference especially to weed destruction, root development, and seed production. How does thorough cultivation enable the plant to resist drouth?

SECOND CLASS.

Second Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. State any particular lines of farming specially developed in the following counties: Essex, Wentworth, Wellington, York, Prince Edward, Leeds, Renfrew, Simcoe, Oxford. What natural conditions (soil, climate, etc.) are conducive to the same?

2. State two leading *theories* as to the action of salt upon land, when used as a fertilizer.

State the *facts* known in reference to its effects upon cereals.

3. Make a list of the special fertilizers readily available to the Ontario farmer, with the average value of each per ton.

4. Under what circumstances would you prefer shallow ploughing to deep ploughing, and spring ploughing to fall ploughing?

Give reasons for your answer.

5. In the selection of seed grain, what are the principal points to be observed? To what points of Ontario would you send to secure the best samples of oats, barley, spring wheat, and fall wheat?

6. Distinguish between and give examples of roots and tubers. What is their proper place in a scientific system of crop rotation?

7. Name and fully describe the sheep which in your opinion is the most profitable wool producer in this province

(*a*) How is the production of wool affected by feeding?

(*b*) What circumstances, outside of breed, have the greatest influence upon the quantity and the quality of the wool?

8. Describe a typical Jersey bull, and a typical Holstein milch cow.

9. State the effect of feeding upon the production of milk, as it affects (*a*) the quantity, (*b*) the quality.

10. What are the distinguishing features in the digestive apparatus of the horse, the cow, and the pig, and how should those guide us as to the nature of the food supplied?

SECOND CLASS.

Third Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. What is smut? What precautions may be taken against it?

2. Give the life history of rust. What conditions or circumstances are favorable to its growth and spread?

3. Name and illustrate by simple drawings the various methods of grafting.

4. Locate the principal fruit districts of Ontario, giving their various products. What natural conditions are found in these districts favorable to fruits?

5. What are the principal diseases and insect pests injurious to the apple? What are the best known remedies?

6. Name the trees you would select for a farm lane, for a wind break, for ornamenting your lawn. Give reasons for your choice.

7. Explain the effects of large forests upon the climate of a country, taking examples from this Province.

8. Describe and give the life history of the *wire worm* and the *cut worm*. How may they be destroyed?

9. Write an essay on one of the following subjects:

"Ontario as a Butter-Producing Country."

"The Beautifying of the Farm."

"The Dignity of Labor."

The essay is *not to exceed* two pages.

			$ c.
C. A. Zavitz, Guelph	O. A. C.	82.0 p. c.	25 00
Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda	O. A. C.	76.3 "	20 00
T. Raynor, Picton	O. A. C.	74.6 "	15 00
A. E. Meyer, Kossuth	None.	55.0 "	25 00

THIRD CLASS.

First Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Given a sample of soil to examine, how would you determine the following points in regard to it?

(*a*) Its origin.
(*b*) Its present productiveness.
(*c*) Its lasting fertility.

2. What are the principal causes of soil exhaustion? Which of these are most common in Ontario?

(*a*) Explain the difference between an exhausted soil and a non-productive soil, and give fully one leading method whereby each could be improved in condition.

3. Explain the following as to nature and origin: alluvial soils, humus, loam, marl deposits, calcareous soils.

4. State briefly from your own observation the practice of handling farmyard manure, which you consider the most beneficial. Enumerate the four principal things to be observed in the making of the best farmyard manure.

5. Name the crops most benefited by the application of lime, salt, gypsum, bonedust, and superphosphate. At what season, in what manner, and at how much per acre should they be applied?

6. Is the present exportation of apatite and hardwood ashes likely to affect our agriculture? Give reasons.

7. Explain how the percolation of rain water through a soil will add to the richness of that soil for crop production.

8. State a case where the surface draining of a field would be preferable to underdraining. Give concise reasons.

9. Under what circumstances would you bare-fallow a field in preference to growing a cultivated crop?

10. Should timothy be cut before, at, or after full bloom? Give five reasons for your opinion.

THIRD CLASS.

Second Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Discuss the question of the production of corn for silage under the following heads:—

(*a*) Selection of soil.

(*b*) Preparation of soil.

(*c*) Selection of seed and amount to be sown.

(*d*) Method of sowing.

(*e*) Cultivation of crop.

2. What is meant by soiling? Is it to be recommended in Ontario? Why? Outline a system of soiling suitable for your locality.

3. Name the breed of horses, of cattle, of sheep, and of hogs which in your opinion is the most profitable to the Ontario farmer at the present day. Give reasons.

(*a*) State the distinguishing points of the breeds mentioned.

4. What conditions of soil, climate, and location are most beneficial for cattle, dairy, sheep, mixed, and truck farming.

5. State the best way of feeding the following foods:—Corn silage, skim milk, brewer's grains, rape, turnips.

6. Write an essay on one of the following subjects:—

"The Production of Good Milk."

"Raising Sheep for Profit."

"The Ideal of a Farmer's Son.

The essay is not to exceed two pages.

RESULTS of the Forty-fourth Provincial Exhibition of 1889, shewing the amount offered in Prizes, the amount awarded, and the Number of Entries in 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886 and 1885.

CLASS.	Amount offered 1889.	Amount awarded 1889.	Number of Entries London, 1889.	Number of Entries Kingston, 1888.	Number of Entries Ottawa. 1887.	Number of Entries Guelph, 1886.	Number of Entries London, 1885.
	$ c.	$ c.					
Thorough-bred Horses	237 00	157 00	34	60	16	33	59
Roadster Horses	389 00	372 00	173	130	124	173	294
Carriage Horses	438 00	438 00	124	78	96	162	220
Agricultural Horses (exclusive of pure Clydesdale, Percherons and Suffolks)	153 00	148 00	46	27	39	140	158
Heavy Draught Horses (imported and bred from pure Heavy Draught stock)	507 00	406 00	110	50	49	140	151
Heavy Draught Horses, grade, Canadian bred	261 00	173 00	39	6	9	115	30
Heavy Draught Suffolk Horses	118 00	99 00	15	8	2	10	7
Heavy Draught Percheron Horses	169 00	141 00	29	9	18	20	73
Durham cattle	583 00	583 00	107	106	60	131	318
Hereford Cattle	438 00	355 00	38	44	56	72	71
Devon cattle	270 00	255 00	36	29	26	34	26
Ayrshire cattle	441 00	441 00	107	58	120	118	93
Galloway cattle	352 00	352 00	40	38	25	57	22
Angus or Polled Aberdeen cattle	423 00	217 00	15	23	21	38	52
Jersey or Alderney cattle	423 00	368 00	51	99	38	67	58
Holstein cattle	355 00	280 00	53	68	33	88	165
Grade cattle	164 00	164 00	47	24	25	32	46
Fat and working cattle (any breed)	150 00	110 00	15	9	14	15	9
Cotswold sheep	168 00	168 00	38	41	23	46	65
Leicester sheep	168 00	168 00	89	51	63	75	75
Lincoln sheep	168 00	168 00	43	31	50	49	87
Southdown sheep	162 00	162 00	55	43	49	74	106
Shropshire Down sheep	162 00	157 00	49	66	59	75	138
Hampshire and Oxfordshire Down sheep	141 00	141 00	67	25	13	45	42
Merino sheep	126 00	126 00	45	67	38	29	71
Dorset Horned sheep	102 00	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Fat sheep	46 00	46 00	25	6	12	11	28
Berkshire pigs	228 00	228 00	60	31	43	98	103
Suffolk pigs	229 00	229 00	72	34	40	64	114
Poland and China pigs	168 00	168 00	28	21	37	42	46
Essex pigs	168 00	168 00	22	16	16	38	28
Yorkshire and other large breed pigs	202 00	202 00	69	47	40	65	60
Poultry, etc.	378 00	352 00	221	256	149	256	266
Chickens, ducks, etc., 1884, pigeons, rabbits	403 50	345 50	280	291	106	294	327
Agricultural implements (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	210	120	189	327	466
Carriages and Sleighs, and parts thereof (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	80	85	61	110	221

RESULTS of the Forty-fourth Provincial Exhibition of 1889, showing the amount offered in Prizes, the amount awarded, and the Number of Entries in 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886 and 1885.

CLASS.	Amount offered 1889.	Amount awarded 1889.	Number of Entries London, 1889.	Number of Entries Kingston, 1888.	Number of Entries Ottawa, 1887.	Number of Entries Guelph, 1886.	Number of Entries London, 1885.
	$ c.	$ c.					
Field grains, hops, etc	392 00	378 00	243	343	156	302	314
Small field seeds, flax, hemp, etc	191 00	175 00	114	146	93	50	70
Field roots, etc	242 00	233 00	309	383	184	441	508
Dairy products, etc	461 00	447 00	158	155	133	208	233
Sugar, bacon, etc	55 00	6 00	12	21	22	36	20
Honey and apiary supplies	70 00	63 00	25	15	39	33	71
Domestic wines	87 00	53 00	24	39	57	44	37
Fruit(Professional Nurserymen's List)	200 00	196 00	93	67	83	94	37
Fruit, general list (apples and pears)	368 00	359 00	1401	938	1022	1336	1681
Fruit, general list (plums, peaches, grapes, etc)	403 00	366 00	568	549	509	745	736
Garden vegetables	231 00	228 00	510	527	286	580	801
Plants and cut flowers	491 00	466 00	453	173	71	329	392
Fine arts (oils)	171 00	163 00	172	69	135	142	239
Fine arts (water colors, crayon, etc	277 00	244 00	243	167	141	178	294
Penmanship, linear drawing, photography, etc	121 00	80 00	59	48	79	56	87
Natural History and Mineralogy	261 00	100 00	28	36	12	42	33
Ladies' work (ornamental)	240 50	141 00	258	291	375	451	427
Ladies' work (useful)	129 00	117 00	229	224	186	227	306
Chemical manufactures and preparations	92 00	14 00	8	13	9	12	27
Machinery and parts thereof and tools (Exhibition only)			54	13	33	47	125
Musical instruments (Exhibition only)			63	39	30	44	73
Building materials, painting, work in marble, etc., (Exhibition only)			7	7	23	22	34
Cabinet ware and other wood and hair manufactures (Exhibition only)			32	18	76	65	108
Sewing machines (Exhibition only)			7	20	20	38	47
Mechanical metal work, miscellaneous, (Exhibition only)			7	14	26	38	97
Stoves and castings (Exhibition only)			21	43	48	30	84
Saddle, harness and trunkmaker's work, belting and engine hose [Exh. only)			21	19	27	54	54
Shoe and bootmakers' work and material (Exhibition only)			8	26	24	22	63
Wearing apparel and furs, flax, hemp, and cotton goods			9	26	15	17	72
Woolen goods	304 00	78 00	67	83	94	84	130
Groceries and provisions	227 00	85 00	45	136	56	104	142
Essays	100 00	100 00	11	10	5	5	5
Prince of Wales' annual special prize	50 00	50 00					20
Haliburton District				120			
Manitoba Exhibit			103	130			200

North-West Territories					80			
Ottawa Experimental Farm				200	320			
Medals	472 90	472 90						
Totals	14703 90	12501 90	8095	7504	5967	9037	11662	

FINANCIAL RESULTS.—The total amount received for members' fees, booths, stables, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, prize grants, licenses and admission fees was $11,939.92, against $9,067.07 in Kingston in 1888; $10,712.18 in Ottawa in 1887; $9,358.60 in Guelph in 1886; $15,838.50 in London in 1885.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the progress of the Provincial Exhibition since its commencement in 1845

Year.	Places of Exhibition.	Date of opening.	Total amount offered in prizes.	Total number of Entries.	Total amount awarded.
			$ c.		$ c.
1846	Toronto		1600 00	1150	1100 00
1847	Hamilton		3000 00	1600	2400 00
1848	Cobourg		3100 00	1500	2300 00
1849	Kingston		5600 00	1429	2800 00
1850	Niagara		6106 00	1638	3400 00
1851	Brockville		5017 85	1466	3223 75
1852	Toronto		5916 95	4048	4913 00
1853	Hamilton		6410 15	2820	5293 25
1854	London		7176 10	2933	5427 50
1855	Cobourg		9216 30	3077	6941 70
1856	Kingston		9238 00	3791	6799 50
1857	Brantford		10071 40	4337	8136 00
1858	Toronto		10700 59	5572	9215 00
1859	Kingston		10513 00	4830	8067 50
1860	Hamilton		15015 50	7532	12900 00
1861	London		12031 00	6242	10188 00
1862	Toronto	September 22nd	12236 00	6319	10722 00
1863	Kingston		11866 00	4756	9166 00
1864	Hamilton		12559 50	6392	10304 25
1865	London		13434 00	7221	11036 75
1866	Toronto		12712 00	6279	10228 50
1867	Kingston		12731 00	4825	9311 50
1868	Hamilton		13304 50	6620	11120 00
1869	London	September 21st	13428 00	7649	11459 50
1870	Toronto	October 3rd	14110 00	6847	12441 70
1871	Kingston	September 25th	15724 50	6682	12951 00
1872	Hamilton	September 23rd	16092 00	7714	13142 00
1873	London	September 22nd	16016 09	8420	13797 00
1874	Toronto	September 21st	16640 00	8162	14070 00
1875	Ottawa	September 20th	16996 50	7318	14651 00
1876	Hamilton	September 18th	18237 00	10011	15631 50
1877	London	September 24th	16320 60	10618	14387 00
1878	Toronto	September 23rd	17947 40	10292	13980 00
1879	Ottawa	September 22nd	18525 00	9668	14957 50
1880	Hamilton	September 20th	16994 00	11252	13147 50
1881	London	September 21st	17154 50	9486	13456 50
1882	Kingston	September 18th	19927 00	7916	14912 00
1883	Guelph	September 24th	18494 50	10315	14819 50
1884	Ottawa	September 22nd	20290 50	7380	15281 50
1885	London	September 7th	23236 00	11662	20235 50
1886	Guelph	September 20th	17168 00	9037	14478 50
1887	Ottawa	September 19th	16529 00	5967	12729 50
1888	Kingston	September 10th	14603 00	7504	11616 50
1889	London	September 9th	14703 90	8095	12501 90

MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING.

BOARD ROOM,

2 o'clock p. m. TORONTO, December 17th, 1889.

Members present—Rykert, McPherson, Snell, Rawlings, Dawson, Palmer, Drury, Morgan, Vance, Legge, Awrey, Rowand, and H. Wade, Secretary. Mr. Rykert, President, in the chair,

Minutes of last Board meeting read and confirmed. The Council in a body then by invitation of Prof. Smith, visited the new veterinary college.

The report of the General Superintendent A. H. White, was read, and his old salary of $150.00 was allowed, in consideration of the amount of extra work done in London.

Correspondence was then read as follows:

TORONTO, December 17th, 1889.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association :

DEAR SIRS,—In considering the requirements of the coming year, I wish to call your attention to the necessity of publishing the 4th vol. of the Clydesdale Book, the 1st vol. of the Berkshire Swine Book, and the 1st vol. of the second series of the Dominion Aryshire Herd Book, and the 1st vol. of the Shire Horse Stud Book, all these are required by the various breeders, and as only a limite number are sold at first, means are required from your Association.

Truly yours,

H. WADE,
Secretary.

TORONTO, December 17th, 1889.

To the Council of Agriculture :

DEAR SIRS,—As you are aware, the Dominion Short Horn Breeders Association, have asked you twice for a grant of money, to allow them to carry out the work of republishing the back volumes of their Herd Book; their income is enough to print one volume per year, and pay their salaries but not sufficient to print two volumes per year as they are now doing. They now repeat their application for the sum of $1,500, and ask you to place that amount in your list of requirements for the coming year; they had to raise that amount on personal security, to pay for the IV. volume. Should this not be granted, the result will be serious to this Association.

Truly yours,

HENRY WADE,
Secretary Dom. S. H. Breeders Association.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY, November 8th, 1889.

The Toronto Public Library Board desire me to acknowledge receipt of the donation named herewith, and to convey to you the expression of their cordial thanks.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES BAIN, JR.,
Chief Librarian,

EDWIN P. PEARSON,
Chairman.

Canada Short-Horn Herd Book, vols. IV. to IX.
British American Short-Horn Herd Book, vols. I.-III.
Dominion Ayrshire Herd-Book, vol. I.

To H. WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, Toronto.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 11th, 1889.

To HENRY WADE.

To President and Officers of London Provincial Fair:

Representatives of Agricultural Press of the West in session here. Believe World's Exposition of 1892, should be pre-eminently an agriculture and live stock exhibit, and could not be made such if held elsewhere than Chicago, please take favorable action and report to undersigned.

E. K. CRAGIN
Secretary.

A letter was read from Philip Jamieson, asking for the renewal of his lease of the premises now occupied by him, and offering $2,500 a year for twenty-five years, or an increase of twenty-five per cent. over last lease.

ROCKWOOD, October 28th, 1889.

H. WADE, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—I am requested by the directors of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, through you, to ask some assistance from the Agriculture and Arts Association, to get up a good prize list for our exhibition, to be held in Guelph, on the 11th and 12th of December, please answer as soon as convenient, as we want to publish our prize list as soon as possible, anything your Association wishes to contribute will be thankfully received. We wish also to give a cordial invitation to any members of the Association, as well as yourself to our exhibition. The judging will be on the evening of the 11th. Please answer as soon as convenient, and oblige,

Yours truly

THOMAS WATERS,
President Guelph Fat Stock Club.

November 2nd, 1889.

In answer wrote to offer $60.00.

H. WADE,
Secretary

GUELPH, 5th December, 1889.

H. WADE, ESQ.,

Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association. Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed a copy of resolution passed at the meeting of our board yesterday, and which I have been instructed by the club to forward to you.

We will use the money as you suggest in offering special prizes.

Along with this I send you half a dozen admittance tickets, hoping that you and other members of your association may favor us with your presence at the exhibition, which so far as we can judge now will prove a success.

J. W. EASTON,
Secretary Guelph Fat Stock Club.

At a meeting of the Guelph Fat Stock Club held in the City Hall on December 4th, 1889, the following resolution was passed with entire unanimity :—

It was moved by James Taylor, seconded by Wm McCrae, and resolved, That this club recognizes the great kindness of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario and of their Secretary, Mr. Wade, in donating to this club the sum of sixty dollars ($60) to aid in increasing the prize list, and it now tenders its most cordial thanks to the aforementioned parties for the same.

It was ordered by the club that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

A petition was then read from the booth holders at the show in London, asking for a 25 per cent rebate on the price of their booths on account of parties being allowed to sell on the grounds instead of in the booths.

Referred to License Committee.

A debate then took place on the desirability of placing a sum in the estimates to assist the Dominion Short Horn Breeders Association to print the back numbers of the Herd Books, and it was finally moved by D. M. McPherson, seconded by J. C. Snell, That this council recommend that an amount be placed in the schedule of requirements to the Provincial Government to assist the Short Horn Breeders Association.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. Rowand, M.P., seconded by D. M. McPherson, That notwithstanding the low marking in the agricultural examination of W. H. Harrison, of Virgil, that as he had passed, a prize of $20.00 be paid him.—Carried.

Moved by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., seconded by A. Rawlings, Forest, Ont., and resolved, That in the opinion of this council the city of Chicago, with its many advantages, and being the largest inland city of the United States, is the most desirable place to hold the great world's show of 1891.

(Signed) HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Awrey, seconded by Mr. Dawson, That the President and Secretary be authorized to discount a note at the Bank of Commerce for one thousand dollars, payable in three months, for the benefit of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned to 7.30 p.m.

H. WADE.
Secretary.

7.30 P.M., EVENING SESSION.

Same members present, J. C. Rykert, M.P., in the chair.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

To the President and Board of Agriculture and Arts Association.

We have had before us a petition from S. Beggs and other booth holders, asking that a rebate be made to them.

Your Committee, after making enquiry and getting all the information available in reference to those selling on the grounds, find that any parties found selling illegally were stopped when brought before the notice of the Committee or Superintendent, and we recommend the board not to pay the 25 per cent. asked for by the petition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT VANCE,
Chairman.

JOSHUA LEGGE.
ALBIN RAWLINGS.

Moved by Mr. Dawson, seconded by Robert Vance, That Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosboro, be appointed one of the Auditors of this association.—Carried.

The Committee on Herd Books begs leave to report that they recommend the early publication of vol. 4 of the Clydesdale Stud Book, and that the publishing of the other Herd Books mentioned in the Secretary's statement be deferred till the next meeting of the council.

J. C. SNELL,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. J. C. Snell, seconded by Mr. James Rowand, That the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, having visited and inspected the handsome and commodious buildings recently erected by Dr. Smith for the purposes of the Ontario Veterinary College, desires to record its pleasure and satisfaction at the wonderful progress made by this institution, which under the able direction of Dr. Smith has attained a continental reputation as a school of

the highest standing, and one of which Canadians may well feel proud. It is a matter of special gratification to the Council of the Agriculture Arts Association to know that an institution which was inaugurated under its auspices, and whose graduates still receive their Diplomas from this council, has been attended with such signal success.

Mr. Morgan moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Drury, That this Council of the Board of Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, having heard with deep regret of the death of the late Lionel E. Shipley, who was a member of this Board for over 20 years and ex-president, who was always ready and took an active part in the interests, and welfare of this Association, and was always found to be a valuable member while occupying a seat at this Board, do now take this the first opportunity of expressing our sympathy with his bereaved wife and relatives in the loss they have sustained of a kind husband and relative. That this resolution be entered upon the minutes of this Council, and the same be engrossed, and a copy transmitted to his bereaved widow.

The Committee that was appointed to hear Mr. P. Jamieson, then presented the following agreement signed by him:

To the Agriculture and Arts Association:

I agree to take a renewal of my lease for ten years, from the date that my present lease expires, at a rental of $2,500 and I further agree that in the event of the removal of the Government offices, I will heat the whole building at my expense, and in the event of the building being sold and the purchaser requiring to take possession of the premises occupied by me, I will surrender the same on six months notice.

PHILIP JAMIESON.

December 17th, 1889.

The Finance Committee then reported that they had passed accounts from the Fair amounting to $1,038.19, which were ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Finance beg leave to recommend that the Association apply to the Legislature for the following sums, to enable it to meet the expenditure for the year 1890.

Prize Farms	$300 00
Salaries	300 00
Council Expenses	750 00
Postage, Express, etc	300 00
Printing	850 00
Fat Stock Show, etc	800 00
Veterinary College	150 00
Ploughing Matches	1,000 00
	$4,450 00

In addition to the amount required to meet the ordinary expenditure. the Council will have to provide for the payment of a deficiency for the year 1889, amounting to $1,000.

Your Committee would also recommend that the sum of $1,000 be granted for the Dominion Short Horn Breeders Association, and that an application be made for that amount.

Your Committee further recommend that $60.00 be granted to the Guelph Fat Stock Club for prizes.

Your Committee has also considered the application of Mr. Jamieson for a renewal of his lease, and would recommend that a renewal of the same be granted for the period of ten years, at a rental of $2,500 per annum, upon the conditions agreed upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS AWREY,
Chairman.

December 17th, 1889.

The Hon. Mr. Drury then asked the Council to consider as to what new work could be taken up by them in lieu of the Provincial Exhibition.

Mr. Rykert was requested to look after the new lease to Mr. Jamieson.

Council then adjourned.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.

Geo. Graham, Treasurer, in account with the Agriculture and Arts Ascociation.

1889.	RECEIPTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	DR.			
	To balance 1st January, 1889		165 93	
	REGISTRATION FEES.			
Feb. 4....	H. Wade, Registration fees for January		203 75	
" 28....	" " February		118 06	
Mar. 29....	" " March		340 45	
May 28....	" " April		158 25	
June 26....	" " May		111 75	
July 18....	" " June		64 25	
Oct. 4....	" " July		56 00	
" 4....	" " August		206 50	
" 10....	" " September		111 25	
Nov, 6. ..	" " October		170 00	
Dec. 9....	" " November		90 25	
" 31....	" " December		208 25	
				1838 76
	RENTS.			
Feb. 4....	P. Jamieson, Rent to 1st February		500 00	
May 11....	" " 1st May		500 00	
Oct. 15....	" " 1st August		500 00	
Nov. 1....	" " 1st November		500 00	
				2000 00
	HERD BOOK.			
Feb. 4 ...	H. Wade, Herd Books sold		34 05	
May 28....	" " April		32 05	
June 26....	" " May		167 20	
July 18....	" " June		70 85	
Oct. 4....	" " July		18 50	
" 15....	" "		21 15	
Nov. 6....	" "		11 00	
Dec. 9....	" "		10 65	
" 31....	" "		25 05	
				390 50
	LEGISLATIVE GRANT.			
April 1....	Provincial Treasurer, on account		1000 00	
May 23....	" "		4000 00	
Sept. 7....	" "		4000 00	
Oct. 4....	" paid to Mr. Wade		1000 00	
				10000 00
	INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
July 18....	Interest Prince of Wales Mortgage		28 00	
Dec. 31....	" "		28 00	
				56 00
	EXHIBITION RECEIPTS.			
Sept. 9....	W. C. T. U., 2 tickets		2 00	
" 9....	W. Ould "		3 38	
" 9....	G. M. Vance "		129 50	
" 9....	Wm. Henther "		2 00	
" 9....	Wm. Shipley		30 00	
" 9....	J. E. Snow		9 00	
" 9....	J. W. McClintock		130 00	
" 9....	G. M. Vance		135 00	
" 10....	J. W. McClintock		164 00	
" 10....	Wm, Shipley		80 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	RECEIPTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
Sept. 10....	J. E. Snow		75 00	
" 10....	J. W. McClintock		275 75	
" 10....	J. Dorkin		250 20	
" 10....	"		100 00	
" 10....	J. W. McClintock		175 00	
" 12....	J. E. Snow		135 00	
" 12....	Wm. Shipley		150 00	
" 12....	J. Dorkin		127 00	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		105 00	
" 12....	J. Dorkin		170 00	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		50 00	
" 12....	G. M. Vance		658 05	
" 12....	Wm. Shipley		30 00	
" 12....	Jas. E. Snow		15 00	
" 12....	W. C. Hall		74 35	
" 12....	G, W. McClintock		59 45	
" 12....	J. Dorkin		99 50	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		145 00	
" 12....	J. M. Vance		50 00	
" 12....	J. Dorkin		349 95	
" 12....	J. E. Snow		200 00	
" 12....	Wm. Shipley		198 95	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		294 75	
" 12....	J. Dorkin		332 75	
" 12....	J. E. Snow		89 00	
" 12	J. Dorkin		123 50	
" 12 ..	Wm. Shipley		100 00	
" 12....	G. M. Vance		89 00	
" 12	J. Dorkin		207 80	
" 12....	J. M. Vance		500 00	
" 12....	Wm. Shipley		100 00	
" 12....	J. E. Snow		105 00	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		352 00	
" 12....	G. M. Vance		239 95	
" 12....	J. Dorkin		427 97	
" 12....	J. M. Vance		239 00	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		360 36	
" 12....	Wm. Shipley		70 00	
" 12....	J. E. Snow		46 00	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		80 10	
" 12....	J. Dorkin		23 41	
" 12....	" children's tickets		3 50	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		74 00	
" 12....	J. Dorkin		274 95	
" 12....	J. E. Snow		25 00	
" 12....	Wm. Shipley		70 00	
" 12. ..	G. M. Vance		110 00	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		60 25	
" 12....	G. M. Vance		20 15	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		70 00	
" 12....	J. Dorkin		169 20	
" 12....	"		77 77	
" 12....	J. Snow		18 71	
" 12....	G. M. Vance		54 45	
" 12....	J. W. McClintock		34 70	
" 12....	Geo. McBroom, tickets sold H. Soceity		95 50	
" 12....	Tickets sold by G. T. R. Agent		49 50	
" 12....	" C. P. R.		16 25	
	OPEN GATES.			
Sept. 10....	W. Emily		75	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	RECEIPTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	OPEN GATES.			
Sept. 10	Wm. Forester		10 00	
" 10	Wm. Emily		14 80	
" 11	"		2 00	
" 11	A. H. White		3 75	
" 11	J. Legge		25	
" 11	A. H. White		1 45	
" 11	J. Legge		50	
" 11	A. H. White		1 00	
" 11	J. Legge		7 25	
" 11	"		2 25	
" 11	"		2 00	
				46 00
	RENTS FOR BOOTHS AND STANDS.			
Sept. 10	R. Vance, for booths		300 00	
" 10	" "		162 00	
" 10	Ira Morgan, stands		32 00	
" 12	R. Vance		105 86	
" 12	"		50 00	
" 12	Ira Morgan		11 00	
" 12	E. Jackson		4 00	
" 12	R. Vance		70 30	
Oct. 4	H. Wade, for Mr. Vanvick		10 00	
" 4	" R. Scarlet		16 00	
" 4	" Mrs. Collins		20 00	
" 4	" D. M. Hartman		2 00	
" 4	" D. L. Humer		5 00	
" 4	" "		5 00	
" 4	" W. A. Clarke		3 40	
" 4	" R. Cottonbe		5 00	
" 4	" W. A. Clarke, in full		13 60	
" 4	" G. McBroom, received for licenses		270 00	
				1091 16
	SPACE IN HALL AND CATTLE STALLS.			
Oct. 4	H. Wade, space in Agricultural Hall		14 00	
" 4	" rents for horse stables		447 00	
" 4	" " cattle "		142 75	
" 4	" " sheep		56 35	
" 4	" " pigs		29 60	
" 4	" " poultry		102 25	
" 4	" space in Implement Sheds		243 50	
				1035 45
	GRAND STAND.			
Sept. 10	W. C. Hall, Grand Stand tickets		1 90	
" 10	F. Hall		8 10	
" 10	F. Anderson		2 25	
" 11	J. Legge		30	
" 11	F. Hall		136 20	
" 11	S. Chadwick		43 40	
" 12	W. C. Hall		80 55	
" 12	F. Hall		152 00	
" 12	S. Chadwick		74 60	
" 12	W. C. Hall		28 25	
" 12	W. Auld		35 00	
" 12	S. Chadwick		15 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	RECEIPTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	GRAND STAND.			
Sept. 12....	F. Hall		67 60	
,, 12....	J. Ragan		4 25	
				649 40
" 12...	General Superintendent receipts		451 26	451 26
	CARRIAGE TICKETS.			
Sept. 10....	W. Auld, carriage tickets		3 50	
" 11....	" "		23 70	
" 12....	" "		47 25	
				74 45
	PRIZE ACCOUNT.			
Sept. 11....	J. Graham, Ontario Creamery Association, for prizes		100 00	
Oct. 20....	H. W. Forsythe, cheque returned		3 00	
" 20....	W. Taylor "		3 00	
" 20....	M. Hays "		10 00	
" 20....	Canada Co., cheque		100 00	
" 20....	W. Weld, special prize		35 00	
" 20....	Clydesdale Association		40 00	
" 19....	Eastern Dairymen Association grant		100 00	
				391 00
" 25....	H. Wade, cash from Local Committee		159 00	159 00
	LOAN ACCOUNT.			
Dec. 19....	Proceeds of note discounted		1000 00	1000 00
	MEMBERS' FEES.			
Sept. 9....	H. Wade, account members' fees		143 00	
" 12....	" " "		100 00	
Oct. 4....	" " "		577 00	
				920 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
Oct. 4....	H. Wade, refund on Bunderth's account,		16 10	16 10
				29367 61

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Salaries.			
Jan. 4....	J. I. Hobson, auditor	1	30 00	
" 4....	J. B. Smyth, "	2	30 00	
" 31....	Geo. Graham, salary for January	7	33 00	
" 31....	H. Wade, " "	8	190 00	
Feb. 26....	" " February	20	190 00	
Mar. 29....	" " March	21	190 00	
" 29....	G. Graham, " February and March	21½	66 00	
April 27....	H. Wade, " April	37	190 00	
" 27....	G. Graham, " April	38	33 00	
May 27....	H. Wade, " May	47	190 00	
" 27....	G. Graham, " "	48	33 00	
June 20....	H. Wade, " June	51	190 00	
" 20....	G. Graham, " "	52	33 00	
July 13....	H. Wade, " July	63	190 00	
" 13....	G. Graham, " "	64	33 00	
Sept. 20....	G. Graham, " August and September	377	66 00	
" 24....	H. Wade, " September	567	190 00	
Oct. 4....	Geo. McBroom, local secretary	687	150 00	
" 4....	H. Wade, salary for August	687½	190 00	
" 31....	H. Wade, " October	734	190 00	
" 31....	Geo. Graham, " "	735	33 00	
Nov. 25....	H. Wade, " November	752	190 00	
" 25....	Geo. Graham, " "	753	33 00	
Dec. 26....	H. Wade, " December	770	190 00	
" 26....	Geo. Graham, " "	771	37 00	
				2890 00
	Educational Scheme.			
Jan. 31....	J. A. B. Sleightholme, balance of prize	10	5 00	
" 31....	Mail Job department, printing	11	26 00	
Feb. 20....	Stock Journal Co., advertisement	17	5 40	
April 9....	W. Weld, advertisement ed. scheme	29	6 00	
" 6....	Massey Manuf'g. Co., advertisement	32	2 40	
" 9....	Globe Printing Co., "		2 00	
Oct. 5....	T. Reynolds, Agl. Exms., 2nd Class	656	15 00	
" 5....	Geo. A. Brodie, " "	657	20 00	
" 5....	C. A. Zavitz, " "	658	25 00	
" 5....	J. Davidson, Exam. Papers	686	10 00	
" 9....	C. C. James, "	693	12 25	
" 9....	A. E. Meyer, Examination	693½	25 00	
				154 05
	Postage Stamps.			
Jan. 31....	H. Wade, p. stamps as reg. fees for January	12	5 75	
Feb. 20....	H. Wade, for postage stamps	19	27 00	
Mar. 29 ..	" p. stamps as fees for March	22	11 50	
May 11....	" cheques for p. stamps	41	8 00	
" 27....	" p. stamps for reg. fees	49	5 75	
June 26....	" p. stamps as reg. fees		5 75	
" 26....	" cheques for p. stamps	53	50 00	
July 6....	" " "	56	50 00	
" 18....	" p. stamps as reg. fees	65	13 25	
Oct. 4....	" " " for July		7 00	
" 4....	" " " August	691	11 00	
" 9....	" " " September	699	11 75	
" 25....	Paid for p. stamps	732	10 00	
Nov. 6....	H. Wade, p. stamps as reg. fees	742	11 00	
" 7....	Geo. Graham, cheque for postage stamps	745	10 00	
Dec. 9....	H. Wade, p. stamps as fees	757	10 00	
" 31....	H. Wade, " "	772	11 50	
				259 25
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	BOARD EXPENSES.			
Feb. 20...	To members exps. attg. meeting at Toronto	13	190 32	
May 2....	" Council exps. " London	39	242 92	
Dec. 18....	" " " Toronto	738	170 72	
				603 96
	HERD BOOK.			
Feb. 20....	Mail P. Co., Herd Book Printing	14	7 50	
April 9....	W. Weld, advertisement Clydesdale	28½	2 50	
" 9....	Mail Job department, printing	30	21 75	
" 9....	The Schlecht & Field Co., special	30½	4 40	
" 10....	" " "	34	6 00	
May 11....	H. Wade, herd book		3 60	
" 22....	Hunter, Rose & Co. account, 3 vol. herd book	46	500 00	
June 4....	" " bal. book printing	50	310 98	
July 8....	" " herd book, printing in full	57	276 00	
				1132 73
	STATIONERY.			
Feb. 20 ...	Mail Printing Co., stationery	15	17 50	
May 11....	Brown Bros. "	40	11 40	
Sept. 9....	John Millas, "	67	1 69	
" 13....	" "	72	0 70	
Dec. 18....	Hunter, Rose & Co., book binding	765	4 00	
" 18....	Brown Bros., stationery	766	10 35	
				45 64
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
Mar. 29....	H. Wade, for acts	23	23 72	
" 29....	E. M. Edwards, red ink	23½	0 50	
May 11....	H. Wade, exps	43	5 06	
" 11....	Bad bill refunded	44	10 00	
Dec. 9....	T. Waters, fat stock show, Guelph	756	60 00	
" 18....	Members' Fees, International Fair	768	10 00	
" 18 ...	C. A. D. Bounter, bill posting	768½	1 00	
				110 28
	INSURANCE.			
Mar. 29....	North British Insurance Co. (library)	24	18 75	
July 10....	Insurance on buildings	61	65 00	
				83 75
	FURNITURE.			
Mar. 29....	George Call, office furniture	25	5 67	
				5 67
	LEGAL EXPENSES.			
April 28....	Johnston & McLean, closing mortgage, etc	28	8 66	
				8 66
	REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.			
May 11....	P. Jamieson, repairs to ceiling	45	97 00	
Nov. 2....	" " buildings	741	10 90	
				107 90
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZE FARMS.			
Sept. 13....	F. Green, inspection of farms	73	80 00	
" 13....	J. I. Hobson, "	74	63 25	
" 20....	J. B. Freeman, "	378	75 00	
Nov. 19....	Wm. Donaldson "	749	60 00	
				278 25
	INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
Jan. 4....	J. I. Hobson, interest on note of $25.00 from 13th Oct., 1887, to 27th Dec	3	32 00	
" 31....	J. I. Hobson, for Miss Laughrin's interest	6	210 00	
July 13....	J. I. Hobson, Miss Laughrin's interest for 24 days, on $25.00, do., on $10,000 for 6 months	62	310 00	
Dec. 18....	H. Wade, dis. on note	769	17 85	
				569 85
	PETTY CASH.			
Oct. 9....	H. Wade, petty cash—telegraphing	694	10 72	
				10 72
	OFFICE EXPENSES.			
Jan. 4....	Secretary's office expenses	4	6 42	
April 9....	H. Wade, for office expenses, sundry accounts	27	5 18	
July 8....	4 ink stands, secretary's office	60	7 00	
				18 60
	ADVERTISING.			
Jan. 31....	R. Polk, advertising	5	6 50	
" 31....	Canada Railway News	9	6 00	
Feb. 20....	J. C. Drewny, advertising expenses, 1888	16	4 00	
" 20....	Empire P. Co. " " "	16½	9 00	
Nov. 2....	Rural Canadian, advertising	736	4 00	
" 2....	Railroad News, "	737	20 00	
" 2....	The British Whig, "	738	3 84	
" 2....	H. J. Hill	739	10 00	
" 19....	Times Printing Co	747	5 00	
" 19....	The World	748	4 80	
" 18....	Mail Job Department	762	129 25	
				202 39
	PRINTING.			
April 9....	Mail Job Department, printing	31	29 00	
Oct. 15....	" " "	700	145 50	
" 15....	W. H. Robertson, "	701	5 00	
" 15....	J. S. Purse & Co., "	702	1 50	
" 15....	Citizen's Printing Co., advertising	703	4 00	
" 15....	Massey Co., "	704	4 00	
" 15....	Canadian Live Stock Co. "	705	6 00	
" 15....	Empire P. Co., "	706	18 00	
" 15....	Imes & Davidson, "	707	4 20	
" 15....	The Daily Journal Co., "	709	4 00	
" 15....	Globe P. Co., "	708	25 80	
" 15....	Free Press P. Co., "	710	428 90	
" 15....	Roy & Summerville "	711	3 50	
" 15....	Mail Job Department, "	712	67 80	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1989.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	
	Brought forward			
Oct. 15....	Jos. Bain & Son, advertising	713	5 00	
" 15....	*Advertiser* P. Co., "	714	179 40	
" 15....	Stratford *Times*, "	715	3 50	
" 15....	E. J. B. Pense, "	716	2 60	
" 15....	Railroad News Advt. Co., advertising	717	58 00	
" 15....	C. M. Mitchell, "	718	3 75	
Dec. 18....	Dominion Railway News Co., "	759	50 00	
" 18....	Canadian R. News Co., "	760	46 00	
" 18....	Kingston *News*, "	761	4 80	
				1,100 25
	RENTS.			
Dec. 31....	Hon. A. M. Ross, for heating store	392	200 00	
				200 00
	EXHIBITION EXPENSES.			
Feb. 20....	Ira Morgan, expenses engrossing address and other expenses	18	14 00	
Mar. 29....	G. McBroom, expenses	26	5 00	
June 26....	H. Wade, for clerks before Exhibition	54	60 00	
July 6....	" travelling and telegraphing	55	8 18	
" 8....	Toronto Lithograph Co	58	200 00	
" 8....	C. M. Edwards, 4 quarts mucilage	59	2 00	
Sept. 10....	J. Evans, on account of straw	66	100 00	
" 10....	Grand Trunk freight	68	9 28	
" 10....	P. P. Kennedy, baloon ascension, Local Committee	69	45 00	
" 10....	Lucius Henry, for bands	70	26 00	
" 13....	Dairy Department, attendance	75	48 50	
" 13....	Local Committee, balance of baloon ascension	75½	355 00	
" 13....	" " speeding in the ring	76	125 00	
" 13....	Mrs. Shannon, lady driver	77	20 00	
" 13....	Lunch for Treasurer's clerks, 2 days	80	80	
" 13....	J. Legg, lunches for gate keepers	81	7 50	
" 13....	Western Fair Association, special grant	82	1,000 00	
" 13....	J. Evans, for straw, for balance	83	187 60	
" 13....	Jas. Kennedy, calling horses to ring	84	7 50	
" 13....	I. Nixon, " " "	85	9 00	
" 13....	Wm. Farden, band master, playing at Fair	86	90 00	
" 13....	C. Topping, taking the hay and straw	87	12 00	
" 13....	Jas. Hook, building fence and ladies' saloon	88	75 00	
" 13....	Prof. Robertson, milk test	89	15 00	
" 13....	Wm. Jameson, "	90	7 50	
" 13....	John Mitchell, Horticultural pay list	91	91 46	
" 13....	Henry Arnott, cartage and hire of safes	92	5 00	
" 13....	Ticket sellers' pay list	93	138 00	
" 13....	J. Hook, workmen building pig pens	94	26 65	
" 13....	Members' pay list	95	394 04	
" 13....	Arts Department, pay list	96	66 50	
" 13....	J. W. Baulit, hardware	97	1 76	
" 13....	General Superintendent, caretakers' pay list	98	213 37	
" 13....	E. Jackson, Superintendent Main Building pay list	99	147 70	
" 13....	Secretary's office, pay list	100	185 70	
" 13....	General Superintendent, pay list	101	305 30	
" 13....	Gate keeper	102	256 75	
" 13....	Treasurer's expenses	103	14 75	
" 13....	J. W. Baulit, supplies	104	1 27	
" 16....	Dominion Express	105	9 95	
" 13 ...	H. McConnell, building pig pens	106	205 50	
" 13....	Mary May, cleaning offices	107	6 50	
" 13....	American Express Co	108	4 55	
" 13....	Local Committee, stallion trotting, Wednesday	109	15 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	EXHIBITION EXPENSES.			
Oct. 13....	Night watch	110	43 00	
" 13....	Work done previous to Exhibition	111	89 25	
" 13....	P. Edwards, cleaning closets	112	14 00	
" 13....	Water commissioners	113	33 01	
" 13....	F. E. Wheeler, hardware	114	35 58	
" 13....	Ferguson Bros., lumber	115	205 43	
" 13....	Clerks in Treasurer's office	116	63 00	
" 13....	H. Wade, to pay Smidtz account	117	51 70	
" 14 ...	Local Committee, pony riders and hurdle riders, J. Burke	118	35 00	
" 14 ...	Attendants at horse ring	119	26 50	
" 14....	J. B. Smyth, Superintendent Carriage Department	119½	15 00	
" 14....	H. Snow, boy rider	187	10 00	
" 14....	Judges, Local Committee	364	520 00	
" 14....	John Dyment, running races	365	70 00	
" 14....	H. Shoff, races	366	20 00	
" 14....	James McCartney, races	307	25 00	
" 14....	E. F. Johnston, "	368	70 00	
" 14....	L. Odell, "	369	90 00	
" 14....	A. Richardson, trotting	370	20 00	
" 14....	W. A. Sage, "	371	65 00	
" 14....	Albert Baker, races	372	10 00	
" 14....	J. Fulcher, "	373	50 00	
" 14....	John Cook, "	374	10 00	
" 14....	W. H. Winnett, lumber	375	74 76	
" 14 ..	N. W. Telegraph Co.	376	1 76	
" 20....	W. E. Jackson, cattle feed	379	237 45	
" 20....	J. F. Smith, per H. Wade, use of chairs	380	1 00	
" 20....	W. E. Wiscott, band	381	70 00	
" 24 ...	Local Committee, John Rundell, trotting	382	40 00	
" 24....	J. R. Mitcheltree, races	383	15 00	
" 24....	W. Bradshaw, "	384	25 00	
" 24....	W. A. Brock, making locks, etc	385	3 00	
" 24....	Wm. Young, working on grounds	386	24 00	
" 24....	James I. Anderson, stationery	387	1 13	
" 24....	London Machine Tool Co., oil, etc	388	14 05	
" 24....	Thos. Green & Co., load of shavings	515	1 50	
" 24....	Jas. E. Henry & Son, bill posting	516	4 60	
" 24....	P. J. Culhane, "	517	5 50	
" 24....	Thos. Quinn & Co., "	518	5 10	
" 24....	R. W. Allen, "	519	3 15	
" 24....	Jas. I. Anderson, stationery	520	1 20	
Oct. 4....	Executive Committee, expenses at London, July 31	660	90 11	
" 4....	Barber & Ellis, account—H. Wade, account	661	19 44	
" 4 ...	Office specialty, "	662	2 50	
" 4....	*Mail* Job Department, "	663	374 00	
" 4....	F. X. Cousineaux & Co., ribbons, "	664	7 52	
" 4....	W. A. Murray & Co., " "	665	10 40	
" 4....	R. Simpson, " "	666	2 50	
" 4....	W. Brunton, auctioneer to Mr. Wade	667	10 00	
" 4....	W. Wild, printing	668	100 00	
" 4....	Brown Bros., books and stationery	669	38 95	
" 4....	Alexander & Cable, lithograph	670	70 00	
" 4....	J. Underwood, ink	671	60	
" 4....	W. W. Butcher, posting notices	672	50 00	
" 4....	H. Wade, postage	673	21 75	
" 4....	" petty cash	674	24 65	
" 4....	Miss Christie, making badges	675	26 75	
" 4....	Lyston & Barnett, sundries	676	1 25	
" 4....	W. R. Callaway, band tickets	677	34 00	
" 4....	E. M. Hunt, mounting posters	678	97 90	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	EXHIBITION EXPENSES.			
Oct. 4	A. Sharp, ribbons	679	2 60	
" 4	W. W. Butcher, posting notices, balance	680	86 50	
" 4	H. Jackson & Co., " " "	681	6 00	
" 4	C. P. R. Telegraph	682	3 74	
" 4	Geo. McBroom, cartage	683	1 50	
" 4	" expenses	684	27 28	
" 4	W. Wild, printing	685	64 50	
" 4	H. Wade, bill posting account	688	82 27	
" 4	" expenses	689	29 67	
" 4	" clerks	690	60 00	
" 4	McDonnell & Digman, for F. Rankin, bill posting	695	72 23	
" 4	W. McIntosh, "	696	14 90	
" 11	E. Leonard & Sons, use of engine	697	190 00	
" 15	Henry Merrith, janiter	719	3 00	
" 25	D. Roach, running races, Local Committee	720	20 00	
" 25	D. A. McEwen, trotiing, "	721	15 00	
" 25	C. A. Walker, racing, "	722	15 00	
" 25	B. Barnes, " "	723	40 00	
" 25	Miss Madigan, lady driver, "	724	10 00	
" 25	W. J. Thompson, single roadster, Local Committee	725	15 00	
" 25	J. Fulcher, steeplechase, "	726	60 00	
" 25	John Barnes, racing, "	727	15 00	
" 25	H. McLurg, trotting, "	728	20 00	
" 25	Mr. Butler's salary, "	729	18 00	
" 25	Sundry expenses, "	730	10 50	
" 25	Badges for the ring, "	731	6 00	
Nov. 2	A. Smith, V.S., Exhibition expenses, "	740	10 00	
" 6	Geo. McBroom, "	743	6 00	
" 19	H. Wade, expenses to Chicago and Milwaukee	750	40 00	
Dec. 9	Paid as per General Superintendent, account	754	313 58	
" 9	H. Wade, postage, cartage, etc.	755	9 75	
" 18	*Advertiser* Printing Co.	767	13 00	
	PRIZES.			
April 10	J. Wanless, 2 silver medals, Veterinary College	35	13 50	
" 10	" 1 gold medal, Clydesdale Association	36	40 00	
Sept. 10	Thos. Guy, Ayrshire	71	162 00	
" 13	R. J. Graham, apples	78	5 00	
" 13	J. Wringer, butter	79	45 00	
" 14	H. Boyer, fine arts	120	5 00	
" 14	Smith Bros., Holstein cattle	121	167 00	
" 14	Mrs. E. Ironside fancy work	122	3 00	
" 14	N. Graham, carriage horses	123	20 00	
" 14	C. Darling, rondster	124	10 00	
" 14	W. Hay, fruit and vegetables	125	5 00	
" 14	F. E. Fleming, Hereford cattle	126	188 00	
" 14	R. Morgan, sheep	127	15 00	
" 14	Horace Chisholm, seeds and turnips	128	3 00	
" 14	W. J. Rudd, Devon cattle	129	157 00	
" 14	B. Pile, horses	130	16 00	
" 14	Mrs. R. F. Kettlewell, fine arts	131	2 00	
" 14	H. Dorsey & Son, poultry and pigs	132	142 00	
" 14	Helen Prain, ladies' work	133	5 00	
" 14	Mrs. S. Drummond, ladies' work	134	14 50	
" 14	Mrs. Baffnell "	135	7 00	
" 14	E. Terryberry, fruit and vegetable	136	28 50	
" 14	R. Currie, fruit	138	31 50	
" 14	Clayton Field, fruit and vegetables	137	28 50	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 14....	Malcolm McCarthy, Cotswold	139	5 00	
" 14....	Geo. Cairns, fruit and vegetables	140	34 00	
" 14....	Malcolm Campbell, carriage horse	141	6 00	
" 14....	M. J. Campbell "	142	7 00	
" 14....	Bremer Bros., cigars	143	4 00	
" 14....	Thos. Howard, potatoes	144	2 00	
" 14....	C. H. Bampfylde, fruit	145	43 50	
" 14....	G J. Miler "	146	49 50	
" 14....	Henry Lutz, domestic wines	147	28 50	
" 14....	J. D. Lutz	148	21 00	
" 14....	" domestic wines	149	54 00	
" 14....	Wm. Luck, field grain	150	15 00	
" 14....	J. Gardner, fruit	151	49 00	
" 14....	S. K. Davidson, fine art	152	58 00	
" 14....	H. Marshall, fruit	153	78 00	
" 14....	John Doyle, field roots	154	6 00	
" 14....	David Beattie, fruit and poultry	155	4 00	
" 14....	L. G. Davey, horse	156	6 00	
" 14....	J. P. Folton, ladies' work	157	15 50	
" 14....	J. H. Ellman, poultry and potatoes	158	9 00	
" 14..	Thos. Olde, vegetables	159	18 00	
" 14....	" potatoes	160	9 00	
" 14....	H. Snell & Sons, cattle, horses, etc.	161	35 00	
" 14....	J. McMillan & Sons, horses	162	14 00	
" 14....	Robt. Lacey, cheese	163	6 00	
" 14....	Archie Burns, garden vegetables	164	10 50	
" 14....	Wyton's Stock Breeders Association, Holsteins	165	113 00	
" 14....	P Whelihan, Percheron horses	166	41 00	
" 14....	A. & J. W. Salmon, Suffolk horses	167	36 00	
" 14....	Ida Weber, ladies' work	168	3 00	
" 14....	A. Flawn, poultry	169	2 00	
" 14....	Miss A. Morphy, ladies' work	170	3 00	
" 14....	Thos. Celledge, potatoes	172	4 00	
" 14....	B. F. Taylor, ladies' work	173	2 00	
" 14....	J. Hurson, poultry	174	2 00	
" 14....	G. Leith, provisions	175	16 00	
" 14....	E. Leith, groceries and provisions	176	22 00	
" 14....	J. F, Welsh, flowers	177	3 00	
" 14....	J. Fulcher, horses	179	6 00	
" 14....	Geo. Hinson, poultry	180	2 00	
" 14....	C. G. Cruikshanks, horse	181	6 00	
" 14....	E. L. Gower, fine arts—water colors	182	2 00	
" 14....	Miss C. B. Bayley, ladies' work	183	13 00	
" 14....	Mrs. E. Crane, ladies' work, fine arts	184	30 00	
" 14....	Thos. Brennan, poultry	185	2 00	
" 14....	Mrs. A. C. Fisher, crayon, colored	186	3 00	
" 14....	Mrs. J. A. Mann, ladies' work	188	4 00	
" 14....	Kaines Bros., beans, butter, Ayrshire	189	109 00	
" 14....	S. Young, horse	190	10 00	
" 14....	Miss B. Goldsberry, ladies' work	191	6 00	
" 14....	Eliza Corrie, wool goods	192	5 00	
" 14....	Wm. Taylor, garden vegetables	193	3 00	
" 14....	Wm. Oliver, hops	194	8 00	
" 14....	D. C. Florence, horse	195	20 00	
" 14....	J. D. Rose, natural history	196	18 00	
" 14....	Henry Heth, poultry	197	8 00	
" 14....	Wm. E. Wright, spring wheat	198	12 00	
" 14....	Mrs. W. Just, sepia	199	3 00	
" 14....	W. Harper, horses	200	20 00	
" 14....	John D. Moore, bale of hops	201	12 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 14....	Mrs. A. Kirkwood, ladies' work	202	21 00	
" 14....	A. B. Lamb, poultry	203	22 00	
" 14....	M. D. Moscrip, portrait	205	5 00	
" 14....	C. Burrell, horse	206	15 00	
" 14....	J. D. Hodgins, horse	207	101 00	
" 14....	A. C. Johnston, fine art	209	28 00	
" 14....	J. W. Saunders, poultry	210	6 00	
" 14....	W. D. A. Ross, fruit	211	4 00	
" 14....	J. D. Ross "	212	25 50	
" 14....	W. S. Bartwell, perfumes	213	4 00	
" 14....	Thos. Elmes, field grain, etc	214	21 00	
" 14....	John Sutton, fruit and vegetables	215	15 00	
" 14....	John Conn, horse	216	8 00	
" 14....	Mrs. J. D. Graham, ladies' work	217	8 00	
" 14....	J. W. Whealey, honey	218	10 00	
" 14....	Wm. Hodson, horses	219	4 00	
" 14....	Jas. Griffith, fine art	220	20 00	
" 14....	W. H. R. Talbot, poultry, roots	221	42 00	
" 14....	Mrs. W. Just, fine art	222	3 00	
" 14....	W. H. R. Talbot, fruit and vegetables	223	34 00	
" 14....	W. Hartman, honey, grain, etc	224	39 00	
" 14....	M. Sireman, poultry	204	3 00	
" 14....	Lottie Griffin, herbs	225	4 00	
" 14....	" vegetables and flowers	226	17 00	
" 14....	W. E. Flannagan, flowers	227	4 00	
" 14....	A. & R. Hislop, field roots	228	7 00	
" 14....	" carrots	229	1 00	
" 14....	M. L. Dodson, fine arts, oils	230	71 00	
" 14....	John Haskett, grains	231	7 00	
" 14....	Alba Kennedy, maple syrup	232	4 00	
" 14....	N. Sireman, poultry	233	1 00	
" 14....	J. E. Sayer, counterpane	234	3 00	
" 14....	" maple syrup	235	1 00	
" 14....	Miss Skinner, jellies	236	3 00	
" 14....	Samuel Pope, fruit and flowers	287	40 00	
" 14....	" chicory	238	3 00	
" 14....	A. McLachlan, penmanship	239	8 00	
" 14....	Emma Haskett, woolen goods	240	9 00	
" 14....	E. Wells, class 49	241	67 00	
" 14....	Geo. Burchett, flowers	242	6 50	
" 14....	M. Lewis, ladies' work	243	5 00	
" 14....	C. Lewis, grains and dairy products	244	16 00	
" 14....	A. McPherson, natural history	245	26 00	
" 14....	C. F. Rathwell, ladies' work	246	1 00	
" 14....	Miss S. Muir "	247	11 00	
" 14....	S. Sargent, natural history	248	9 00	
" 14....	R. B. Cody, poultry	249	1 00	
" 14....	" screen	250	2 00	
" 14....	Miss Emily L. Green, ladies' work	251	17 00	
" 14....	Ed. Waugh, butter	252	23 00	
" 14....	B. Cornell, roots	253	6 00	
" 14....	R. Whelter, cattle, grain, roots	254	19 00	
" 14....	E. H. Shannon, ladies' work	255	4 00	
" 14....	J. Gammage & Sons, flowers	256	60 50	
" 14....	C. Sutherlhnd, horses	257	25 00	
" 14....	Ed. Armstrong "	258	6 00	
" 14....	Mrs. W. Stewart, woollen goods	259	6 00	
" 14....	John Rudd, class 43	260	16 00	
" 14....	R. McEwen, horse	261	15 00	
" 14....	Alex. Gould, fruit	262	16 00	
	Carried forward	....		

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 14....	Wm. Moore, poultry	263	38 00	
" 14....	Wm. Murray, field roots	264	12 00	
" 14....	P. Ryder, horse	265	10 00	
" 14....	Helen Shoults, ladies' work	266	2 00	
" 14....	W. Ha[illegible], fine art	267	13 00	
" 14....	C. J, E[illegible]ton, poultry	268	1 00	
" 14....	O'Neil & Ferguson, poultry	269	4 00	
" 14....	Geo. Bartlett "	270	4 00	
" 14....	Geo. Parkinson, potatoes	271	3 00	
" 14....	Wm. Warner, flowers	272	9 00	
" 14....	Mrs. R. Haylock, ladies' work	273	18 00	
" 14....	H. J. Forsythe, fine art	274	3 00	
" 14....	Mrs. M. Mortimer, ladies' work	275	2 00	
" 14....	Thos. Hyslop, vegetables	276	14 50	
" 14....	Julia Patton, classes 55 and 67	277	21 50	
" 14....	John Cortney, flowers	278	40 00	
" 14....	O. Beaudry, field roots	279	41 00	
" 14....	" "	280	16 00	
" 14....	J. Marcelais "	281	26 00	
" 14....	Mrs. R. E. Bissell, counterpane	282	3 00	
" 14....	H. Shoff, horse	283	15 00	
" 14....	J. Robson, dairy butter	284	6 00	
" 14....	H. H. Sancock, carving wood	285	3 00	
" 14....	A. Pay, fruit	286	35 00	
" 14....	A. G. Hull, fruit	287	24 00	
" 14....	John Holt, vegetables and flowers	288	7 00	
" 14....	John Patton, ladies' work	289	3 00	
" 14....	S. E. Partridge, flowers	290	8 00	
" 14....	Wm. Dudenhoffer, fruit	291	15 00	
" 14....	J. G. Pretchett, poultry	292	13 00	
" 14....	Wm. Hislop, pigeone	293	1 00	
" 14....	J. B. Echer, honey	294	21 00	
" 14....	J. Westervelt, penmanship	295	4 00	
" 14....	Mrs. Field, ladies' work	296	12 00	
" 14....	M. Neilson " fine art	297	24 00	
" 14....	G. C. Marshall, fruit	298	17 50	
" 14....	J. B. Hunt, fine arts, oils	299	10 00	
" 14....	E. M. & G. Charlton, horse	300	52 00	
" 14....	Charlton & Oliver, horso	301	20 00	
" 14....	H. Swaffield, fruit and vegetables	302	18 00	
" 14....	R. W. Angus. drawing of engine	303	2 00	
" 14....	Laidlaw & Jackson, sheep	304	28 00	
" 14....	R. Heather, garden vegetables	305	3 00	
" 14....	Mrs. Alex. Begg, jelly, etc.	306	7 00	
" 14....	Ed. Luckhurst, cow	307	5 00	
" 14....	Mrs. G. Webster, ladies's work	308	1 00	
" 14....	G. Greenians, field grain and seeds	309	44 00	
" 14....	A. J. Clifton, horses	310	30 00	
" 14....	R. Wilson, field grain	311	136 00	
" 14....	Jas. Brading, horses	312	12 00	
" 14....	J. M. Connell, vegetables	313	4 00	
" 14....	David Palmer, poultry and roots	314	15 00	
" 14....	F. Peck, field roots	315	38 00	
" 14....	W. M. Peck, field roots	316	13 00	
" 14....	F. Peck, fruit and vegetables	317	17 00	
" 14....	E. A. Jones "	318	15 50	
" 14....	E. C. Fearmside "	319	24 50	
" 14....	J. Alston, natural history	320	4 00	
" 14....	W. S. & C. M. Greenway, flowers	321	53 00	
" 14....	Miss E. Seaborn, fine arts	322	22 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 14....	J. H. Roberts, flowers	323	13 00	
" 14....	Miss Burgess, ladies' work	324	4 00	
" 14....	R. R. Osgoode, fine arts	325	8 00	
" 14....	John C. Boltram, poultry	326	1 00	
" 14....	A. Libbs, "	327	1 00	
" 14....	Jane E. Price, maple syrup	228	3 00	
" 14....	F. Lewis, poultry and flowers	329	13 00	
Sept. 14....	Fred Cook, horse	330	8 00	
" 14....	W. H. Crowin, poultry	331	16 00	
" 14 ..	W. Broman, fruit	332	11 00	
" 14....	W. L. Harris, "	333	17 00	
" 14 ...	Geo. A. Weese, fruit, etc	334	23 50	
" 14....	Robt. Scott, poultry	335	16 00	
" 14 ...	Mrs. Wm. McKenzie, ladies' work	336	7 00	
" 14....	John Dyment, horses	337	66 00	
" 14....	A Bradford, confectioner	338	7 00	
" 14....	John Dyment, horses	339	8 00	
" 14....	Mrs. E. W. Davis, fine arts	340	10 00	
" 14....	Eliza Craig, yarn	341	2 00	
" 14....	Jas. Crearer, cattle	342	30 00	
" 14....	J. A. Cuddy, roadster horse	343	6 00	
" 14....	A. Hughes, horses	344	21 00	
" 14....	Chas. Grant, honey, grain	345	47 00	
" 14. ..	Wm. McLeod, poultry	346	41 00	
" 14....	Amy Buckle, ladies' work, fine arts	347	21 00	
" 14 ..	C. N. Abott, fine arts	348	2 00	
" 14....	J. S. O. Huggins, fine arts	349	8 00	
" 14....	A. Gillick, flowers	350	2 00	
" 14....	Bessie Broddie, quilt patchwork	351	3 00	
" 14....	J. Busby, flowers	352	7 00	
" 14....	A. L. Peterson, Jersey bull	353	20 00	
" 14....	J. R. Seavey, fine arts	354	32 00	
" 14....	Albert Steele, field roots	355	9 00	
" 14....	Abel Steele, garden vegetables	356	14 00	
" 14....	R. Robinson, woollen goods	357	4 00	
" 14....	" jar of extracted honey	358	2 00	
" 14....	Maggie Mills, fine art	359	10 00	
" 14 ...	J. O. Kale, fruit, flowers, etc	360	19 50	
" 14....	A. Reid, fruit and flowers	361	21 00	
" 14....	G. Anderson, flowers	362	22 00	
" 14....	Jas. Murray, garden vegetables	363	8 00	
Sept. 24....	G. Green, horses	389	10 00	
" 24....	D. E. Adams, horses	390	49 00	
" 24....	H. J. Davis, cattle	391	20 00	
" 24....	J. & W. Russell, cattle	392	122 00	
" 24....	J. & W. Russell, cattle	393	50 00	
" 24....	R. and S. Nicholson, cattle	394	81 00	
" 24....	J. Morgan & Sons, "	395	62 00	
" 24....	J. Currie, "	396	40 00	
" 24....	T. Russell, "	397	57 00	
" 24....	C. M. Simmons, "	398	5 00	
" 24....	J. A. McKillop, horses	399	10 00	
" 24....	J. S. A. McFarlane, horses	400	20 00	
" 24....	H. G. Taylor, horse	401	6 00	
" 24....	W. A. Cunningham, horse	402	8 00	
" 24 ..	A J. McCarty, "	403	15 00	
" 24....	Jno. Gunning, "	404	25 00	
" 24....	Jno. Oliver, Clyde horse	405	20 00	
" 24....	A. B. Scott & Son, horses	406	31 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 24...	Hugh Thompson, "	407	12 00	
" 24....	L. Meredith, saddle horse	403	10 00	
" 24....	W. D. Stewart, carriage	409	15 00	
" 24....	L. J. W. Shipley, horses	410	10 00	
" 24....	J. Sifton, carriage	411	15 00	
" 24....	D. Flood, "	412	10 00	
" 24....	John Hope, (for T. Nelson & Sons) cattle	413	155 00	
" 24....	Jos. Beck, Suffolk horse	414	33 00	
" 24....	D. McPherson, horses	415	16 00	
" 24....	T. McMichall, draught horses	416	16 00	
" 24....	J. C. Coughlin, horses	417	15 00	
" 24 ...	H. George & Sons, horses	418	16 00	
" 24....	Prouse & Williamson, horses	419	41 00	
" 24....	D. and O. Sorbey, "	420	66 00	
" 24....	R. Beith & Co., "	421	141 00	
" 24...	Jos. Vance, horses	422	10 00	
" 24....	T. Donkins & Sons, horses	423	30 00	
" 24....	Ormsby & Chapman, horse	424	20 00	
" 24....	Nichol Bros., sheep	425	19 00	
" 24....	J. G. Snell & Bro., sheep and pigs	426	292 00	
" 24....	S. A. Denison, roadster horse	427	6 00	
" 24....	R. A. Oliver, carriage horse	428	4 00	
" 24....	R. Embery, "	429	15 00	
" 24....	W. R. Newton, "	430	10 00	
" 24....	W. B. McLean, "	431	10 00	
" 24....	Jas. O'Neil, "	432	5 00	
" 24....	Carvin & Johnston, "	433	15 00	
" 24....	Cameron & Dewar, "	434	30 00	
" 24....	J. Carvin & Sons, "	435	16 00	
" 24....	F. Row, "	436	20 00	
" 24....	M. S. Buchanan, roadster horse	437	10 00	
" 24....	S. P. Thompson, "	438	15 00	
" 24....	G. B. McLeod, "	439	6 00	
" 24....	G. Knight, "	440	19 00	
" 24....	A. Inglesby, "	441	26 00	
" 24....	D. Carroll, roadster	442	4 00	
" 24....	J. Whitton, "	443	5 00	
" 24....	S. Abraham, "	444	13 00	
" 24....	R. M. Wilson, roadster and carriage	445	77 00	
" 24....	R. J. Wood, roadster	446	5 00	
" 24....	R. Clyde, "	447	15 00	
" 24....	C. Henry, "	448	4 00	
" 24 ..	G. A. Routledge, roadster	449	10 00	
" 24....	F. Rosser, "	450	5 00	
" 24....	Paul & Charlton, "	451	15 00	
" 24....	G. P. DeLong, "	452	25 00	
" 24....	H. McLurg, "	453	25 00	
" 24....	J. A. Gould, Poland china	454	10 00	
" 24....	W. H. Beattie, sheep, etc.	455	18 00	
" 24....	Geo. Baker, Southdown	456	8 00	
" 24....	J. Jackson & Sons, Southdown	457	126 00	
" 24....	J. and J. Smith, Shropshire	458	4 00	
" 24....	Rice & Gibson, "	459	5 00	
" 24...	D. H. Dale, Southdown	460	5 00	
" 24....	T. C. Douglas, "	461	5 00	
" 24....	A. Telfer & Sons, "	462	18 00	
" 24....	M. H. Cochrane, cattle	463	384 00	
" 24....	Samuel Harper, Devon cattle	464	128 00	
" 24....	W. Stewart, jr., Ayrshire	466	43 00	
" 24....	A. Gerrard, "	467	98 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 24....	Nichol Bros., "	468	30 00	
" 24....	M. Ballantyne, "	469	38 00	
" 24....	Thos. McCrae, Galloways	470	202 00	
" 24....	Thos. Hill, Jersey	471	15 00	
" 24....	W. Kough, Galloways	472	150 00	
" 24....	Mrs. E. M. Jones, cattle	473	282 00	
" 24....	B. F. Queen, cattle and horses	474	23 00	
" 24....	D. McCallum, Jersey	475	15 00	
" 24....	Rock Bailey, "	476	21 00	
" 24....	J. Oke, cattle	477	106 00	
" 24....	E. and J. Gracey, agl. horse and roadster	478	26 00	
" 24....	N. P. McClure, V.S., thoroughbred stallion	480	10 00	
" 24....	J. Atkinson, grade	481	44 00	
" 24....	Weir & Weir, sheep and cattle	482	35 00	
" 24....	Thos. McKay, cattle	483	25 00	
" 24....	F. H. Neil, agl. horse	484	12 00	
" 24....	J. Franks, "	485	14 00	
" 24....	A. Franks & Sons, thoroughbred horse	486	10 00	
" 24....	E. Monk, agl. horse	487	22 00	
" 24....	A. McLean, "	488	10 00	
" 24....	J. and W. Pringle, Percherons	489	15 00	
" 24....	Wm. Oliver, Lincoln sheep	490	25 00	
" 24....	Ed. Kendrew, pigs	491	5 00	
" 24....	Ormsby & Chapman, pigs	492	12 00	
" 24....	W. H. Reid, Suffolk "	493	25 00	
" 24....	E. D. George, " "	494	57 00	
" 24....	H. George & Sons, horses	495	42 00	
" 24....	J. Kelly, jr., cattle	496	90 00	
" 24....	J. S. Niven, chickens	497	3 00	
" 24	W. H. Dunston, "	498	5 00	
" 24....	W. J. Rudd, turkeys	499	1 00	
" 24....	A. G. H. Luton, chickens	500	15 00	
" 24....	Bonnick & Co., bantams	501	21 00	
" 24....	John Tozer, chickens	502	7 00	
" 24	Thos. Duff, "	503	2 00	
" 24....	W. H. F. Bartlett, poultry	504	3 00	
" 24....	J. B. Swaffield "	506	6 00	
" 24....	A. W. Graham, "	505	3 00	
" 24....	Geo. G. McCormick, "	507	28 00	
" 24....	Geo. Bedgood, "	508	7 00	
" 24....	Jas. Main, "	509	70 00	
" 24....	D. DeCoursey, hogs	510	35 00	
" 24....	Wm. Whitelaw, Leceister sheep	511	25 00	
" 24....	Wm. Walker, Lincoln "	512	61 00	
" 24....	E. Parkinson, " "	513	19 00	
" 24....	Wm. Oliver, " "	514	73 00	
" 24....	J. Campbell, jr., Shropshire sheep	521	135 25	
" 24....	" " " "	522	3 75	
" 24....	M. K. Heydon, skeleton leaves	523	2 00	
" 23....	Mrs. A. McDowell, Ladies' work	524	1 00	
" 24....	A. Terryberry, "	525	2 00	
" 24....	Mrs. P. Herbert, "	526	2 00	
" 24....	Mrs. H. J. Middough, "	527	4 00	
" 24....	Mrs. T. C. Austin, "	528	4 00	
" 24....	Mrs. S. G. Parks, "	529	2 00	
" 24....	Miss E. Hyde, "	531	6 00	
" 24....	J. D. Lutz, fruit	532	2 00	
" 24....	F. Peck, "	533	4 00	
" 24....	Ed. Kendrew, "	534	8 00	
" 24....	John Jackson, "	535	4 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 24....	Mrs. R. Vance, fruit	536	4 00	
" 24....	R. C. Griffin, carriage rug	537	2 00	
" 24....	Robinson wool words, carriage rug	538	4 00	
" 24....	J. Rutherford, fancy work	540	2 00	
" 24....	Mrs. J. H. Bowman, "	539	30 00	
" 24....	W. H. Horseman, "	541	2 00	
" 24....	H. W. Forsythe, Fine Arts	542	3 00	
" 24....	Wm. Gurd & Co., "	543	4 00	
" 24....	W. S. Saunders, "	544	14 00	
" 24....	W. E. Saunders, "	545	30 00	
" 24....	R. W. Angus, "	546	2 00	
" 24....	Edy Bros., "	547	22 00	
" 24....	Annie M. Belton, "	548	2 00	
" 24....	E. Harper, "	549	2 00	
" 24....	F. W. Elliott, "	550	10 00	
" 24....	J. E. Gerson, "	551	5 00	
" 24....	C. H. Mountcastle, "	552	3 00	
" 24....	Miss Wrenshall, "	553	16 00	
" 24....	Paul Peel, "	554	10 00	
" 24....	F. M. Gardner, "	555	3 00	
" 24....	Miss E. Hyde, "	556	0 50	
" 24....	Miss G. Webster "	557	1 00	
" 24....	M. K. Heydon, "	558	4 00	
" 24....	Miss Gerrard, "	559	2 00	
" 24....	Mrs. T. C. Austin, "	560	1 00	
" 24....	Annie Heaslip, "	561	19 00	
" 24....	A. Morphy, "	562	3 00	
" 24....	J. H. Bowman, "	563	5 50	
" 24....	Miss A. M. Kingsmill, "	564	1 00	
" 24....	A. Terryberry, "	565	2 00	
" 24....	M. Burnett, "	566	7 00	
Oct. 3....	T. J. Ballantyne, "	568	30 00	
" 3....	Gideon Moore, "	569	30 00	
" 3....	S. W. Laird, "	570	32 00	
" 3....	W. F. Geron, "	571	8 00	
" 3....	E. Humphery, "	572	5 00	
" 3....	Jas. Siddle, jr., "	573	12 00	
" 3....	B. J. Connolly, "	574	5 00	
" 3....	Samuel Howard, "	575	12 00	
" 3....	T. J. Dillon, "	576	8 00	
" 3....	J. B. Swaffield, "	577	4 00	
" 3....	S. P. Kensey, "	578	10 00	
" 3....	Jas. Stonther, "	579	40 00	
" 3....	F. H. Nall, "	580	18 00	
" 3....	Arch. Wark, "	581	5 00	
" 3....	W. D. Dobson, "	582	14 00	
" 3....	Miss L. Crews, "	583	4 00	
" 3....	W. H. Bean, "	584	6 00	
" 3....	T. C. Austin, "	585	25 00	
" 3....	J. Morrison, "	586	25 00	
" 3....	W. W. Gray, "	587	20 00	
" 3....	Wm. and J. C. Smith, cattle and poultry	589	142 00	
" 3....	Henry Wade (for J. S. Harcourt & Sons), poultry	590	10 00	
" 3....	Allan Bogue, poultry	591	34 00	
" 3....	" "	592	58 00	
" 3....	Wm. Fox, "	594	36 50	
" 3....	Allan Bogue, "	595	31 00	
" 3....	Jos. Featherstone, pigs	596	122 00	
" 3....	" "	597	141 00	
" 3....	" "	598	32 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....
	PRIZES.			
Oct. 3....	Smith Evans, sheep	599	77 00	
" 3....	Jas. Tolton, "	600	18 00	
" 3....	Peter Arkell, "	601	36 00	
" 3....	J. Rutherford, "	602	23 00	
" 3....	Geo. Green, "	603	65 00	
" 3....	C.M. Simmons, "	604	5 00	
" 3....	John Ackland, "	605	2 00	
" 3....	F. W. Nellis, "	606	2 00	
" 3....	R. B. Smith, "	607	1 00	
" 3....	R. Oke, cattle	608	22 00	
" 3....	" "	609	56 00	
" 3....	" "	610	12 00	
" 3....	Wm. and J. C. Smith, poultry	611	6 00	
" 3....	Rock Bailey, sheep	612	86 00	
" 3....	A. J. George, "	613	1 00	
" 3....	Wm. Bong, "	614	17 00	
" 3....	D. Harvey, "	615	29 00	
" 3....	T. H. Parker, "	616	4 00	
" 3....	J. Lockey, "	618	4 00	
" 3....	Chas. Scott, "	619	27 00	
Oct. 3....	W. H. Beattie, "	620	8 00	
" 3....	Thos. Magladery, "	621	31 00	
" 3....	Geo. Baker, "	622	34 00	
" 3....	Wm. and J. C. Smith, fruit	623	4 00	
" 3....	Rock. Bailey, sheep	624	7 00	
" 3....	Allan Bogue, poultry	625	33 00	
" 3....	" "	626	14 00	
" 3....	Wm. Herbison, "	627	15 00	
" 3....	John S. Pearce & Co., seeds	628	18 00	
" 3....	W. A. Holton, fruit	629	52 00	
" 3....	Smith & Kernan, "	630	53 00	
" 3....	B. Van Duzen, "	631	44 00	
" 3....	J. Holder, "	632	17 00	
" 3....	F. L. Harris, "	633	15 00	
" 3....	C. W. Cline, "	634	38 00	
" 3....	A. Glass, "	635	43 00	
" 3....	J. G. Davis, flowers, fruit, vegetables	636	9 00	
" 3....	T. H. Parker, fruit	637	11 00	
" 3....	P. McCulloch, jr., fruit	638	50 00	
" 3....	J. B. Swaffield, vegetables	639	2 50	
" 3....	A. W. Graham, corn	642	1 00	
" 3....	Chas. Scott, vegetables and flowers	640	38 00	
" 3....	John Lackey, vegetables	641	9 50	
" 3....	A. Riach, vegetables and fruit	643	29 50	
" 3....	Wm. Taylor, vegetables	644	3 00	
" 3....	L. G. Jarvis, "	545	7 50	
" 3....	Branston & Dadman, vegetables	646	1 00	
" 3....	E. West, fruit	647	17 00	
" 3....	F. Trigger, flowers	648	3 00	
" 3....	Miss Woodliffe, "	649	7 00	
" 3....	Jas. White, vegetables	650	2 00	
" 3....	L. Fortuer, fruit	651	2 00	
" 3....	M. H. Schell, prize essay	652	30 00	
" 3....	C. R. Notman's, "	653	20 00	
Oct. 5....	S. A. Sandman, "	654	30 00	
" 5....	F. J. Sleightholm, "	655	20 00	
" 9....	F. Peck, turnips	698	2 00	
" 3....	W. & J. Smith	588	50 00	
" 31....	J. Simms, horses	733	45 00	
	Carried forward	.....	.....	.....

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1889.—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Nov. 7	Mrs. Jas. Smith, log cabin quilt	744	3 00	
" 13	L. D, Swartout, carriage horse	746	15 00	
" 19	Mrs. Webster, log cabin quilt	751	2 00	
Dec. 18	J. Wanless, gold and silver medals	763	472 90	
				12,574 40
				29,238 97
	Balance			128 64
				29,367 61

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES as classified by the Auditors for the year ending December, 1889.

RECEIPTS, 1889.			$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.			$ c.
Cash balance from last audit			165 93	By Cash Premiums			12,574 40
Registration fees			1,838 76	" Salaries, proportion herd book			1,000 00
Herd book sales			390 50	" " Agriculture and Arts			1,890 00
Rent of building			2,000 00	" Educational scheme			154 05
Legislative grant			10,000 00	" Postage			259 25
Interest on Prince of Wales mortgage			56 00	" Council expenses		$ 603 96	
Loan account			1,000 00	" " Exhibition		394 00	997 96
Refund exhibition expense account			16 10	" Herd book			1,132 73
Exhibition Receipts, Members' fees		$ 820 00		" Stationery			45 64
" "	Cattle fees	142 75		" Miscellaneous			50 28
" "	Horses	447 00		" Fat stock show, Guelph			60 00
" "	Sheep	56 35		" Insurance			83 75
" "	Pigs	29 60		" Office furniture account			5 67
" "	Poultry	102 25		" Legal expenses			8 66
" "	Implement shed	257 50		" Building repair account			107 90
" "	Booths	1,091 16		" Prize farms			278 25
" "	Gates and turnstiles	303 05		" Interest account			569 85
Carried forward				*Carried forward*			

ABSTRACT OF RECIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS, 1889.			DISBURSEMENTS.	
	$ c.			$ c.
Brought forward			*Brought forward*	
Exhibition Receipts, Grand stand	$649 40		By Cash Telegraphing	10 72
" " Forage and locks sold	451 26		" Office expenses	18 60
" " Eastern Dairymen's Association	100 00		" Exhibition advertising	202 39
" " Clydesdale Association	40 00		" " printing, posters, prize list, etc	1,100 25
" " Ontario Creamery Association	100 00		" Heating Agricultural Hall	200 00
" " Canada Co., wheat	100 00		" Judges Exhibition	520 00
" " Wm. Weld, special prize	35 00		" Local Committee	1,200 00
" " Refund, premiums returned	16 00		" Western Fair rent	1,000 00
" " Entry fees, Local Committee	159 00		" Building and repair account, London	622 89
		13,900 32	" Exhibition expenses	5,145 73
				29,238 97
			Cash on hand	128 64
		29,367 61		29,367 61

Audited and found correct.

JOHN I. HOBSON, } Auditors.
JASPER MARTIN, }

Toronto, Jan. 6th, 1890.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of the Agriculture and Arts Association, December 31st, 1889.

ASSETS.	—	LIABILITIES.	—
	$ c.		$ c.
Cash in bank	128 64	Mortgage on Real Estate	10,000 00
Real Estate, Agricultural Hall	60,000 00	Balance owing Veterinary Museum	48 57
Library	1,500 00	Balance Assets	54,580 57
Prince of Wales' Fund	800 00		
Office furniture and safe	600 00		64,628 64
Clydesdale Stud Book	1,500 00		
	64,628 64		

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

GENTLEMEN,—We, your Auditors, beg leave to report that we have examined the Treasurer's books and accounts and found them correct.

There are cheques outstanding, amounting to $73.32.

As has been the custom, every facility was afforded us by your Executive officers to make a satisfactory audit.

JOHN I. HOBSON, }
JASPER MARTIN. } Auditors.

Toronto, January 6th, 1889.

THE TORONTO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Exercises at the close of the Session.

Full list of Honors and Graduates. The Students addressed by Professor Smith Hon. Charles Drury and others. A successful Institution. Presentation to the Principal. Other notes of the Closing Day.

Yesterday closed the session at Toronto Veterinary College. It was a gladsome day for the students—particularly those who graduated. It may not be generally known that this is one of the best colleges of its kind on the North American continent and does no small credit to the institutions of educational Toronto. The session begins in October and ends with the month of March, and in two sessions the student can take the diploma of the college—and, if he be clever, he may aspire to other honors, such as the diploma of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association, held by many of the graduates of this institution. All through the winter the young fellows are coached by a competent staff of professors, with Mr. Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., at their head. The subjects, as will be seen by the honor list, are varied and include practical and theorotical training in the preservation of domestic animal life—particularly horses and cattle. In an agricultural country like Canada such a training cannot but prove most valuable to many young men, and it is not to be wondered at that the college is attended by students from all parts of the Dominion, as well as the neighboring republic.

Yesterday's Assemblage.

The students assembled in Richmond Hall at eleven o'clock yesterday for the closing exercises. The chair was occupied by Professor Smith, and among those with him on the platform were Sir Daniel Wilson, Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. J, Withrow, President of the Industrial Association, Dr. Thorburn, Dr. Caven, Mr. H. Wade, Mr. G. B. Smith, M.P.P., Ald. Frankland and Dodds, also the following members of the Examining Board: Mr. Sweetapple, Oshawa; Mr. Colman, Ottawa; Mr. Lloyd, Newmarket; Mr. Wilson, London; Mr. O'Neill, London; Mr. Shaw, Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. Cowan, Galt.

The Principal said that the present session had been one of the most successful in the history of the college. There had been a large attendance of students from all parts of the Dominion, as also from nearly every State in the Union, and one from no less distant a country than the Sandwich Islands. (Applause.) Although a few failed in taking their diplomas, he hoped they would not be despondent, but stimulated to greater exertion. There had been a class of about 400 during the session, and those from across the line, he knew, had been delighted with Toronto, and had admired its educational institutions generally. Dr. Duncan afterwards read over the list of graduates and the prize and honor list.

Hon. Charles Drury presented the medal of the Agriculture and Arts Association to the winner—Mr. A. E. Sturge, of London, England—and alluded to the progress of Canada from an agricultural point of view, and to the immense

amount of money invested in live stock, which amounted in cattle alone to about $100,000,000, which pointed to the fact that Canada was fast becoming one of the most important cattle-raising countries in the world.

Among the other speakers were Mr. J. J. Withrow, who presented the gold medal given by the Industrial Association to Mr. F. J. Gallanough, of Thornhill, and referred to the friendly feeling which had existed throughout the term, between the American and Canadian students of the college. Dr. Thorburn, Ald. Frankland and Dodds also made short addresses.

The Prize and Honor List.

Below are given the prize and honor list and the names of the graduates:

SENIORS.

Pathology.

Silver medal—J. E. Duncan.

Second prize—E. Sturge, H. H. Jenkins (equal).

Third prize—F. M. Hopkins, J. D. Nighbert (equal).

Honors.—T. J. Alexander, A. G. Alverson, L. R. Baker, J. A. Bingham, J. Buckham, M. T. Bechtel, W. B. Craig, W. G. Cassels, O. H. Duncombe, A. H. Dorney, D. D. Dewey, W. T. Gilchrist, J. Grieve, C. G. Glendinning, W. Hamilton, L. R. Howard, J. G. Hill, J. J. Hougendobler, E. W. Henry, F. J. Gallanough, T. King, M. M. Leach, A. C. Lloyd, R. P. McGahey, T. C. Mcquate, W. McL. Morrison, G. W. Marshall, J. W. Manchester, W. R. J. Olds, W. H. Pickering, C. W. Purcell, W. Petrie, J. J. E. Poe, J. D. Quantz, F. A. Rich, E. I. Rishel, P. Thwaites, W. S. Stephenson, H. W. Waller, F. V. Spensley, W. B. Trenbeth.

Anatomy.

Silver medal—E. Sturge.

Second prize—H. H. Jenkins.

Third prize—J. E. Duncan.

Honors—A. G. Alverson, F. H. Anderson, J. E. Bingham, J. Buckham, J. C. Callander, O. H. Duncombe, F. J. Gallanough, W. T. Gilchrist, C. G. Glendinning, E. W. Henry, S. R. Howard, F. M. Hopkins, J. J. Hougendobler, W. J. Johnston, H. C. Leslie, M. Leach, A. C. Lloyd, J. Manchester, J. W. Marshall, J. D. Nighbert, W. Old, W. Petrie, W. H. Pickering, C. W. Purcell, F. A. Rich, E. Richardson, E. J. Rishel, P. Thwaites, J. W. Tully.

Entozoa.

First prize—H. H. Jenkins and E. Richardson (equal).

Honors—A. G. Alverson, W. H. Blanchard, J. Buckham, W. G. Cassels, F. Edwards, F. J. Gallanough, W. T. Gilchrist, F. M. Hopkins, S. R. Howard, T. King, J. Manchester, W. S. Stephenson, J. T. Story, E. Sturge, P. Thwaites.

Dissected Specimens.

Gold medal, given by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association,—awarded to F. J. Gallanough, Thornhill, Ont.

Second prize, $30–J. D. G. Warwick.

Third prize, $20–D. W. Rose.

Microscopy.

First prize—J. Manchester.

Second prize—H. H. Jenkins and E. Sturge (equal).

Third prize—P. Thwaites.

Honors—F. H. Anderson, M. T. Bechtel, J. Buckham, S. R. Howard, A. C. Lloyd, J. D. Nighbert, H. W. Waller.

Physiology.

Silver medal—H. H. Jenkins.

Second prize—E. Sturge.

Third prize—A. C. Lloyd.

Honors—A. G. Alverson, J. Buckham, E. H. Henry, F. M. Hopkins, J. J. Hougendobler, M. Leach, J. Manchester, W. Petrie, C. W. Purcell, J. D. Quantz, F. A. Rich, J. E. Rishel, P. Thwaites.

Materia Medica.

First prize—H. H. Jenkins.

Second prize—E. Sturge.

Third prize—C. W. Purcell.

Honors—W. C. Callander, W. G. Cassels, J. E. Duncan, F. J. Gallanough, E. Henry, F. M. Hopkins, M. Leach, W. R. McMurtry, E. Richardson, C. A. Spicer, H. W. Waller, F. E. Williams.

Best General Examination.

Gold medal, given by the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association,—awarded to E. Sturge.

Honors—J. E. Duncan, F. M. Hopkins, H. H. Jenkins, J. D. Nighbert.

JUNIORS.

Anatomy.

Silver medal—W. Wooton.

Second prize—J. H. Ullrich.

Third prize—R. E. Cooper, M. H. Davitt, E. Jupp (equal).

Honors—E. Appleyard, J. T. Arrell, O. L. Boor, H. Carnes, R. Cook, J. W. Elliott, W. B. Elliott, R. W. Evans, A. H. Fitch, J. J. Fyle, W. Gilpin, R. Hesseltine, S. A. Ireland, G. Jobson, J. A. Kelly, W. Kennedy, G. Kerr, J. McKay, W. E. Martin, J. Mitchel, E. S. Noble, J. O'Conner, A. E. Ramsay, D. H. Rowe, H. W. Skerritt, A. Samson, A. E. Taylor, A. J. Terry, G. A. Teeple, E. Wilson.

Pathology.

First prize—O. L. Boor, J. H. Ullrich, P. R. Sidebottom (equal.)

Second prize—A. J. Terry, L. A. Wright (equal).

Third prize—G. R. Teeple.

Honors—J. J. Arrell, E. Appleyard, W. Buck, H. Carnes, R. H. Cook, W. H. Devitt, J. W. Elliott, J. C. Elviage, A. H. Fitch, J. J. Fyle, W. G. Gilpin, J. Golley, S. A. Ireland, G. Jobson, T. Johnson, C. B. Jones, S. Jupp, W. Little, R. McCully, J. McDonald, W, E. Martin, P. Malcolm, J R. Mitchell, J. M. McKay, F. Morren, J. W. Nagle, E. S. Noble, J. O'Connor, R. M. Raban, A. E. Ramsay, W. Regan, D. H. Rowe, W. D. Scott, J. H. Spence, H. W. Skerritt, J. Waldron, E. Wilson, W. Wooton, E. L. W. Yorke.

Physiology.

First Prize—J. J. Fyle.

Second prize—A. L. Boor.

Third prize—J. A. Kelly, E. Wilson (equal).

Honors—E. Appleyard, H. Carnes, R. Cook, A. C. Hart, W. E. Martin, D. H. Rowe, P. Sidebottom, L. A. Wright.

GRADUATES.

Adams, Herbert Turgeant, Clarksville, Howard County, N.W.T.
Alexander, Thomas J., Strathroy, Ont.
Alton, William Wellesley, Appleby, Ont.
Alverson, Alfred G., Cherry Valley, Ill., U.S.
Bowman, Robert C. Ilderton, Ont.
Bingham, James Edgar, Tyrone, Ont.
Bullivant, James Tempa, Florida, U.S.
Bock Aaron R., New Dundee, Ont.
Barnett, Frank E., West Salem, Wayne County, Ohio, U.S.
Brown, Leopold Alexander, Dunboyne, Ont.
Baker, Lewis R., Wannakee, Wis., U. S.
Becktell, Milton T., Waterloo, Ont.
Burgess, Herbert W., Bennington, Vt., U. S.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

Boucher, William Woods, South March, Ont.
Butler, W. J., Stirling Ont.
Brindle, D. C., Chambersburg, Pa., U.S.
Beattie, Francis Scott, Seaforth, Ont.
Blanchard, William Hutchinson, Pocklington, England.
Buckham, James, Brampton, Ont.
Blacklinton, Joseph C., Bate, Ohio, U. S.
Campbell, Andrew,
Cassels, William G., Paisley, Ont.
Campbell, John R., Milton, Ont.
Campbell, Peter M., Strathroy, Ont.
Church, Joseph Alexander,
Callander, J. C. Smith's Falls, Ont.
Craig, William B., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S.
Donaldson, Thomas Alexander, Ont.
Doan, Berkley Potts, Port Dover, Ont.
Duncan, James Edward, Canandaigua, N. Y., U. S.
Dunn, William H., Riga, N. Y. U. S.
Dorney, Albert H., Allentown, Pa., U. S.
Dewey, David D., North Manlins N. Y., U. S.
Duncombe, Orlando Hardy, Waterford, Ont.
Detwiler, Charles H., Iron Bridge, Montgomery County, Penn., U.S.
Doswell, A., Toronto, Ont.
Diggs, Edward F., Winchester, Ind., U. S.
Eaid, Charles E., Jarvis, Ont.
Eisenhart, Oscar C., Bingen, Penn., U. S.
Fisher, George Edward, Goderich. Ont.
Falconer, Charles Kendall, N. Y. U. S.
Franks, J. W.
Glendinning, C. G., Belfountain, Ont.
Gilchrist, William P., Fort Edward, N. Y., U. S.
Grieve, John, Seaforth, Ont.
Gordon, D. Baillie, Ottawa, Ont.
Gallanough, Fred. J., Thornhill, Ont.
Greenwood, John, Wellesley, Ont.
Hutton, Frederick G., Welland. Ont.
Hopkins, Frank M., Topeka, Kan., U. S.
Hodges, Alfred M., Nanticoke, Ont.
Holbrook, John A., Townshend, Vermont, U. S.
Henry, Elias Wetmore, Fredericton, N.B.
Harrington, John Beverley, Port Arthur, Ont.
Hill, Joseph G., Sennett, N. Y., U.S.
Hamilton, William, St. Marys, Ont.
Hougendobler, J. J., Rohrerstown, Pa., U. S.
Higbee, William F.. Youngstown, N. Y., U. S.
Howard, Samuel Rogers, Circleville, Ohio.
Ide, Almon H., East Shelby, N. Y. U. S.
Jenkins, Henry H., N. W. M. Police, North-west Territory.
Jameson, John W., Paris, Ky, U. S.
Johnston, William J., Minesing, Ont.
King, Thomas, Bluevale, Ont.
Kuhn, John Miller, Mercersburg, Pa.,
Kurtz, Alfred, Neenah, Wis., U. S.
Leach, Maurice Mackenzie, Paris, Ont.
Lloyd, Arthur C., Detriot, Mich., U. S.
Leslie, Henry Charles, Canton, Ont.
Mossom, Dundas H. E. McQ., London, Eng.
Mullin, D. V. Montreal, Que.
Monserrat, W. T., Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
Marshall, Joseph W., Forest, Ont.
Manchester, John William, Sussex Vale, N.B.
Morrison, William McLeod, Birtle, Man.
Murray, Henry B., Port Albert, Ont.
McIntosh, Archibald J., Toronto, Ont.
McMurtry, D. Henry, South March, Ont.
McGregor, Charles F. Mortimere, Constance, Ont.
McQuate, Theodore C., Canton, Ohio, U. S.
McDonald, John, Petrolia, Ont.
McGahey, Robert P., Kempville, Ont.
McMicken, William Bell, Chesterfield, Ont.
McBeath, Alonzo E., Bradford, Ont.
McMurtry, W. Randolph, South March, Ont.
McCray, W. E., Oil City, Pa., U. S.
Nighbert, James D., Palmyra, Ill., U. S.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

Old, William R. J., Goderich, Ont.
Orr, C. H., Cairo, Mich., U. S.
Pickering, William H., Forest, Ont.
Paul, Bert E., Wayland, Mich., U. S.
Poe, John Julius Evans, Harley Park, Callow, Ireland.
Purcell, Charles Wilson, East Boston, Mass.
Petrie, William, Watertown, N. Y., U. S.
Quantz, Jacob D., Bellantrae, Ont.
Rich, Frank Abiram, Avon, N. Y., U. S.
Rishell, Edward Ira, Vicksburg Kalamazoo County, Mich., U. S.
Rose, D. W., Toronto, Ont.
Robertson, Gilbert James, Beatrice, Neb., U. S.
Rike, Harry W., Dayton, Ohio, U. S.
Spicer, Charles A., Pittsburg, Pa., U. S.
Simons, Frank W., Marengo, Ohio, U. S.
Smith, Charles H., Ansonia, Conn., U. S.
Smith, Henry Stephen, Albion, Mich., U. S.
Shevalier, Eugene D., Courtlandt, N. Y., U. S.
Swingley, Jacob G., Oregon, Ill., U. S.
Stephenson, William S., Tyre, N. Y., U. S.
Sturge, Edgar, Guelph, Ont.
Sutterby, Joseph, Batavia, N. Y., U. S.
Stutzman, Benjamin F., Chappel, Neb. U. S.
Story, John T., Goodwood, Ont.
Spensley, F. T., Granger, Ohio, U. S.
Saylor, David S., Wellington, Ont.
Sherrick, Harry R.
Tanner, Byron L., Mount Forest, Ont.
Tanner, Vassar E., Mount Forest, Ont.
Thwaites, Percy, Toronto, Ont.
Tully, John Walter, Chesley, Ont.
Waller, Harry Noel, Prairie Club, Semars, Iowa.
Ward, James R., Alton, Ont.
Warwick, John D., Wingham, Ont.
Wiley, Horace H., Rochester, Mich., U. S.
Williams, Fred. Erwatt, Burdette, N. Y., U. S.
Wilson, Purvis O., Drumbo, Ont.
Wilson, John, Leamington, Ont.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Materia Medica—Bates, Frank; Carson, David J.; Keogh, W.

Anatomy—Anderson, Frank H.; Black, J. F.: Hassard, Thomas Henry; Howson, Charles A.; Johnston, Robert; Hammond, Wm. D.; Lees, A. F.; Vail, Albert E.; Wilkinson, J. K.; Edwards, F. H. P.

Messrs. F. H. Anderson and F. H. P. Edwards passed with great credit.

PRESENTATION TO PROF. SMITH.

A pleasant feature in the proceedings was the presentation of a large picture of the graduates in group form, with the recipients' photograph and those of the following professors in large size underneath: J. Thorburn, M.B.; J. T. Duncan, M.D., H.A.R.C.V.S.; J. Caven, M.D.; G. Peters, M.D.; A. H. King, V.S.; C. Richardson, M.A., to Professor Smith. The picture, which is about six feet square with gilt bronze frame, contained the likeness of 170 graduates. Mr. Monserrat made the presentation, hoping the recipient might long be spared to preside over the institution. Professor Smith suitably replied.

Christmas examinations of the Ontario Veterinary College, December 19th, 1889:—

Amos, Walter, Guelph.
Anderson, Frank, H., Forest.
Black, Joseph F., Waterdown.
Bradshaw, Henry, Uxbridge.
Carson, D. J., Ottawa.
Davies, Montague A., Penn., U. S.
Edwards, Fred H. P., Iowa City, U. S.
Fawns, Robert, Sandusky, Ohio, U. S.
Foling, Ulysses S. G., Tonawanda, N. Y., U. S.
Fyfe, John, Kincardine.
Harris, Willard H., Ransonville, N. Y., U. S.
Hassard, Thomas H., Caledon East.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, ETC.—*Con'd.*

Hammond, William D., Le Mars, Iowa, U. S.
Hunt, Charles H., St. George.
Hanson, James, Toronto.
Howson, Charles A., Clinton
Joy, James J., Detroit, Mich. U. S.
Johnston, Robert, Listowel.
Johnson, James H., Toronto.
Karr, James I., Weston.
Keogh, William, Guelph.
Lynchke, Patrick J., Ottawa.
Lees, Arnold F., Sutton.
Latourele, Edmund, Cornwall.
Martin, John, Bright.
Niles, W. Sandford, Pleasant Mt. Penn., U. S.
Pulford, Jefferson, Leamington.
Sharp, James, Simcoe.
Sinclair, Moses, St. Marys.
Smith, Elias P., Port Hope.
Thompson, Robert M., Darlington, Wis., U. S.
Todd, T. James, Midland.
Whalen, Michael, Domagrae, Mich., U. S.
Wilkinson, James N., Belgrave.

The following passed a primary in Anatomy:

Lyons, William S.
Radley, Edwin C.
Routledge, William.

Primary in Materia Medica.

Gerrow, William J.
Hatch Charles E.
McPherson, J. Gordon.
Milroy, Andrew L.
Todd John H. C.

REPORT

OF

THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

ON THE WORKING OF THE

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES ACTS

FOR THE YEAR

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1890.

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LICENSE REPORT.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

LICENSE BRANCH.

TORONTO, January, 1890.

To the Honourable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the Fourteenth Annual Report, and accompanying Schedules, respecting the operation of the Liquor License Laws.

NUMBER OF LICENSES.

Schedule A is a comparative statement of the number of Licenses of the various denominations issued, and of the number extended, transferred or removed in each of the License Districts of the Province, during the past three license years, and may be thus summarized :

YEARS.	LICENSES.									EXTENSIONS, TRANSFERS, AND REMOVALS OF LICENSES.			
	TAVERN.						VESSEL.						
	YEARLY.		SIX MONTHS.										
	Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Total.	Extensions.	Transfers.	Removals.	Total.
1886-7..... ...	1495	72	25	1	367	28	6	6	2000	27	245	34	326
1887-8.....	1450	46	22	2	325	28	9	4	1886	123	250	31	404
1888-9.....	2019	47	34	6	336	26	9	8	2485	46	365	39	449

There has been an increase in the number of Licenses issued comparing 1888-9 with the preceding year, of 570 Tavern and 11 Shop.

Provincial Revenue.

The same Schedule shews the revenue derived by the Province from Licenses and Fines to have been, for

1886-7	$216,455 78
1887-8	201,542 45
1888-9	232,511 55

Licenses in Counties and Cities.

Schedule B is a statement of the number of Licenses issued in the several Counties and Cities during the past fifteen years.

Licenses in Minor Municipalities.

Schedule C gives, in detail, as regards each City, Town, Incorporated Village, and Township, and the Unorganized Territory of the Province, the number of Licenses (other than Vessel Licenses) and of extensions, transfers and removals granted during the past three years.

Total Collections.

This Schedule also gives the amounts collected on account of Licenses and Fines (including the sums imposed by municipal by-laws,) the totals of which (with the duties derived from Vessel Licenses) were as follows :—

1886-7	$401,626 65
1887-8	393,950 17
1888-9	470,855 50

Municipal Revenue.

The payments to the Municipalities are shewn by the same Schedule to have been in—

1886-7	$153,716 59
1887-8	156,979 89
1888-9	190,297 79

The increase in the number of Licenses issued and in the revenue collected and distributed between the Municipalities and the Province is attributable for the most part to the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in the Counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Halton, Huron, Norfolk, Renfrew, Simcoe, and the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and licenses having been issued in these counties in accordance with the provisions of the Liquor License Act.

Fines.

The fines collected during the past year, as shewn by Schedule D, amounted to $18,454.63 as compared with $15,999.15 in 1878. This sum does not include the fines collected in districts in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force.

Salaries of Inspectors—Expenses of Commissioners.

The payments during the past year under these heads are set out in the same Schedule and shew a considerable increase as compared with the previous year, owing to the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in several counties.

Commitments for Drunkenness.

Schedule E shews the number of prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1876 to 1889 inclusive. The number committed during the year 1889 exceeds the number committed in 1888 by 346.

Schedule F gives the result of the polling on The Canada Temperance Act in 1884-5.

Schedule G gives the result of the polling on repeal of The Canada Temperance Act in 1888-9.

Schedule H is a comparative statement of the vote polled on the Canada Temperance Act in 1884-5 with the vote polled in 1888-9.

The Inspectors of Licenses.

The names and post office addresses of the Inspectors of Licenses are set out in Schedule I.

Special Inspection of License Districts.

The Special inspections of the License Districts, and the examination of the work of the license officials therein, from time to time, have been continued during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. GIBSON,

Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY LICENSE DISTRICTS, shewing the number of (Provincial) such licenses extended, transferred or removed, and the amount of Revenue received 1886-7, 1887-8, and 1888-9 respectively.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses Issued.										Tavern Licenses Extended.			Shop Licenses Issued.			Shop Licenses Extended.		
	Yearly Licenses.						Six Months Licenses.												
	Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.									
	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Addington																					
Algoma	22	26	22				1		3					2		5	4	5			
Brant, North																					
Brant, South																					
Brantford	19	18	18													5	5	5			
Brockville and Leeds																					
Bruce Centre			26						1									3			
Bruce, North			32																		
Bruce, South			38			1												3			
Cardwell	19	10	39						3							2		2			
Carleton																					
Cornwall			23			1												3			
Dufferin			24															2			
Dundas			25																		
Durham, East																					
Durham, West																					
Elgin, East																					
Elgin, West																					
Essex, North	49	49	50	2			3	3	2						3	13	13	8			
Essex, South	20	34	31	3	1	1	3	1	2							3	2	2		1	
Frontenac																					
Glengarry			29															4			
Grenville																					
Grey, Centre	29	25	27	5	4	2								1 B. &w.		1	1	1			
Grey, North	29	26	25	3	3	3			1							9	6	3			
Grey, South	25	28	27	1												6	7	3			1
Haldimand	25	33	32	13	7	2			1							2	2	2			
Haliburton	7	6	6	1																	
Halton			28																		
Hamilton	108	103	109	4	4	2						1		2	5	45	40	37		5	
Hastings, East	30	30	28												1	3	2	3			
Hastings, North	31	28	25	1	1	2										4	4	4			
Hastings, West	42	43	41				1	2						3	3	9	7	6		1	
Huron, East			26																		
Huron, South			41						1									6			
Huron, West			41									1						5			
Kent, East																					
Kent, West																					
Kingston	40	42	43	1	1	1										22	20	15		1	1
Lambton, East																					
Lambton, West																					
Lanark, North																					
Lanark, South																					
Lennox																					
Lincoln																					
London	56	51	51	5	3	6							1	5&1 B.W.		21	19	14		1	
Manitoulin			13																		

*One wholesale

SCHEDULE A.

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses issued, and the number of by the province therefrom, including the proportion of Fines, in the license years.

Wholesale Licenses Issued.			Vessel Licenses Issued. Ordinary.			Vessel Licenses Issued. Beer and Wine.			Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers.			Licenses Transferred and Removed. Removals.			Totals.			Proportion of Duties for Provincial Licenses. Fees for Transfers and Removals, and Fines, received by the Province.			Remarks.
1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	
																		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	4	..	..	..	31	37	34	1350 61	1187 22	2182 46	C. T. Act in
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C. T. Act in
3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	2	..	..	31	30	31	3416 00	3357 75	3321 79	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	2043 43	C. T. Act in
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	2046 63	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	55	..	..	2515 63	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	..	..	1	28	13	48	1043 27	545 94	2472 93	[force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C. T. Act in
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	30	..	..	1919 94	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	1806 03	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	1422 88	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C. T. Act in
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	7	..	..	..	71	73	70	4758 40	4741 14	4355 54	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	..	2	..	33	45	44	1864 41	2210 76	2219 12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	35	..	..	1676 54	C. T. Act in
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	5	..	..	..	38	35	35	1488 84	1233 18	1550 67	
..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	4	3	4	3	..	..	..	47	42	39	3149 53	2956 20	2662 34	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	34	38	33	1710 87	2026 52	1747 29	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	1	1	..	47	50	42	1627 47	2164 23	2043 25	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	8	7	8	275 20	242 23	243 50	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	1841 64	
5	4	*2	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	26	44	8	4	7	206	192	202	29336 85	27852 98	27432 34	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	5	..	..	..	38	41	37	1587 22	1567 24	1562 11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	8	..	..	..	39	36	39	1793 12	1713 13	1554 81	
2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	12	3	1	2	77	78	69	5935 71	6019 89	5637 41	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	1257 10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	58	..	..	2932 40	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	3597 76	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C. T. Act in
1	1	1	5	6	5	1	..	2	3	1	1	..	2	..	73	74	69	9613 77	9461 98	8911 77	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C. T. Act in
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	5	..	1	2	98	94	79	14924 27	13665 46	12373 40	
											3						16			596 98	

*license extended.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement shewing the number of (Provincial)

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses Issued.												Tavern Licenses Extended.			Shop Licenses Issued.			Shop Licenses Extended.		
	Yearly Licenses.						Six Months Licenses.														
	Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.											
	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888 9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Middlesex, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monck	9	9	9	4	3	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Muskoka	20	3	8	3	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nipissing	22	24	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	..	..	..
Norfolk, North	..	..	17	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Norfolk, South	..	..	14	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Northumberland, East.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ottawa	74	75	76	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	69	68	54	..	1	..
Oxford, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parry Sound	..	17	23	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peel	32	42	44	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	..	1
Perth, North	61	58	58	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	8	8	5	..	..	..
Perth, South	34	36	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	5	..	..	..
Peterborough, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peterborough, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prescott	43	46	44	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Prince Edward	23	20	16	1	1	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	1	..
Rainy River	8	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..
Renfrew, North	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Renfrew, South	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Russell	25	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Catharines	27	21	22	2	2	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	7	7	..	..	..
Simcoe, Centre	..	..	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Simcoe, East	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Simcoe, West	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Stormont	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Thunder Bay	32	44	37	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	9	5	8	..	1	..
Toronto	221	149	150	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	69	15	66	50	50	..	7	4
Victoria, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterloo, North	46	46	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	5	..	..	..
Waterloo, South	41	41	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5	5	4	..	..	..
Welland	73	71	66	4	5	2	9	6	6	..	..	..	2	5	4	12	10	8	..	..	1
Wellington, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth, North	27	27	25	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	3	2	..	1	..
Wentworth, South	20	23	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	..	..	..
York, East	27	28	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
York, North	41	41	41	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	..
York, West	38	37	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	7	5	..	..	..	1
Totals	1495	1450	2019	72	46	47	25	22	34	1	2	6	27	102	36	367	325	336	..	21	9

Muskoka and Parry Sound divided in 1887-8.

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

Wholesale Licenses Issued.			Vessel Licenses Issued.						Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Totals.			Proportion of Duties for Provincial Licenses, Fees for Transfers and Removals, and Fines, received by the Province.			Remarks.
			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Transfers.			Removals.									
1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	
																		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	18	17	16	737 23	755 65	749 17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	1	..	..	..	33	3	17	1337 59	230 00	945 82	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	30	32	29	1295 78	1333 23	1241 92	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	4	..	..	..	....	....	27	.....	.....	1487 42	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	4	..	..	..	....	....	24	.....	.....	841 27	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	do
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	21	14	2	7	2	159	175	151	26456 97	26670 05	24280 41	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	5	4	..	..	..	..	23	28	.... ..	1074 57	1289 31	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	10	1	..	..	48	56	61	2086 09	2673 71	2693 91	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	12	..	2	1	81	81	78	6126 45	6045 95	5541 61	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	..	..	..	42	46	46	2516 61	2731 09	2735 13	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	7	..	..	1	52	57	55	2315 00	2517 22	2374 55	
..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	6	....	2	..	..	..	35	29	27	2023 27	1838 79	1471 58	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	1	2	1	..	12	14	16	429 10	548 82	883 48	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	25	.....	.....	1652 78	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	6	..	..	..	....	....	48	.....	.....	2476 90	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	4	..	..	..	29	38	36	1083 33	1590 34	1569 93	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	..	..	..	44	37	36	4535 49	3829 36	3942 61	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	7	..	..	..	....	....	34	.....	.....	1771 43	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	7	..	..	1	....	....	44	.....	.....	2664 67	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	7	..	..	..	....	....	50	.....	....	2877 27	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	6	..	..	1	....	....	35	.....	.....	1209 90	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	4	3	2	..	50	63	50	3328 30	4234 00	3522 68	
13	13	12	1	..	2	2	1	1	43	13	27	11	4	11	365	307	273	54648 14	41886 25	39024 00	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	do
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	6	..	..	..	60	60	59	3547 89	3584 78	3732 94	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	49	48	47	3290 36	3091 55	3135 31	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	16	..	1	3	109	113	106	6795 21	6272 42	5637 87	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..	1	..	37	37	34	2075 42	1983 45	1675 97	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	2	25	28	33	1111 36	1079 50	1013 23	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	6	..	..	..	33	36	37	1355 30	1504 88	1578 87	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	6	..	1	..	56	58	50	2726 63	2704 18	2647 85	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	3	..	..	..	60	47	39	2658 72	2416 81	1914 07	
28	28	26	6	9	9	6	4	8	265	250	365	34	31	39	2326	2290	2935	216455 78	201542 45	232511 55	

Algoma and Manitoulin divided in 1888-9.

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, by COUNTIES AND CITIES, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, and the Cities separated from Counties, for the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8.

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Algoma (including Thunder Bay)	1874	30	14	.....	3	
	1875	36	15	.....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
	1883	56	6	1		
	1884	74	12	2		
	1885	58	12	1		
	1886	62	16	1		
	1887	70	9	1	.....	The licenses issued in Rainy River in 1887 are not included in this schedule, there were 8 tavern, 2 shop and 1 wholesale.
	1888	83	16	1		
Brant (not including City of Brantford)	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	.....	.....	7	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
	1883	58	11	1		
	1884	49	7			
	1885	44	7	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Bruce	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	93	12			
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
	1883	108	16			
	1884	99	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	97	6			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Carleton (not including Ottawa)	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
	1883	58				
	1884	58	1			
	1885	55				
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Dufferin	1881	33	7	.....	.....	New County erected 24th January, 1881.
	1882	33	5			
	1883	34	5			
	1884	34	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	24	2			
Elgin	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16	2		
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			
	1883	74	16			
	1884	74	12			
	1885	71	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Essex	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
	1883	74	19	2		
	1884	70	15	1		
	1885	77	13			
	1886	74	16			
	1887	84	15			
	1888	82	10			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Frontenac (not including Kingston)	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	.....	1		
	1877	17	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force until quashed, December 28th.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
	1883	36	2			
	1884	34	2			
	1885	34	1			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Grey	1874	115	20		3	
	1875	114	16		2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	.....	.....	6	2	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	72	7	4	1	Dunkin Act in force until September.
	1879	91	12	1	1	
	1880	88	17	1	2	
	1881	84	16	.....	1	Melancthon and Shelburne attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	88	18	.....	1	
	1883	95	20	.....	3	
	1884	91	19	.....	1	
	1885	92	18			
	1886	92	16	.....	3	
	1887	86	14	.....	3	
	1888	84	7	.....	4	
Haldimand	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
	1883	51	5			
	1884	47	5			
	1885	47	3			
	1886	48	4			
	1887	40	2	.....	.....	The licenses issued in the Monck portion of this County are not included in this schedule in 1887; they are 9 hotel and 2 shop.
	1888	43	4			
Haliburton	1886	7	.....	.....	.....	See Victoria, *post*.
	1887	6				
	1888	6				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Halton	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	28				
Hastings	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
	1883	97	15	3		
	1884	99	15	3		
	1885	98	17	3		
	1886	104	16	2		
	1887	102	13	2		
	1888	96	13	3		
Huron	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
	1883	124	15			
	1884	111	14			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	108	11			
Kent	1874	128	41	.....	1	
	1875	118	34	.....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	.....	1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13	.....	1	
	1882	69	14	.....	1	
	1883	70	14			
	1884	75	11			
	1885	71	8			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Lambton	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			
	1883	73	19			
	1884	74	16	1		
	1885	70	10	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Lanark	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	14	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force, except in Perth.
	1879	33	6			
	1880	34	8			
	1881	36	6			
	1882	36	7			
	1883	35	7			
	1884	36	7			
	1885	37	6			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Leeds and Grenville	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
	1883	94	21			
	1884	88	17			
	1885	87	17			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Lennox and Addington	1874	52	7		1	
	1875	46	8	.....		
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	.....	.....	1	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
	1883	45	6			
	1884	44	5			
	1885	42	5			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Lincoln (not including St. Catharines)	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
	1883	72	13			
	1884	71	11			
	1885	64	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force, except in St. Catharines.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Middlesex (not including London)	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			
	1883	130	18			
	1884	126	17			
	1885	128	16	.....	1	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Muskoka and Parry Sound	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	44	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
	1883	49	6			
	1884	48	4			
	1885	37	1			
	1886	23				
	1887	21				
	1888	32	1			
Nipissing	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
	1883	9	5			
	1884	5	5			
	1885	23	6			
	1886	22	4			
	1887	24	5			
	1888	23	4			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Norfolk	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
	1883	54	6			
	1884	51	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	37	4			
Northumberland and Durham	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months, except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
	1879	98	21	.....	1	
	1880	100	22	.....	1	
	1881	100	23	.....	1	
	1882	102	23	.....	1	
	1883	104	23	.....	1	
	1884	101	19			
	1885	97	16			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Ontario	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	61	9			
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			
	1883	72	12			
	1884	68	11			
	1885	67	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Oxford	1874	104	29			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	74	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
	1883	72	9			
	1884	62	8			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Peel	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
	1883	57	5			
	1884	55	4			
	1885	58	4			
	1886	55	5			
	1887	46	4			
	1888	57	3			
Perth	1874	145	33			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
	1883	109	17			
	1884	102	14			
	1885	93	14			
	1886	95	12			
	1887	95	13			
	1888	96	10			
Peterborough	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	.....	1	
	1878	35	11	.....	1	Dunkin Act in force, in part of West Riding, for 10 months.
	1879	42	13	.....	1	
	1880	46	12	.....	1	
	1881	46	14	.....	1	
	1882	50	15	.....	1	
	1883	50	14	.....	1	
	1884	46	13	.....	1	
	1885	43	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Prescott and Russell	1874	63	10			
	1875	58	11	1		
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			
	1883	62	7			
	1884	65	4			
	1885	65	3			
	1886	68	1			
	1887	78	1			
	1888	76	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Lieenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Prince Edward	1874	22	3	.....	3	
	1875	23	3	.....	1	
	1876	.....	.....	1	1	Dunkin Act in force.
	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1879	23	2	.....	1	
	1880	24	2	.....	3	
	1881	24	3	.....	1	
	1882	22	3	.....	2	
	1883	23	4	.....	2	
	1884	21	1	.....	2	
	1885	23	2	.....	2	
	1886	24	2			
	1887	21	2	.....	2	
	1888	18	2	.....	2	
Renfrew	1874	100	35	.....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	.....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
	1883	63	30			
	1884	44	20			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	55	12			
Simcoe	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	Mono and Mulmur attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	146	23	1		
	1883	147	26			
	1884	138	24			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	121				
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1879	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
	1883	89	17			
	1884	92	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	81	5			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Victoria	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	.....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	.....	
	1877	56	5	.....	.....	
	1878	56	6	.....	.....	
	1879	60	6	.....	.....	
	1880	59	5	.....	.....	Including Haliburton.
	1881	62	4	.....	.....	
	1882	62	3	.....	1	
	1883	62	3	.....	2	
	1884	58	3	.....	.....	
	1885	54	3	.....	.....	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Waterloo	1874	135	21			
	1875	136	20	3		
	1876	86	19	13		
	1877	84	17	10		
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
	1883	91	15	.....	1	
	1884	92	14			
	1885	90	13			
	1886	87	12			
	1887	87	12			
	1888	90	9	1		
Welland	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
	1883	79	18			
	1884	82	14			Licenses issued in Monck Tp. of Wainfleet, is not included in this schedule in 1887. There were 2 tavern.
	1885	78	15			
	1886	82	12			
	1887	76	10			
	1888	70	8			
Wellington	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24	.....	.....	Orangeville, Amaranth and East Garafraxa, attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	128	26			
	1883	126	22			
	1884	116	19			
	1885	104	13			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Wentworth (not including Hamilton)	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
	1883	52	6			
	1884	54	6			
	1885	54	6			
	1886	49	6			
	1887	51	5			
	1888	47	4			
York (not including Toronto)	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1879	114	15	.....	.....	do one month (May.)
	1880	117	16			
	1881	128	21			
	1882	131	24			
	1883	132	23			
	1884	121	13			
	1885	114	12			
	1886	116	10			
	1887	109	7			
	1888	107	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

CITY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Toronto	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	216	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	98	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
	1883	197	98	14	5	
	1884	217	88	13	3	
	1885	227	71	14*	2*	
	1886	224	66	13	3	
	1887	150	50	13	1	
	1888	150	50	12	3	
Hamilton	1874	127	93	.....	3	
	1875	110	72	.....		
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8		
	1880	74	57	7		
	1881	89	55	7		
	1882	98	58	8		
	1883	105	54	8		
	1884	97	47	4		
	1885	110	48	3		
	1886	112	45	5		
	1887	107	40	4		
	1888	111	37	2		
Ottawa	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	148	7		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	.....	1	
	1879	73	71	.....	1	
	1880	75	72	.....	1	
	1881	75	77	.....	1	
	1882	75	76	.....	1	
	1883	75	84	.....	1	
	1884	75	78	.....	1	
	1885	75	77	.....		
	1886	75	69	1		
	1887	75	68	1	1 B. & W.	
	1888	76	54	2	1	

* Dominion issues.

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

CITY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
London	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
	1879	57	36	2		
	1880	45	27	2		
	1881	45	24	2		
	1882	47	26	3		
	1883	47	24	2		
	1884	48	22	2		
	1885	49	22	1		
	1886	61	21	2		
	1887	54	19	2		
	1888	57	14	1		
Kingston	1874	97	25	.....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	
	1883	53	23	3	6	
	1884	39	20	2	6	
	1885	38	22	1	4	
	1886	41	22	1	6	
	1887	43	20	1	6	
	1888	44	15	1	7	
St. Catharines	1886	29	7			
	1887	23	7			
	1888	26	7			
Brantford	1886	19	5	3		
	1887	18	5	3		
	1888	18	5	3		

SCHEDULE B.--*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION, shewing the total number of Provincial Licenses issued in the several Counties in the Province, including the Cities, during the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1874	4793	1307	52	33	6185
1875	4459	1257	78	24	5818
1876	2977	787	147	27	3938
1877	2845	739	65	27	3676
1878	2910	724	52	29	3715
1879	3199	757	42	22	4020
1880	3227	760	40	22	4049
1881	3311	764	34	24	4133
1882	3317	787	35	24	4163
1883	3363	781	36	21	4201
1884	3253	675	28	14	3970
1885	2574	525	24	9	3132
1886	1567	367	28	12	1974
1887	1496	325	28	13	1862
1888	2066	336	26	17	2445

The Six Months Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or recapitulation, and as a consequence the total number of Licenses issued, according to the Statement, does not correspond with the number as shown in Schedules A. and C. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners, to the holder of license expiring in April, to continue his business under the old license for the specified period, that he may be enabled to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six months Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted in localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners are of opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, whether Ordinary or Beer and Wine, issued, and the number extended, transferred or removed, the gross sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts therefor, and for Fines, and the revenue paid over to the Municipal Treasurers during the license years 1886-7, 1887-8 and 1888-9 respectively.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Addington																						
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie	3	3	6	....	....	....	1	4	2	...	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	2
	St. Joseph	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Hilton	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....
	Unorganized Territory	8	10	11	....	....	....	4	....	3	.....	.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
	Thessalon	...	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
North Brant		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
South Brant		....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	..	....	.....
Brantford City		19	18	18	5	....	....	3	5	5	. ....	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville and Leeds		...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Addington																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie		3	2				4	10	12	625 00	1249 00	1850 00	363 26	759 30	809 06	
	St. Joseph							2	2	2	180 00	180 00	305 00	49 12	42 83	121 21	
	Hilton							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	24 56	21 41	26 44	
	Unorganized Territory	1		1				13	12	15	1168 15	545 00	1378 20	719 34			Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.
	Thessalon			1						4			305 00			117 79	
North Brant																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
South Brant																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Brantford City		2	4	5	2			31	30	31	7780 00	7359 00	7335 00	3452 01	3455 49	3383 59	
Brockville and Leeds																	Can. Temp. Act in force.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Centre Bruce.	Paisley	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kincardine, Town	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chesley	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Greenock	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Huron	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kincardine, Township	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elderslie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bruce.	Tiverton	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Elgin	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Southampton	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tara	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wiarton	....	..	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bruce	..	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Saugeen	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arran	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amabel	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Eastnor	....	..	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Albemarle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lindsay & St. Edmunds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Bruce.	Lucknow	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Teeswater	....	..	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Walkerton	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Culross	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carrick	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brant	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kinloss	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion therof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Centre Bruce..	Paisley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	1260 00	.....	.....	687 86	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Kincardine, Town	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	1720 00	.....	.....	785 54	
	Chesley	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	442 50	.....	.....	229 22	
	Greenock	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	.....	.....	635 00	.....	.....	210 37	
	Huron	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	1040 00	.....	.....	693 02	
	Kincardine, Township	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	270 00	.....	.....	103 93	
	Elderslie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	49 50	
North Bruce..	Tiverton	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	515 00	.....	.....	281 70	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Port Elgin	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	1450 00	.....	.....	895 04	
	Southampton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	660 00	.....	.....	385 14	
	Tara	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	325 15	
	Wiarton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	1100 00	.....	.....	641 94	
	Bruce	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	310 00	.....	.....	186 76	
	Saugeen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	28 38	
	Arran	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	525 00	.....	.....	275 90	
	Amabel	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	265 00	.....	.....	139 14	
	Eastnor	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	610 00	.....	.....	316 10	
	Albemarle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	8 00	
	Lindsay & St. Edmunds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	20 00	
South Bruce..	Lucknow	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	10	.....	.....	1040 00	.....	.....	444 18	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Teeswater	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	595 00	.....	.....	194 16	
	Walkerton	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	14	.....	.....	1500 00	.....	.....	558 43	
	Culross	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	220 00	.....	.....	72 75	
	Carrick	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11	.....	.....	1205 00	.....	.....	411 61	
	Brant	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	605 00	.....	.....	193 29	
	Kinloss	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	.....	.....	325 00	.....	.....	106 88	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887 8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Cardwell	Adjala	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bradford	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tecumseth	....	....	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
	Bolton	3	3	3	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Albion	6	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Innisfil	....	....	7	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	West Gwillimbury	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beeton	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Tottenham	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Carleton		....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....
Cornwall	Cornwall, Town	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cornwall, Township	....	....	11	...	....	1	....	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dufferin	Orangeville	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mulmur	....	...	3	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mono	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Melancthon	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Garafraxa, East	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Shelburne	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amaranth	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Luther	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Cardwell	Adjala	...	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	.....	795 00	....	.....	283 04	
	Bradford	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.. ....	500 00	.....	..... .	132 59	
	Tecumseth	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	270 00	...	..... .	91 78	
	Bolton	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	510 00	515 00	530 00	235 87	243 82	252 00	
	Albion	4	2	....	....	....	....	10	9	7	580 00	640 00	630 00	190 85	218 08	214 19	
	Innisfil	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	9	.. ..	.....	880 00	.... ..	.....	334 02	
	West Gwillimbury	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.. ..	270 00	.....	.....	91 80	
	Beeton	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.. ....	510 00	..... .	.....	152 96	
	Tottenham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	511 00	.....	.. ....	153 48	
Carleton	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.... ..	.... ..	.. ....	.....	Can. Temp Act in force.
Cornwall	Cornwall, Town	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	16	... ..	.....	3880 00	.....	.. ....	2314 90	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Cornwall, Township ...	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	14	.. ..	.....	1477 50	.....	.....	639 96	
Dufferin	Orangeville	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	...	12	.....	... ...	2155 00	.... ..	.. ...	923 90	
	Mulmur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.. ..	340 00	..	.....	110 96	
	Mono	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	....	270 00	.....	.. ..	79 92	
	Melancthon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	340 00	.....	.....	124 32	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Garafraxa, East	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	.. ..	.....	95 00	.....	.....	28 86	
	Shelburne	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	.... ..	.....	800 00	.... .	.....	382 03	
	Amaranth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	... ..	.....	140 00	.....	.....	48 80	
	East Luther	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	...	.....	53 28	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Dundas	Iroquois	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Matilda	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Morrisburgh	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Winchester Township	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Williamsburgh	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Winchester	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mountain	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Durham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Durham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Elgin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Elgin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Essex	Maidstone	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Windsor	17	17	17	....	....	....	6	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Rochester	4	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Sandwich	6	9	10	....	....	....	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Sandwich	4	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sandwich, Town	4	5	4	1	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Belle River	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Anderdon	2	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Dundas	Iroquois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	555 00	.....	.....	268 16	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Matilda	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	75 00	.....	.....	30 48	
	Morrisburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	1360 00	.....	.....	846 30	
	Winchester, Township	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	825 00	.....	.....	387 05	
	Williamsburgh	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	380 00	.....	.....	144 56	
	West Winchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	490 00	.....	.....	304 44	
	Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	670 00	.....	.....	234 75	
East Durham		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
West Durham		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
East Elgin		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
West Elgin		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
North Essex	Maidstone	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	147 50	200 00	180 00	62 34	78 29	64 97	
	Windsor	1	4	5	....	....	....	25	28	30	5325 00	5400 00	5230 00	2742 14	2768 92	2594 21	
	Rochester	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	7	6	415 00	765 00	540 00	167 24	327 10	194 90	
	East Sandwich	1	2	1	....	....	....	9	14	13	775 00	1110 00	1125 00	303 30	436 16	414 16	
	West Sandwich	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	7	415 00	455 00	630 00	167 24	170 54	227 38	
	Sandwich, Town	....	....	1	....	....	....	9	9	6	1525 00	1477 50	855 00	644 76	582 75	319 26	
	Belle River	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	420 00	420 00	420 00	119 06	117 42	113 71	
	Anderdon	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	217 00	320 00	180 00	71 62	128 60	64 99	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
South Essex	Mersea	1	2	2																		
	Leamington	4	4	4	1			1												1		1
	Amherstburgh	6	6	6	1	1	1	2	2	2												
	Malden	1	1	2																1		
	Gosfield, South	2	2	1																1		
	Kingsville	2	2	2																	1	
	Essex, Centre	1	1	1																		
	Colchester, North																					
	Colchester, South																					
	Pelee Island	1	1	1																		
	Tilbury, West	11	11	7				1										1				
	Tilbury, Centre		4	4																		
	Gosfield, North			1																		
Frontenac																						
Glengarry	Alexandria			5						1												
	Charlottenburg			6						1												
	Lancaster			7						1												
	Kenyon			7																		
	Lochiel			4						1												
Grenville																						
Centre Grey	Thornbury			2																		
	Artemesia	6	6	4	1	1	1															
	Holland	5	5	6	2	1									1B&W.							
	Collingwood, Township.	6	6	3	1	1	1															
	Euphrasia	2	1	1																		
	Osprey	4	4	5		1																
	Sullivan	3	3	3				2	1													
	Markdale			3						1												

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals 1886-7.	Removals 1887-8.	Removals 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Essex	Mersea	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	3	135 00	260 00	225 00	71 07	138 06	97 66	
	Leamington	....	....	2	....	....	....	6	4	7	660 00	540 00	550 00	157 61	130 68	129 16	
	Amherstburgh	2	....	2	....	....	....	11	9	11	1507 50	1517 50	1547 50	538 14	548 12	544 44	
	Malden	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	172 50	90 00	220 00	57 30	29 06	73 80	
	Gosfield, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	467 50	430 00	160 00	308 56	282 30	97 68	
	Kingsville	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	305 00	355 00	350 00	109 22	124 86	119 18	
	Essex, Centre	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	290 00	395 00	280 00	151 64	203 50	144 58	
	Colchester, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	9 22	Dunkin Act in force.
	Colchester, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	85 00	80 00	.....	41 18	36 92	
	Pelee Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	28 66	29 50	27 68	
	Tilbury, West	....	1	1	....	....	....	12	13	8	1080 00	1017 50	730 00	408 20	216 62	239 88	
	Tilbury, Centre	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	6	6	.....	370 00	370 00	.....	117 62	115 37	
	Gosfield, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	190 00	.....	.....	127 68	
Frontenac		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Glengarry	Alexandria	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	725 00	.....	.....	164 33	
	Charlottenburg	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	.....	.....	785 00	.....	.....	258 92	
	Lancaster	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	.....	.....	790 00	.....	.....	247 66	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Kenyon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	630 00	.....	.....	189 11	
	Lochiel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	490 00	.....	.....	153 08	
Grenville		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Centre Grey	Thornbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	340 00	.....	.....	96 46	
	Artemesia	2	2	1	..	....	....	9	9	6	587 50	607 50	402 50	203 74	197 94	132 68	
	Holland	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	6	545 00	516 88	600 00	192 92	168 47	202 59	
	Collingwood, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	8	8	5	627 50	602 50	312 50	224 71	195 56	103 72	
	Euphrasia	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	180 00	90 00	110 00	61 12	28 27	38 60	
	Osprey	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	5	455 00	397 50	450 00	170 60	127 26	144 72	
	Sullivan	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	5	4	450 00	385 00	315 00	155 38	124 90	108 54	
	Markdale	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	580 00	.....	.....	164 02	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
North Grey.	Owen Sound	*12	12	†12				5	4	2												1
	Meaford	5	5	5	1	1	1	2	2	1												
	Derby	3	3	2	1	1	1															
	Keppel	2	2	2	1	1	1															
	Sydenham	3	3	3																		
	St. Vincent	1	1	1																		
	Sarawak																					
South Grey.	Proton	6	1	2	1																	
	Durham	4	4	4				2	2	2												
	Bentinck	5	5	5				2	2	1												
	Glenelg	5	5	3				2	2													
	Normanby	10	8	8	1																	
	Egremont	1	2	2																		
	Dundalk		3	3					1										1			
Haldimand.	Cayuga, Village	2	5	5	3			1	1	1												
	Caledonia	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1												
	Oneida	3																				
	Cayuga, North, T'p	4	4	4																		
	Dunn		1	2	2	3																1
	Rainham	4	4	4																		
	Walpole	7	6	6	4	3	1															
	Seneca	4	5	4	1																	
	Hagersville		5	4																		

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Grey.	Owen Sound	....	1	2	....	....	....	17	17	17	3155 00	3115 00	2775 50	1222 50	1195 20	1063 14	
	Meaford	3	2	....	....	....	....	11	10	7	1322 50	1307 50	1107 50	508 76	489 04	410 66	
	Derby	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	3	327 50	312 50	337 50	119 10	107 10	135 34	
	Keppel	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	247 50	271 50	232 50	93 19	101 62	82 73	
	Sydenham	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	270 00	280 00	290 00	93 20	94 62	100 26	
	St. Vincent	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	31 04	29 82	30 07	
	Sarawak	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	.....	.....	25 90	.....	.....	
South Grey.	Proton	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	2	707 50	140 00	202 00	249 57	51 67	67 52	
	Durham	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	7	6	1180 00	1225 00	1160 00	508 30	515 93	488 32	
	Bentinck	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	8	7	642 00	635 00	545 00	214 54	207 48	173 60	
	Glenelg	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	3	675 00	800 00	270 00	230 93	269 36	85 60	
	Normanby	1	....	....	....	....	....	12	8	8	998 20	760 00	834 00	342 16	244 28	282 55	
	Egremont	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	3	3	92 00	235 00	185 00	30 80	82 22	59 46	
	Dundalk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	700 00	583 50	....	322 16	270 00	
Haldimand.	Cayuga, Village	1	1	2	1	1	....	8	8	8	695 00	850 00	850 00	280 43	305 20	305 66	
	Caledonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	850 00	825 00	825 00	447 74	435 98	435 46	
	Oneida	....	....	..	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	375 00	.....	.....	192 16	.....	.....	
	Cayuga, North, T'p	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	360 00	360 00	360 00	116 22	120 90	120 44	
	Dunn	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	80 00	202 50	225 00	29 94	75 56	75 26	
	Rainham	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	6	4	360 00	370 00	360 00	116 22	125 16	120 42	
	Walpole	3	2	3	....	....	....	14	11	10	795 00	662 50	642 50	261 48	230 28	228 32	
	Seneca	1	2	....	....	....	....	6	7	4	502 50	620 00	440 00	230 73	285 20	200 42	
	Hagersville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	.....	600 00	530 00	....	147 13	145 52	

* Not including two Beer and Wine, Vessel, Great Lakes, and one Beer and Wine, Vessel, Inland Waters.
† Not including four, Vessel, Great Lakes.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months..		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Haliburton	Minden	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dysert	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Anson	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherban	*2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glamorgan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halton	Nelson	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nassagaweya	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Esquesing	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Burlington	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Georgetown	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oakville	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milton	....	..	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Acton	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Trafalgar	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	108	103	109	4	4	2	45	40	37	5	4	2 1 Ex.	2	5	....	....	5	....	....	1B&W.	....
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	10	9	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hungerford	8	8	8	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thurlow	8	9	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Deseronto	4	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Haliburton	Minden	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	3	180 00	180 00	185 00	46 20	38 79	41 79	
	Dysert	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	2	187 00	275 00	190 00	50 90	59 82	43 46	
	Anson	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	95 00	23 11	19 41	21 74	
	Sherban	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	1	162 00	20 00	90 00	46 17	6 44	20 00	
	Glamorgan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Halton	Nelson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	54 11	
	Nassagaweya	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	27 04	
	Esquesing	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	510 00	.....	.....	189 80	
	Burlington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	480 00	.....	.....	201 17	
	Georgetown	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	525 00	.....	.....	150 49	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Oakville	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	685 00	.....	.....	226 59	
	Milton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	3	.....	.....	570 00	.....	.....	228 24	
	Acton	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	410 00	.....	.....	128 45	
	Trafalgar	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	310 00	.....	.....	107 45	
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	2	26	44	8	4	7	206	192	202	49169 05	47693 75	47169 50	18098 70	17318 49	16864 67	
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	....	1	....	....	....	....	10	11	9	910 00	877 50	765 00	274 22	267 00	223 50	
	Hungerford	1	4	4	....	....	....	12	14	14	1095 00	1022 00	980 00	343 88	320 91	297 98	
	Thurlow	2	2	....	....	....	....	10	11	7	730 00	840 00	630 00	227 00	253 67	784 05	
	Deseronto	2	1	1	....	....	....	6	5	7	1100 00	1065 00	1445 00	699 33	677 93	868 71	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Shop. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Wholesale. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Extended Tavern. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Extended Shop. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Six Months. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
North Hastings.	Marmora and Lake	4	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stirling	4	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madoc, Township	2	2	2	...	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elzevir & Grimsthorpe.	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tudor and Cashell	6	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wollaston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monteagle and Herschel	3	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rawdon	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madoc Village	4	3	3	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wicklow and Bangor	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dungannon & Faraday.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carlow and Mayo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Limerick	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hastings.	Belleville	26	26	25	....	....	....	5	4	4	2	2	3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Trenton	12	12	10	....	....	....	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	Sidney	6	5	6	....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Huron.	Grey	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...
	McKillop	...	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hullett, East part	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Morris	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Howick	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Turnberry	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brussels	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wroxeter	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses Transfers. Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Hastings.	Marmora and Lake	....	....	1	....	....	...	5	4	5	450 00	380 00	385 00	130 86	122 14	113 92	
	Huntingdon	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	3	180 00	180 00	185 00	52 36	56 36	53 74	
	Stirling	2	....	2	...	....	....	7	4	6	530 00	520 00	530 00	149 06	152 74	147 48	
	Madoc, Township	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	180 00	222 50	217 50	52 35	72 82	64 50	
	Elzevir & Grimsthrope	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	180 00	200 00	180 00	52 33	65 78	51 58	
	Tudor and Cashell	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	4	577 50	450 00	360 00	170 11	140 93	103 17	
	Wollaston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Monteagle and Herschel	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	5	3	270 00	280 00	132 50	78 52	89 26	40 84	
	Rawdon	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	3	5	275 00	270 00	280 00	80 70	84 56	81 68	
	Madoc Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	5	960 00	820 00	800 00	397 01	350 32	328 96	
	Wicklow and Bangor	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	95 00	26 15	28 18	27 94	
	Dungannon & Faraday	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	.... ..	.....	21 82	.....	.....	
	Carlow and Mayo	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	*Limerick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	90 00	90 00	.....	28 18	25 80	
West Hastings.	Belleville	12	8	7	2	....	....	47	43	42	8676 00	8594 00	8702 50	3550 16	3627 05	3437 20	
	Trenton	4	11	5	1	1	2	22	30	21	3021 00	3433 75	3109 85	1323 99	1560 11	1586 15	
	Sidney	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	5	6	567 50	450 00	550 00	193 72	158 88	176 94	
East Huron.	Grey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	550 00	.....	.....	135 30	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	McKillop	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	270 00	.....	.....	65 82	
	Hullett, East part	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	95 00	.....	.....	23 78	
	Morris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	43 88	
	Howick	....	....	2	....	....	...	....	....	9	.....	.....	640 00	.....	.....	157 22	
	Turnberry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	21 94	
	Brussels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	. . ...	.....	680 00	.... ..	.....	262 38	
	Wroxeter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	320 00	.... ..	.....	123 86	

*Included with Tudor and Cashel, 1886-7.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
South Huron	Exeter	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seaforth	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
	Goderich, T'ship, S. p't.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bayfield	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Stephen	....	....	10	....	....	....	..	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usborne	....	....	4	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hay	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tuckersmith	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stanley	....	....	4	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Huron	Goderich, Town	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wawanosh, East	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hullett, West part	....	....	2	....	..	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wawanosh, West	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wingham	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clinton	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ashfield	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colborne	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1B.&W
	Blythe	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Kent	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Huron	Exeter	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.. ..	830 00	.....	... .	391 24	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Seaforth	.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	12	.....	.....	1910 00	.....	.....	927 49	
	Goderich, T'ship, S. p't.	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.. ..	90 00	.... ..	.....	32 71	
	Bayfield	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	.....	.....	545 00	.....	....	149 90	
	Stephen	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	12	.... ..	.....	995 00	.....	.....	362 51	
	Usborne	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	360 00	.....	.. ....	130 84	
	Hay	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	.....	604 00	.....	.....	231 19	
	Tuckersmith	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.... ..	270 00	. . ....	.....	98 14	
	Stanley	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	4	... .	.....	360 00	.....	.....	130 80	
West Huron	Goderich, Town	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	12	.....	.....	1960 00	.....	.....	891 78	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Wawanosh, East	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	90 00	. . ....	.....	32 77	
	Hullett, West part	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	65 44	
	Wawanosh, West.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	65 46	
	Wingham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	1170 00	.... ..	.....	402 71	
	Clinton	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	13	.....	.....	1800 00	.....	.....	742 65	
	Ashfield	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	455 00	.....	.....	166 42	
	Colborne	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	523 75	.....	.....	201 78	
	Blythe	....	....	2	.....	.. .	....	....	....	7	. .....	....	795 00	.....	.....	304 06	
East Kent	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
West Kent																						
Kingston	Kingston, City	40†	42‡	*43	1†	1	1	22	20	15	1	1	1					1	1			
East Lambton																						
West Lambton																						
North Lanark																						
South Lanark																						

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
West Kent																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Kingston	Kingston, City	3	1	1		2		67	68	62	18737 00	18696 50	17496 50	8164 54	8280 47	7675 02	
East Lambton																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
West Lambton																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
North Lanark																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
South Lanark																	Can. Temp. Act in force.

*Five Vessel Ordinary Liccenses and two Beer and Wine not included. ‡Five Vessel Ordinary Licenses and one Vessel Beer and Wine License are not included.
†One Vessel License not included.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Lennox																						
London	London, City	56	51	51	5	3	6	21	19	14	2	2	1		5 and 1B&W.		1	1				
East Middlesex																						
North Middlesex																						
West Middlesex																						
Manitoulin	Assignac	2	2	2																		
	Howland	2	3	3																		
	Gordon	3	3	3																		
	Techkummah		1	1																		
	Billings	1	1	1																1		
	Carnarvon			1																		
	Unorganized Territory			2																		
Monck	Wainfleet	1	1	1	2	1	1															
	Canborough	1	1	1	2	2																1B&W.
	Caistor																					
	Sherbrooke	1	1	1																		
	Dunnville	6	6	6				2	2	2										1B&W.	1	1
	Gainsborough																					
	Pelham																					
	Moulton						1															

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7. $ c.	1887-8. $ c.	1888-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7. $ c.	1887-8. $ c.	1888-9. $ c.	Remarks.
Lennox																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
London	London, City	13	11	5		1	2	98	94	79	23404 50	21467 38	18933 83	6746 03	6029 64	5266 78	
East Middlesex																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
North Middlesex																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
West Middlesex																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Manitoulin	Assiguac		1					2	3	2	180 00	225 00	220 00	49 12	84 61	77 71	
	Howland	1	1	1				3	4	4	255 00	305 00	305 00	121 18	96 02	88 14	
	Gordon	1	1	2				4	3	5	275 00	270 00	280 00	75 74	64 25	59 68	
	Techkummah							1	2	1	75 00	100 00	90 00		31 43	18 84	
	Billings							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	24 56	21 42	18 86	
	Carnarvon									1			160 00			40 84	
	Unorganized Territory									2			250 00				Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.
Monck	Wainfleet							3	2	2	185 00	127 50	127 50	37 36	29 59	29 24	
	Canborough		1					3	4	3	165 00	170 00	147 50	32 02	41 08	29 22	
	Caistor																
	Sherbrooke							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	16 02	19 73	19 50	
	Dunnville	2	1					11	10	9	1643 75	1617 50	1667 50	745 32	763 38	753 13	
	Gainsborough																
	Pelham																Dunkin Act in force.
	Moulton									1			37 50			9 74	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months..		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Muskoka ..	Gravenhurst	....	...	4	....	....	1	....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Medora and Wood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2 and 2 B&W
	Huntsville	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monck	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 and 1 B&W
	Morrison	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unorganized Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing...	McKim	....	2	3	....	....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mattawa	9	9	9	....	....	....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Widdifield	7	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Springer	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ferris	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bonfield	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unorganized Territory	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Norfolk ..	Middleton	....	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Simcoe	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Windham	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Waterford	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Norfolk..	Walsingham, South	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Woodhouse	...	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Charlotteville	...	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Houghton	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Dover	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 B&W
	Walsingham, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Northumberland ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Northumberland ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Ontario		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Muskoka	Gravenhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	847 50	...	...	246 49	Muskoka District with the exception of the Village of Huntsville under Canada Temp. Act in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Medora and Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	127 50	...	...	42 22	
	Huntsville	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	4	360 00	360 00	425 00	102 24	100 00	114 98	
	Monck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	63 75	...	...	21 12	
	Morrison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	90 00	...	...	28 14	
	Unorganized Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	...	...	...	Payable wholly to the Province less expenses.
Nipissing	McKim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	165 00	585 00	...	107 77	346 96	
	Mattawa	3	1	2	...	...	...	15	13	13	1835 00	1805 00	1660 00	1130 93	1125 96	1000 46	
	Widdifield	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	10	8	1245 00	1210 00	1250 00	765 91	747 62	749 32	
	Springer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	380 00	570 00	360 00	265 36	398 31	240 96	
	Ferris	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	280 00	200 00	...	142 58	85 54	...	
	Bonfield	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	5 00	361 15	270 00	2 72	196 24	141 16	
	Unorganized Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	180 00	...	...	...	...	...	Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.
North Norfolk	Middleton	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	580 00	...	...	162 60	
	Simcoe	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1970 00	...	...	607 56	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Windham	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	152 50	...	...	45 31	
	Waterford	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	485 00	...	...	194 34	
South Norfolk	Walsingham, South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	540 00	...	...	132 69	
	Woodhouse	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	132 50	...	...	35 63	
	Charlotteville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	545 00	...	...	151 06	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Houghton	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	80 00	...	...	24 64	
	Port Dover	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	632 50	...	...	204 78	
	Walsingham, North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	...	...	374 00	
East Northumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Can. Temp Act in force.
West Northumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Can. Temp. Act in force.
North Ontario	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Can. Temp. Act in force.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888 9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
South Ontario.																						
Ottawa ..	Ottawa City	74	75	76	1	*	*	69	68	54	1	1	2			1		1		1	1	1
North Oxford.																						
South Oxford.																						
Parry Sound	Nipissing			2																		
	McKellar			1																		
	Armour	3	3	4	1																	
	Strong	2	2	3																		
	Chapman	2	2	2																		
	Parry Sonnd																					
	Foley																					
	Himsworth	3	2	2																		
	Perry			2																		
	Humphrey			1																		1
	Unorganized Territory	6	8	6	2	1											2					
Peel	Brampton	6	6	6			1	2	2	2												
	Chinguacousy	9	8	9	2	2	1															
	Toronto Township	12	13	13	1	1	1															
	Toronto Gore	3	3	4	1	1																
	Streetsville	2	2	2				1	1	1									1			
	Caledon	10	10	10				2	1													

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Ontario																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Ottawa	Ottawa City	11	21	14	2	7	2	159	174	150	40797 50	41482 50	42017 50	12863 95	13140 10	15960 82	
North Oxford																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
South Oxford																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Parry Sound	Nipissing									2			180 00			56 13	
	McKellar									1			90 00			28 08	
	Armour		2	1				4	5	5	307 00	280 00	365 00	119 29	100 58	114 60	
	Strong	1		1				3	2	4	185 00	180 00	275 00	71 00	63 51	86 58	
	Chapman	3	1					5	3	2	195 00	185 00	180 00	76 70	66 18	56 12	
	Parry Sound												310 00			145 23	
	Foley												100 00			46 80	
	Himsworth		1	1				3	3	3	345 00	235 00	235 00	177 25	116 16	108 49	
	Perry			1						3			185 00			58 49	
	Humphry									2			135 00			42 12	
	Unorganized Territory	4	1	6				14	10	6	657 50	762 50	685 00				Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.
Peel	Brampton	1	2					9	10	9	1590 00	1410 00	1482 50	679 01	540 95	580 10	
	Chinguacousy	2		2				13	10	12	895 00	860 00	857 50	290 76	317 34	302 90	
	Toronto Township	2	2	2	1			16	16	16	1195 50	1261 50	1231 50	398 29	459 86	442 22	
	Toronto Gore	3		4				7	4	8	322 50	307 50	380 00	107 11	110 16	135 78	
	Streetsville							3	3	4	420 00	500 00	520 00	147 24	224 92	231 83	
	Caledon	3	2	2				15	13	12	1135 00	1070 00	930 00	369 79	388 17	329 00	

* 1 Beer and Wine Vessel not included.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
North Perth	Mornington	10	10	12	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ellice	7	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wallace	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elma	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Listowel	7	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stratford	21	21	20	....	1	1	7	7	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Easthope	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milverton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Perth	South Easthope	5	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fullarton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mitchell	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hibbert	3	3	4	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Downie	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Mary's	9	9	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blanshard	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Logan	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Peterborough		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Peterborough		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. — Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion therof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Perth...	Mornington	1	1	2	....	1	....	11	12	14	995 00	990 00	1244 00	385 50	391 61	471 41	
	Ellice	....	..	1	....	1	....	7	7	7	630 00	565 00	605 00	232 95	218 53	226 56	
	Wallace	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	270 00	290 00	180 00	99 86	113 50	63 99	
	Elma	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	4	5	392 50	380 00	375 00	146 98	147 56	135 96	
	Listowel	3	3	4	....	....	....	12	11	12	1970 00	1945 00	2040 00	993 60	1006 66	1059 98	
	Stratford	4	8	4	....	..	1	33	37	31	7491 00	7550 00	6576 67	3351 77	3420 00	2898 73	
	North Easthope	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	360 00	370 00	380 00	133 12	141 87	138 66	
	Milverton	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	365 00	360 00	360 00	102 56	102 15	96 31	
South Perth...	South Easthope	....	2	1	....	....	....	5	7	7	540 00	544 00	605 00	204 68	203 76	222 03	
	Fullarton	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	270 00	270 00	270 00	97 27	93 06	94 30	
	Mitchell	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	7	9	1440 00	1627 00	1655 00	660 68	841 48	859 38	
	Hibbert	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	6	384 00	450 00	550 00	138 54	155 12	193 32	
	Downie	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	495 00	460 00	415 00	181 06	160 30	146 26	
	St. Mary's	3	3	1	....	....	....	14	14	11	2330 00	2385 00	2205 00	1125 18	1168 32	1071 86	
	Blanshard	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	275 00	270 00	270 00	97 28	93 08	94 28	
	Logan	....	.	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	66 56	62 04	62 84	
East Peterborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
West Peterborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Shop. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Wholesale. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Extended Tavern. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Extended Shop. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Six Months. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Prescott	South Plantagenet	9	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Hawkesbury	7	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Longueuil	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Plantagenet	10	11	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledonia	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
	Alfred	4	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Hawkesbury	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hawkesbury, Village	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	L'Orignal	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward	Picton	7	6*	4*	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
	South Marysburgh	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wellington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Sophiasburg	3	1	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
	Hillier	2	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ameliasburg	7	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Hallowell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Marysburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Rainy River	Rat Portage	7	7	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Districts	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Renfrew	Bromley	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pembroke	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ross	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Westmeath	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wilberforce	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Head, Maria and Clara	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Petawawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rolph, Buch'an & Wylie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals 1886-7.	Removals 1887-8.	Removals 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Prescott	South Plantagenet	3	2	4	....	....	1	12	10	13	846 00	901 00	765 00	317 06	358 26	289 42	
	East Hawkesbury	....	2	1	....	....	....	7	9	7	630 00	730 00	605 00	231 22	281 83	261 22	
	Longueuil	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	200 00	180 00	180 00	77 12	65 04	66 18	
	North Plantagenet	....	2	1	....	....	....	10	13	14	900 00	1070 00	1260 00	330 26	401 02	479 64	
	Caledonia	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	270 00	295 00	270 00	99 08	111 10	99 24	
	Alfred	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	3	415 00	580 00	320 00	162 40	216 80	126 78	
	West Hawkesbury	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	5	560 00	650 00	650 00	270 66	362 60	365 40	
	Hawkesbury, Village	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3	4	330 00	360 00	365 00	115 28	97 56	101 98	
	L'Orignal	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	410 00	545 00	450 00	126 60	230 24	189 24	
Prince Edward	Picton	2	....	1	....	....	....	11	9	9	2315 00	2737 50	2047 50	1214 88	1335 12	1081 46	
	South Marysburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	260 00	240 00	110 00	109 38	98 90	41 30	
	Wellington	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	477 50	350 00	350 00	219 88	160 50	152 59	
	Sophiasburg	3	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	4	285 00	217 50	165 00	84 56	63 16	42 60	
	Hillier	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	217 50	270 00	180 00	65 04	75 76	42 59	
	Ameliasburgh	1	....	1	....	....	....	9	7	6	680 00	585 00	410 00	197 30	164 13	97 60	
	Hallowell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	North Marysburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	45 00	.....	.....	13 00	.....	.....	
Rainy River	Rat Portage	....	2	1	2	1	1	11	14	12	1930 00	2095 60	2445 00	1271 10	1283 03	1542 93	
	Unorganized Districts	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	90 00	90 00	360 00	.....	.....	.....	Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.
North Renfrew	Bromley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	280 00	.....	.....	105 48	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Pembroke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	.....	.....	1815 00	.....	.....	586 94	
	Ross	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	720 00	.....	.....	475 06	
	Westmeath	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	390 00	.....	.....	129 44	
	Wilberforce	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	57 52	
	Head, Maria and Clara	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	57 54	
	Petawawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	19 28	
	Rolph, Buch'an & Wylie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	19 30	

* Two Vessel Licenses for Great Lakes, issued at Picton.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
South Renfrew	McNab	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Renfrew	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grattan	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brougham	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brudenell	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arnprior	....	....	7	..	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Radcliffe and Raglan	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
	Griffith & Matawatchan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bagot and Blithfield	....	....	4	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Admaston	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Jones	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hagarty	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russell	Cambridge	7	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Russell	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clarence	7	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gloucester	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cumberland	5	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Osgoode	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rockland	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Catharines, City	.....	27	21	22	2	2	4	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Centre Simcoe	Barrie	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sunnidale	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Vespra	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Floss	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Young	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Renfrew....	McNab	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	140 00	.....	.....	46 60	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Renfrew	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	10	.....	.....	1260 00	.....	.....	399 66	
	Grattan	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	545 00	.....	.....	168 00	
	Brougham	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	270 00	.....	.....	84 00	
	Brudenell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	450 00	.....	.....	140 00	
	Arnprior	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	.....	.....	1615 00	.....	.....	510 94	
	Radcliffe and Raglan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	56 00	
	Griffith & Matawatchan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	23 32	
	Bagot and Blithfield	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	460 00	.....	.....	144 06	
	Admaston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	28 00	
	Jones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	28 00	
	Hagarty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	56 00	
Russell	Cambridge	....	3	3	....	....	....	7	14	14	700 00	1025 00	1025 00	222 46	359 45	361 93	
	Russell	2	1	....	....	....	....	8	7	6	550 00	545 00	540 00	167 98	188 85	187 47	
	Clarence	2	2	1	....	....	....	9	9	7	640 00	855 00	597 00	195 21	333 60	217 18	
	Gloucester	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	7	.....	560 00	870 00	136 17	196 59	410 80	
	Osgoode	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Rockland	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	.....	240 00	240 00	.....	62 17	62 50	
St. Catharines, City	.....	7	3	2	....	....	....	44	37	36	7752 50	6623 75	6862 50	2618 48	2177 48	2287 71	
Centre Simcoe	Barrie	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	17	.....	.....	3195 00	.....	.....	1551 44	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Sunnidale	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	455 00	.....	.....	259 62	
	Vespra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	330 00	.....	.....	201 64	
	Floss	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	9	.....	.....	510 00	.....	.....	134 16	
	Young	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	66 02	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
East Simcoe	Orillia and Matchedash	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oro	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tay	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medonte	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Penetanguishene	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orillia, Town	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midland	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Simcoe	Essa	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nottawasaga	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stayner	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Collingwood, Town	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tosoronto	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alliston	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stormont	Osnabruck	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Finch	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Roxborough	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thunder Bay	Neebing	9	10	11	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port Arthur	18	18	18	...	...	...	4	3	4	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	1
	Unorganized Territory	5	16	8	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. — Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
East Simcoe	Orillia and Matchedash			1						3			285 00			114 96	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Oro			1						4			420 00			168 59	
	Tay									2			230 00			86 84	
	Medonte			1			1			11			1000 00			372 96	
	Penetanguishene									5			1350 00			804 35	
	Orillia, Town			3						12			2395 00			1234 32	
	Midland			1						7			1116 70			577 34	
West Simcoe	Essa			3						10			655 00			231 69	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Nottawasaga			1						11			955 00			341 01	
	Stayner									6			770 00			213 46	
	Collingwood, Town									10			1620 00			478 98	
	Tosoronto			1						4			292 75			105 54	
	Alliston			2						9			850 00			223 86	
Stormont	Osnabruck			4						16			1100 00			315 53	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1886-7 and 1887-8.
	Finch			1						8			635 00			181 21	
	Roxborough			1			1			11			840 00			243 04	
Thunder Bay	Neebing		1	2				11	13	16	2265 00	2725 00	2890 00	1620 02	1895 94	2043 26	
	Port Arthur		3	1		2		30	32	24	6557 50	6575 00	6250 00	3846 13	3836 70	3684 96	
	Unorganized Territory	2	2	1	3			9	18	10	712 50	1740 00	1010 50				Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Shop. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Wholesale 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Extended Tavern. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Extended Shop. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Six Months. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Toronto	Toronto, City	221*	149‡	150†	3†	1	....	66	50	50	13	13	12	5	67 & 2 B. & W.	14 & 1 B. & W.	....	7	4	.....	.....	1
East Victoria		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
West Victoria		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
N. Waterloo.	Waterloo, T'p, N. pt.	7	7	7	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Woolwich	10	6	6	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Wellesley	14	11	14	...	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Berlin	9	9	9	....	....	....	5	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Waterloo, Town	6	6	7	...	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elmira	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Waterloo.	Galt	6	6	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Preston	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wilmont	14	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Waterloo, T'nship, S. pt.	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hespeler	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Dumfries	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Hamburg	4	4	4	...	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ayr, Village	2	2	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7. $ c.	1887-8. $ c.	1888-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7. $ c.	1887-8. $ c.	1888-9. $ c.	Remarks.
Toronto	Toronto, City	43	13	27	11	4	11	362	306	270†	93392 50	84641 26	77217 50	32983 81	36409 97	32772 98	
East Victoria																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
West Victoria																	Can. Temp. Act in force.
N. Waterloo	Waterloo, T'p, N. pt		1	1				7	8	8	630 00	635 00	635 00	236 74	234 74	238 27	
	Woolwich		2	2				11	8	8	1140 00	578 00	579 00	456 59	219 82	223 69	
	Wellesley	2	2	1				17	17	16	1360 00	1480 00	1497 00	512 94	568 95	586 90	
	Berlin	4		1				18	13	13	2530 00	2325 00	2541 00	1043 85	949 46	1178 42	
	Waterloo, Town	1		1				7	7	9	1170 00	1190 00	1517 00	435 66	440 38	598 02	
	Elmira		2						7	5		610 00	640 00		171 22	190 61	
S. Waterloo	Galt							11	10	10	2572 50	2335 00	2700 00	1537 16	1400 97	1628 02	
	Preston							6	6	5	1010 00	890 00	700 00	403 71	336 93	260 50	
	Wilmont							14	14	14	1340 00	1260 00	1300 00	492 48	444 44	471 82	
	Waterloo, T'nship, S. pt.							5	5	5	450 00	450 00	450 00	160 60	158 72	160 52	
	Hespeler							3	3	3	360 00	380 00	360 00	96 34	105 82	96 30	
	North Dumfries							2	2	2	240 00	220 00	220 00	114 99	103 48	103 18	
	New Hamburg							6	6	6	1180 00	890 00	940 00	476 18	318 09	366 10	
	Ayr, Village							2	2	2	350 00	390 00	350 00	174 24	194 66	174 18	

*Not including 1 Vessel License. †Not including 2 Ordinary and 1 Beer and Wine Vessel Licenses. ‡Not including 1 Vessel License.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Welland	Niagara Falls, Town (formerly Clifton)	15	13	12	...	...	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Crowland	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chippewa	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Fort Erie	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Port Colborne	5	5	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Humberstone	7	6	8	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Stamford	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thorold, Township	3	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thorold, Town	7	7	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Welland	7	7	7	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Willoughby	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Bertie	13	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Niagara Falls, South Vil.	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Wellington	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Wellington	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Wellington	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Welland ...	Niagara Falls, Town, (formerly Clifton) ...	4	2	2	....	....	....	24	21	19	2990 00	2592 00	2372 50	936 38	786 78	705 76	
	Crowland	1	2	2	....	....	....	3	4	4	185 00	191 00	210 00	720 06	73 52	83 34	
	Chippewa	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	3	6	500 00	520 00	575 00	158 44	261 00	316 70	
	Fort Erie.....	....	1	1	....	....	1	5	7	7	560 00	575 00	550 00	167 12	162 74	155 60	
	Port Colborne	....	3	1	....	....	....	8	10	8	911 25	912 50	882 50	331 62	336 00	317 02	
	Humberstone.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	12	12	9	842 50	810 50	825 00	342 87	324 29	316 76	
	Stamford	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	360 00	365 00	360 00	138 32	137 46	133 39	
	Thorold, Township	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	307 50	312 50	327 50	121 02	120 64	127 80	
	Thorold, Town	....	1	....	....	....	....	9	10	7	1575 00	1540 00	1552 50	674 90	644 40	945 56	
	Welland.	2	2	4	....	1	....	13	13	12	1720 00	1801 00	1470 00	624 81	727 57	594 48	
	Willoughby	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	400 00	270 00	275 00	187 26	101 02	102 78	
	Bertie	1	1	4	....	....	1	15	16	19	1473 50	1438 75	1581 00	701 50	672 03	865 12	
	Niagara Falls South, Vil.	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	500 00	369 00	385 00	149 82	106 04	113 92	
East Wellington..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
South Wellington...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can Temp. Act in force.
West Wellington ..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
North Wentworth	Dundas	6	7	5	2	1	1	4	3	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Beverly	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Flamborough	9	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Flamborough	4	4	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterdown	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Wentworth	Binbrook	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ancaster	4	4	4	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Saltfleet	3	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Barton	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glanford	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East York	Scarborough	4	6	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	IB&W	....
	Markham, Township	7	7	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	York, East of Yonge St.	11	9	9	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Markham, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond Hill	3	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Toronto	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North York	Aurora	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Holland Landing	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	North Gwillimbury	4	4	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	King	10	11	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Gwillimbury	4	4	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitchurch	3	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newmarket	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Georgina	6	5	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stouffville	2	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Wentworth	Dundas	....	3	....	....	....	....	14	15	9	2298 75	2060 00	1545 60	1016 40	891 13	655 16	
	Beverly	1	....	2	....	....	....	7	6	8	565 00	560 00	642 00	195 04	190 70	217 71	
	West Flamborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	8	8	1132 00	1014 00	964 00	557 82	500 02	459 61	
	East Flamborough	1	1	2	....	1	....	5	6	7	595 00	730 00	607 50	317 92	385 83	331 94	
	Waterdown	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	320 00	320 00	320 00	140 17	140 22	136 54	
South Wentworth	Binbrook	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	3	4	275 00	290 00	190 00	76 30	81 58	56 60	
	Ancaster	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	6	7	615 00	580 00	615 00	191 16	175 08	135 94	
	Saltfleet	....	2	2	....	....	1	3	8	10	678 50	570 00	747 50	202 50	159 16	298 52	
	Barton	1	1	2	....	....	....	8	8	9	655 00	675 00	660 00	183 52	189 76	165 60	
	Glanford	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	3	3	270 00	270 00	185 00	74 25	73 45	48 79	
East York	Scarborough	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	8	8	997 50	978 75	1055 00	594 41	576 66	672 37	
	Markham, Township	....	1	3	....	....	....	8	8	11	1007 50	1047 50	1055 00	530 18	538 93	539 90	
	York, East of Yonge St.	1	2	1	....	....	....	13	12	10	1385 00	1110 00	995 00	791 04	481 16	433 11	
	Markham, Village	2	1	....	....	....	....	5	4	3	430 00	425 00	420 00	141 96	145 27	143 38	
	Richmond Hill	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	2	630 00	635 00	420 00	165 33	355 26	235 72	
	East Toronto	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	455 00	.....	.....	268 03	
North York	Aurora	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	610 00	571 25	525 00	239 42	230 13	195 98	
	Holland Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	360 00	270 00	240 00	92 96	68 13	60 46	
	North Gwillimbury	1	2	1	....	....	....	6	7	5	422 50	497 50	405 00	152 32	186 74	143 64	
	King	....	2	....	....	1	....	10	14	10	1300 00	1565 00	1520 00	709 81	841 24	813 38	
	East Gwillimbury	1	1	1	....	....	....	6	5	6	482 50	420 00	455 00	183 32	151 40	153 75	
	Whitchurch	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	5	312 50	347 50	312 50	110 96	126 16	108 34	
	Newmarket	4	1	1	....	....	....	11	9	8	1330 00	1330 00	1285 00	508 70	493 12	477 54	
	Georgina	2	2	1	....	....	....	9	8	7	645 00	547 50	612 50	232 34	196 84	229 34	
	Stouffville	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	4	4	435 00	455 00	455 00	205 94	183 36	183 27	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Shop. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Wholesale. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Extended Tavern. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Extended Shop. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Six Months. 1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
West York..	York, West of Yonge St.	13	14	10	1	....	....	2	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...
	Vaughan	9	10	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Etobicoke	4	5	4	1	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parkdale	3	2	2	....	....	....	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...
	Woodbridge, Village	3	3	3	....	....	...	1	1	....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Weston, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Toronto Junction	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1886-7.	Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Removals. 1886-7.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Total. 1886-7.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1886-7. $ c.	1887-8. $ c.	1888-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1886-7. $ c.	1887-8. $ c.	1888-9. $ c.	Remarks.
West York.	York, West of Yonge St.	1	1	....	....	....	....	17	16	10	1732 50	1655 00	1140 00	815 94	761 00	500 66	
	Vaughan	4	1	1	....	....	....	11	11	10	1317 50	1305 00	1175 00	739 00	708 89	616 06	
	Etobicoke	3	1	2	....	....	....	9	7	7	522 50	565 00	392 50	193 36	196 57	124 48	
	Parkdale	2	1	....	....	....	....	7	6	3	1250 00	2055 00	940 00	688 39	1417 31	665 82	
	Woodbridge, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	680 00	640 00	480 00	305 08	282 50	204 50	
	Weston, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	540 00	540 00	540 00	275 36	271 88	264 50	
	West Toronto Junction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	324 68	
	Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	401481 65	392675 17	470855 50	154438 41	156979 89	190297 79	

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected and the amounts paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors, in each License District, for the license years 1886-7, 1887-8 and 1888-9 respectively.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Fines Collected.			Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.			
	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Addington							C. T. Act in force
Algoma	83 15	50 00	323 20	652 95	500 00	485 08	
Brant, North							C. T. Act in force.
Brant, South							do do
Brantford	190 00	49 00	20 00	442 00	424 00	436 00	
Brockville and Leeds							C. T. Act in force.
Bruce, Centre			650 00			498 15	
Bruce, North			240 00			506 80	
Bruce, South			540 00			527 05	
Cardwell	60 00		481 00	581 50	151 16	544 90	
Carleton							C. T. Act in force.
Cornwall			315 00			430 56	
Dufferin			495 00			457 75	
Dundas			325 00			485 29	
Durham, East							C. T. Act in force.
Durham, West							do do
Elgin, East							do do
Elgin, West							do do
Essex, North	360 00	510 00	150 00	550 00	566 70	594 44	
Essex, South	210 00	410 00	415 00	445 17	528 00	546 52	
Frontenac							C. T. Act in force.
Glengarry			260 00			555 28	
Grenville							C. T. Act in force.
Grey, Centre	200 00	80 00	250 00	450 00	481 20	518 55	
Grey, North	300 00	384 00	378 00	505 00	530 00	530 00	
Grey, South	128 00	390 00	167 00	450 00	500 00	500 00	
Haldimand	245 00	60 00	100 00	550 50	525 00	501 25	
Haliburton		20 00	10 00	153 12	176 50	185 00	
Halton			20 00			452 97	
Hamilton	560 00	1710 00	1777 00	1066 64	1200 00	1500 00	
Hastings, East	170 00	182 00	80 00	572 50	582 00	565 50	
Hastings, North	50 00	60 00	20 00	618 10	551 30	581 33	
Hastings, West	77 00	309 00	439 85	830 68	850 75	1006 78	
Huron, East			50 00			572 89	
Huron, South			84 00			540 88	
Huron, West			410 00			563 89	
Kent, East							C. T. Act in force.
Kent, West							do do
Kingston	660 00	700 00	390 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	
Lambton, East							C. T. Act in force.
Lambton, West							do do
Lanark, North							do do
Lanark, South							do do
Lennox							do do
Lincoln							do do
London	1492 00	1318 00	603 83	800 00	900 00	900 00	
Manitoulin			140 00			444 50	
Middlesex, East							C. T. Act in force.
Middlesex, North							do do
Middlesex, West							do do
Monck	40 00	20 00	80 00	494 00	410 57	401 00	Chargeable to License Act.
Muskoka			210 00	221 85	30 00	233 73	do do
Nipissing	115 00	111 15	70 00	300 00	303 70	333 00	
Norfolk, North			165 00			625 75	
Norfolk, South			180 00			492 87	

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines, etc., in each License District for the license years 1886-7, 1887-8 and 1888-9 respectively.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Fines Collected.			Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.			
	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Northumberland, E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Northumberland, W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Ontario, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Ontario, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Ottawa	495 00	1055 00	750 00	1166 67	1400 00	1553 33	
Oxford, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Oxford, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Parry Sound	.....	.....	555 00	.....	221 50	457 55	
Peel	75 00	185 00	20 00	599 00	592 50	575 92	
Perth, North	574 00	440 00	614 00	750 00	756 00	765 76	
Perth, South	219 00	176 00	250 00	533 35	611 50	619 00	
Peterborough, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Peterborough, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Prescott	231 00	391 00	155 00	465 00	466 00	474 00	
Prince Edward	180 00	180 00	220 00	560 00	532 50	563 00	
Rainy River	120 00	.....	190 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	
Renfrew, North	.....	.....	230 00	.....	.....	507 37	
Renfrew, South	.....	.....	665 00	.....	.....	482 50	
Russell	70 00	255 00	172 00	486 20	371 00	401 30	Chargeable to License account.
St. Catharines	135 00	140 00	150 00	822 06	616 91	480 00	
Simcoe, Centre	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	554 13	
Simcoe, East	.....	.....	825 00	.....	.....	541 12	
Simcoe, West	.....	.....	247 75	.....	.....	531 42	
Stormont	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	487 24	
Thunder Bay	380 00	610 00	365 00	350 00	531 74	495 00	
Toronto	2120 00	4250 00	1290 00	3757 25	3750 00	3793 33	
Victoria, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Victoria, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Waterloo, North	170 00	168 00	469 00	499 25	509 50	530 00	
Waterloo, South	860 00	240 00	140 00	569 75	583 86	558 97	
Welland	451 00	146 00	251 00	699 05	732 40	722 38	
Wellington, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Wellington, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Wellington, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Wentworth, North	270 00	290 00	182 00	494 00	478 00	514 00	
Wentworth, South	186 00	80 00	290 00	564 00	552 00	635 95	
York, East	80 00	125 00	.....	530 20	532 51	509 60	
York, North	347 40	535 00	455 00	502 40	511 75	511 00	
York, West	130 00	370 00	80 00	502 50	498 69	529 58	
Totals	12033 55	15999 15	18454 63	24634 69	24553 24	36411 16	

SCHEDULE E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, shewing the number of Prisoners committed to the County Gaols for Drunkenness, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Algoma	8	4	4	24	19	17	24	21	15	12	1	85	128	64
Brant	97	84	75	63	81	64	80	75	58	28	91	112	147	218
Bruce	1	2	17	8	2	14	4	10	3	....	2	6	22	8
Carleton	387	319	283	272	222	269	265	261	314	205	280	286	297	296
Dufferin	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3	3	1	4
Elgin	31	41	47	54	53	45	61	92	82	57	30	25	29	23
Essex	87	55	60	59	71	51	91	121	103	47	31	45	46	47
Frontenac	143	137	139	126	102	53	25	46	75	74	58	108	107	139
Grey	15	13	14	35	40	23	23	19	28	36	20	21	29	27
Haldimand	7	2	6	10	15	6	4	7	7	18	15	17	24	25
Halton	21	15	6	1	6	5	4	7	6	9	13	5	19	13
Hastings	20	13	43	34	16	35	67	57	50	45	34	51	67	39
Huron	24	29	22	15	22	18	8	5	4	3	4	....	4	2
Kent	24	20	20	33	24	13	28	23	26	18	14	7	9	61
Lambton	123	84	142	115	120	77	77	75	105	130	72	38	64	99
Lanark	7	6	10	8	7	10	4	9	7	6	4	9	4	2
Leeds and Grenville	84	69	84	71	72	56	67	19	135	80	36	24	31	52
Lennox and Addington	6	4	5	9	11	14	11	18	20	6	3	8	7	4
Lincoln	56	98	68	51	44	55	41	65	39	29	21	21	28	33
Middlesex	155	106	211	193	235	210	242	269	445	277	338	404	408	540
Muskoka and Parry Sound	2	9	8	6	8	3	13	8	16	84	39	8	6	45
Nipissing	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	10	17	6	....	13	32	81
Norfolk	11	35	21	15	26	14	18	18	17	4	6	5	3	17
Northumberland and Durham	56	67	38	24	25	20	10	21	26	26	15	6	12	28
Ontario	10	10	12	11	6	2	5	10	1	4	....	....	....	5
Oxford	57	30	46	55	54	47	32	28	51	21	28	....	64	55
Peel	32	45	22	27	14	9	14	4	10	24	10	8	24	28
Perth	54	75	56	35	39	26	20	37	14	17	15	12	9	16
Peterborough	5	11	5	5	27	27	38	71	30	27	13	11	26	20
Prescott and Russell	2	6	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	2
Prince Edward	31	29	22	46	75	60	76	70	46	41	54	20	45	38
Renfrew	2	3	2	5	10	10	24	17	27	11	2	2	....	4
Simcoe	66	91	133	82	107	62	56	87	99	31	35	16	28	46
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	33	18	17	3	4	7	8	9	3	1	4	7	29
Thunder Bay	78	105	95	81	83	126	88	296	705	153	119	148	148	135
Victoria and Haliburton	22	32	25	10	7	8	14	7	20	13	1	2	4	4
Waterloo	13	10	4	28	11	11	10	14	11	7	4	8	12	20
Welland	69	101	321	188	186	145	50	34	23	33	40	32	12	21
Wellington	41	36	26	23	40	36	51	93	49	32	12	22	21	10
Wentworth	259	396	382	382	447	339	396	376	295	368	385	373	429	401
York	1755	1807	1293	1359	1463	1342	1445	1485	1661	1707	1705	2166	2098	2096
Total	3868	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3897	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451	4797

SCHEDULE F.—Shewing the result of voting on the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (the Scott Act) in the following Cities and Counties, 1884 and 1885.

County or City.	Date of Polling.	No. of Votes on Voters' Lists.	Votes Polled.				Majorities in Municipalities.		Majority in County or City.	
			Total Votes Polled.	Votes Rejected.	For the Act.	Against the Act.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Brant	December 11, 1884	5065	2778	.....	1690	1088	703	101	602	.....
Brantford, City	December 11, 1884	2424	1458	.....	646	812	.....	166	.....	166
Bruce	October 30, 1884	14062	7688	.....	4501	3187	1943	629	1314	.....
Carleton	January 29, 1885	8050	4239	53	2440	1747	726	33	693	.....
Dufferin	October 30, 1884	5076	3013	.....	1904	1109	805	10	795	.....
Dundas	October 16, 1884	4578	2615	17	1695	933	762	.....	762	.....
Elgin	March 19, 1885	8529	4814	.....	3335	1479	1893	37	1856	.....
Frontenac	May 21, 1885	6088	2017	.....	1334	683	702	51	651	.....
Glengarry	October 16, 1884	3711	2261	19	1320	922	438	40	398	.....
Guelph, City	January 12, 1885	1318	1228	8	694	526	168	.....	168	.....
Haldimand	July 16, 1885	5860	3818	31	1755	2063	216	524	.....	308
Hastings	July 2, 1885	9572	4770	.....	2289	2451	539	701	.....	162
Huron	October 30, 1884	16260	10396	135	5957	4304	1862	209	1653	.....
Kent	January 15, 1885	11750	6384	41	4368	1975	2474	81	1393	.....
Lambton	March 19, 1885	no return	6011	.....	4465	1546	2927	8	2919	.....
Lanark	January 15, 1885	no return	4596	136	2433	2027	709	303	406	.....
Leeds and Grenville	December 18, 1884	13443	9142	.....	5058	4384	1372	698	674	.....
Lennox and Addington	January 15, 1885	6274	4097	39	2047	2011	348	312	36	.....
Lincoln	January 18, 1885	3544	3550	38	2060	1490	753	183	570	.....
Middlesex	June 18, 1885	21000	8115	57	5745	2370	3410	35	3375	.....
Norfolk	November 11, 1884	8097	4500	25	2781	1694	1300	194	1106	.....
Northumberland and Durham	February 26, 1885	no return	9913	.....	6050	3863	2333	146	2187	.....
Ontario	July 16, 1885	11950	5505	31	3413	2061	1497	145	1352	.....
Oxford	March 20, 1884	12218	7371	.....	4073	3298	1031	256	775	.....
Peel	October 23, 1884	no return	3804	.....	1805	1999	148	342	.....	194
Perth	June 18, 1885	12986	6964	60	3368	3536	824	992	.....	168
Peterborough	September 24, 1885	7936	3485	1	1998	1486	712	200	512	.....
Prescott and Russell	November 26, 1885	6270	4466	31	1335	3131	1120	1916	.....	1796
Prince Edward	October 30, 1884	5286	3171	.....	1528	1643	182	297	.....	115
Renfrew	November 7, 1884	5632	2766	.....	1748	1018	857	127	730	.....
Simcoe	October 9, 1884	17569	10241	.....	5712	4529	1508	325	1183	.....
Stormont	October 16, 1884	4768	2646	42	1575	1029	567	21	546	.....
St. Catharines	November 19, 1885	2569	1544	3	478	1066	478	1066	.....	588
St. Thomas	March 19, 1885	2376	1497	11	754	743	754	743	11	.....
Victoria	July 23, 1885	8561	3932	37	2439	1493	1186	240	946	.....
Wellington	April 2, 1885	no return	7540	.....	4476	3063	1546	134	1412	.....
					Against Repeal.	For Repeal.	Against Repeal.	For Repeal.	Against Repeal.	For Repeal.
Halton, on question of repeal of by-law	September 9, 1884	6047	3714	.....	1947	1767	406	226	180	.....

SCHEDULE G.—Shewing the result of voting for appeal of Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (the Scott Act) in the following Counties, in 1888 and 1889, respectively.

County.	Date of polling.	No. of Votes on Voters' Lists.	Votes Polled.				Majorities in Municipalities.		Majority in County.	
			Total Votes Polled.	Votes Rejected.	For Repeal.	Against Repeal.	For Repeal.	Against Repeal.	For Repeal.	Against Repeal.
Brant	April 4, 1889	5687	2751	21	1441	1289	276	124	152	.....
Bruce	" 19, 1888	14561	8793	15	5085	3693	1936	534	1892	.....
Carleton	" 4, 1889	9681	4091	28	2408	1683	.....	.....	725	.....
Dufferin	" 19, 1888	5332	3115	.....	1664	1451	241	28	213	.....
Dundas	" 19, 1888	4969	2892	.....	1615	1277	376	38	338	.....
Elgin	July 3, 1889	not given	2830	13	1770	547	1223	.....	1223	.....
Frontenac	April 4, 1889	6088	2867	.....	1699	1177	692	179	413	.....
Glengarry	" 19, 1888	4792	2387	.....	1551	836	715	.....	715	.....
Guelph, City	" 4, 1889	3007	1414	5	929	480	.....	.....	449	.....
Halton	" 19, 1888	5660	3928	25	2950	1853	465	268	197	.....
Huron	" 19, 1888	18433	10741	40	6005	4795	1947	637	1310	.....
Kent	" 4, 1889	14500	7328	38	4455	2835	1776	156	1620	.....
Lambton	May 9, 1889	not given	5317	.....	3273	2044	1295	66	1229	.....
Lanark	April 4, 1889	8130	3864	17	2309	1538	934	163	771	.....
Leeds and Grenville	May 2, 1889	not given	8598	.....	4938	3660	1482	204	1278	.....
Lennox and Addington	April 4, 1889	6770	3557	29	2066	1462	777	173	604	.....
Lincoln	" 4, 1889	6014	3583	34	2090	1493	997	400	597	.....
Middlesex	May 9, 1889	19800	8312	.....	5430	2892	2691	153	2538	.....
Norfolk	April 19, 1888	8500	4906	20	2804	2082	941	219	722	.....
Northumberland and Durham	" 4, 1889	not given	9272	35	4932	4305	1094	467	627	.....
Ontario	" 4, 1889	12795	6653	49	3787	2866	990	69	921	.....
Oxford	May 9, 1889	12289	4908	5	3469	1538	1927	5	1922	.....
Peterborough	April 4, 1889	8258	3519	37	1931	1551	589	209	389	.....
Renfrew	" 19, 1888	6869	4270	20	2580	1670	1196	286	910	.....
St. Thomas, City	" 4, 1889	2940	1431	21	1001	430	.....	.....	571	.....
Simcoe	" 19, 1888	21436	10973	42	7017	3914	3285	182	3103	.....
Stormont	" 19, 1888	5667	3174	.....	2123	1042	1090	.....	1090	.....
Victoria	" 4, 1889	9222	4153	42	2552	1559	1082	89	993	.....
Wellington	" 4, 1889	13223	6059	39	3936	2084	1868	16	1852	.....

SCHEDULE H.—Comparative Statement shewing details of vote polled in counties where the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (The Scott Act) was carried in 1884 and 1885, with vote polled in the same counties for the repeal of the Act in 1888 and 1889, respectively.

County.	No. of Votes on Voters' Lists 1884 and 1885.	No. of Votes on Voters' Lists 1888 and 1889.	Total Votes polled.		Votes Polled.						Majorities in Municipalities.				Majorities in Counties.				Total Vote Polled 1884-5 for Repeal in County of Halton	Total Vote Polled against Repeal in 1884 in Co. of Halton.	Majority against Repeal in County of Halton in 1884.	
					Votes rejected 1884-5.	Votes rejected 1888-9.	For the Act 1884-5.	Against Repeal 1888-9.	Against the Act 1884-5.	For Repeal 1888-9.	For the Act in 1884-5.	Against Repeal 1888-9.	Against the Act 1884-5.	For repeal 1888-9.	For the Act 1884-5.	Against Repeal 1888-9.	Against the Act 1884-5.	For Repeal 1888-9.				
			1884-5	1888.																		
Bruce	14062	14561	7688	8793	....	15	4501	3693	3187	5085	1943	534	629	1936	1314	....	....	1392	....	....	....	
Dufferin	5076	5332	3013	3115	....	....	1904	1451	1109	1664	805	28	10	341	795	....	....	213	....	....	....	
Dundas	4578	4960	2645	2892	17	....	1695	1277	933	1615	762	38	.....	376	762	....	....	338	....	....	....	
Glengarry	3711	4792	2261	2387	19	....	1320	836	922	1551	438	.....	40	715	398	....	....	715	....	....	....	
Halton	6047	5660	3714	3928	....	25	.....	1853	. . .	2050	....	268	.....	465	.....	....	....	197	1767	1947	180	
Huron	16260	18433	10396	10741	135	40	5957	4795	4301	6005	1862	637	209	1947	1653	....	....	1310	....	....	....	
Norfolk	8097	8500	4500	4906	25	20	2781	2082	1694	2804	1360	219	194	941	1106	....	....	722	....	....	....	
Renfrew	5632	6869	2766	4270	....	20	1718	1670	1018	2580	857	286	1.7	1196	730	....	....	910	....	....	....	
Simçoe	17569	21436	10241	10973	....	42	5712	3914	4529	7017	1508	182	325	2285	1183	....	....	3103	....	....	....	
Stormont	4768	5667	2646	3174	42	....	1575	1042	1029	2123	567	.....	21	1090	516	....	....	1010	....	....	....	
				1889		1889		1889		1889.		1889		1889				1889	....	....	....	
Brant	5065	5687	2778	2751	...	21	1690	1280	1088	1441	703	124	101	276	602	....	....	152	....	....	....	
Carleton	8050	9684	4239	4091	53	28	2410	1683	1747	2408	726	....	33	....	603	....	....	735	....	..	....	
Elgin	8529	no return	4814	2330	....	13	3335	547	1479	1770	1893	....	37	1223	1856	....	....	1223	....	....	....	
Frontenac	6088	6088	2017	2867	.....	....	1334	1177	683	1690	702	179	51	692	651	....	....	413	....	....	....	
Guelph, City	1318	3007	1228	1414	8	5	694	480	526	929	168	10	.....	459	168	....	....	449	....	....	....	
Kent	11750	14500	6384	7328	41	38	4368	2835	1975	4455	2474	156	81	1776	1393	....	....	1620	....	....	....	
Lambton	no return	no return	6011	5317	....	....	4465	2044	1546	3273	2927	66	8	1295	2919	....	....	1229	....	....	....	
Lanark	no return	8130	4596	3864	136	17	2433	1538	2027	2309	709	163	303	934	406	....	....	771	....	....	....	
Leeds and Grenville	13443	no retur	9442	8598	....	....	5058	3669	4384	4938	1372	204	698	1482	674	....	....	1278	..	....	....	
Lennox and Addington	6274	6770	4097	3557	39	29	2047	1462	2011	2066	348	173	312	777	36	....	....	604	....	....	....	
Lincoln	no return	6014	3550	3583	38	34	2060	1493	1490	2090	753	400	183	997	570	....	....	597	....	....	....	
Middlesex	21000	19800	8115	8312	57	....	5745	2892	2370	5430	3410	153	35	2691	3375	....	....	2568	....	....	....	
Northumberland & Durham.	no return	no return	9913	9272	....	35	6050	4305	3863	4932	2733	467	116	1094	2187	....	....	627	....	....	....	
Ontario	11950	12795	5505	6663	31	49	3413	2866	2061	3787	1497	69	145	990	1352	....	....	921	....	....	....	
Oxford	12218	12289	7371	4998	....	5	4073	1538	3298	3460	1031	5	256	1927	775	....	....	1922	....	....	....	
Peterborough	7936	8258	3485	3519	1	37	1998	1551	1486	1931	712	209	200	589	512	....	....	380	....	....	....	
St. Thomas, City	2376	2940	1497	1431	11	21	754	430	743	1091	754	....	743	571	11	....	....	571	....	....	....	
Victoria	8561	9222	3932	4153	37	42	2139	1579	1493	2552	1186	89	240	1082	946	....	....	9 3	....	....	....	
Wellington	no return	13223	7540	6059	....	39	4476	2084	3063	3936	1546	16	134	1868	1412	....	....	1852	....	..	....	

SCHEDULE I.

Names and Post Office Addresses of the Inspectors of Licenses of the several License Districts throughout the Province.

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Addington	James M. Smith	Tamworth.
Algoma	A. G. Duncan	Marksville.
Brant, North	Geo. Pike	Brantford.
Brant, South	Isaac B. Merritt	Scotland.
Brantford, City	Southworth Cole	Brantford.
Brockville and Leeds	R. R. Phillips	Caintown.
Bruce, Centre	John Irving	Paisley.
Bruce, North	Alexander McCannel	Port Elgin.
Bruce, South	Angus Stewart	Lucknow.
Cardwell	G. N. Clark	Beeton.
Carleton	John O'Callaghan	Kars.
Cornwall	William Pollock	Cornwall.
Dufferin	Thomas Anderson	Orangeville.
Dundas	Asa Beach	Iroquois.
Durham, East	E. A. Powers	Port Hope.
Durham, West	W. R. Climie	Bowmanville.
Elgin, East	J. A. McCausland	Aylmer.
Elgin, West	Alexander Beaton	West Lorne.
Essex, North	Thomas J. Elliott L. N. Castanier, Assistant Inspector	Windsor.
Essex, South	Alanson Elliott	Oxley.
Frontenac	John Dawson	Wolfe Island.
Glengarry	Archibald McNab	Alexandria.
Grenville	Charles Chapman	Prescott.
Grey, Centre	James Campbell	Clarksburg.
Grey, North	C. C. Pearce	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Thomas A. Harris	Durham.
Haldimand	Joseph M. Doyle	Caledonia.
Haliburton	R. C. Garratt	Minden.
Halton	W. D. Brothers	Milton.
Hamilton	J. I. Mackenzie	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	Michael Lally	Belleville.

SCHEDULE I.—*Continued.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Hastings, North	Edward Mouncey	Madoc.
Hastings, West	Michael J. Grainger	Belleville.
Huron, East	John R. Miller	Jamestown.
Huron, South	Wm. Ballantyne	Seaforth.
Huron, West	Wm. J. Paisley	Clinton.
Kent, East	Thomas Boon	Bothwell.
Kent, West	Israel Evans	Chatham.
Kingston	William Glidden	Kingston.
Lambton, East	H. C. Taylor	Wyoming.
Lambton, West	Ruben C. Palmer	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	J. D. Robertson	Almonte.
Lanark, South	John McCann	Perth.
Lennox	W. A. Rose	Napanee.
Lincoln	R. Fowlie	St. Catharines.
London	Robert Henderson	London.
Manitoulin	J. B. White	Michael's Bay.
Middlesex, East	D. H. Williams	London, East.
Middlesex, North	Daniel Schoff	Clandeboye.
Middlesex, West	W. C. Robertson	Mt. Brydges.
Monck	L. Massacar	Dunnville.
Muskoka	Elijah F. Stephenson	Bracebridge.
Nipissing	Napoleon Fink	Mattawa.
Norfolk, North	W. F. Nickerson	Simcoe.
Norfolk, South	James E. Decou	Port Dover.
Northumberland, East	Patrick Gallagher	Warkworth.
Northumberland, West	James Bulger	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	Thompson B. Frankish	Sunderland.
Ontario, South	John Ferguson	Whitby.
Ottawa	John O'Reilly Geo. E. St. George, Asst. Insp. & Prov. Officer.	Ottawa.
Oxford, North	William G. McKay	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Gordon H. Cook	Ingersoll.
Parry Sound	William Ireland	Parry Sound.

SCHEDULE I.—*Continued.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Peel	Joseph Foster	Brampton.
Perth, North	Alexander M. Fisher	Amulree.
Perth, South	John S. Coppin	Mitchell.
Peterborough, East	Wm. Darling	Warsaw.
Peterborough, West	George Cochrane	Lakefield.
Prescott	James H. Malloy	Fournier.
Prince Edward	D. L. Bongard	Picton.
Rainy River	Frank Gardner	Rat Portage.
Renfrew, North	Alfred J. Fortier	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	Geo. W. McDonald	Renfrew.
Russell	Daniel McLaurin	Metcalfe.
St. Catharines	R. Fowler	St. Catharines.
Simcoe, Centre	John W. Morrow	Barrie.
Simcoe, East	Angus McKay	Orillia.
Simcoe, West	Geo. Dinwoody	Alliston.
Stormont	Donald P. McKinnon	South Finch.
Thunder Bay	W. H. Hesson	Port Arthur.
Toronto	Thomas Dexter, Chief. John Wilson, West. Thomas A. Hastings, East.	Toronto.
Victoria, East	John Short	Lindsay.
Victoria, West	John Short	Lindsay.
Waterloo, North	Benjamin Devitt	Waterloo.
Waterloo, South	Samuel D. Martin	Preston.
Welland	Archibald Thompson, jr	Welland.
Wellington, East	John Macdonald	Elora.
Wellington, South	W. S. Cowan	Guelph.
Wellington, West	T. Flath	Drayton.
Wentworth, North	W. B. Williams	Dundas.
Wentworth, South	Thomas Macklem	Hamilton.
York, East	James Eckhardt	Unionville.
York, North	William Malloy	Newmarket.
York, West	Robert Wilcock	Richview.

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS & PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO:
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1890.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1889

To the Honourable
SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith, the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

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ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

Table No 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the twelve years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1889.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1889.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged cured during the year were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and *employes* in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those who died during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1888	349	348	697	456	457	913
Admitted during year ending 30th September 1889	70	54	124	47	34	81
Total number under treatment during year	419	402	821	503	491	994
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum during year	420	402	822	503	491	994
Discharged cured	24	29	53	19	13	32
" improved	5	9	14	1	5	6
" unimproved	4	4	8	4	2	6
" as not insane	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total number discharged during year	33	42	75	25	20	45
Escaped	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Died	21	15	36	24	15	39
Transferred from one Asylum to another	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during year	56	57	113	51	35	86
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1889	363	345	708	452	456	908

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Total Number of Lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total Number of Lunatics & Idiots.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
324	344	668	425	407	832	1554	1556	3110	143	141	284	1697	1697	3394
52	55	107	100	102	202	269	245	514	25	20	45	294	265	559
376	399	775	525	509	1034	1823	1801	3624	168	161	329	1991	1962	3953
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
376	399	775	525	509	1034	1824	1801	3625	169	161	330	1993	1962	3955
16	22	38	26	33	59	85	97	182	.....	.....	.....	85	97	182
9	5	14	13	15	28	28	34	62	.....	.....	...	28	34	62
3	2	5	3	5	8	14	13	27	1	3	4	15	16	31
.....	.....	....	1	1	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
28	29	57	43	54	97	129	145	274	1	3	4	130	148	278
1	.....	1	4	.....	4	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
21	13	34	27	22	49	93	65	158	9	7	16	102	72	174
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
51	42	93	75	76	151	233	210	443	10	10	20	243	220	463
325	357	682	450	433	883	1590	1591	3181	158	151	309	1748	1742	3490

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

Year Ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years..	**1026**	**1047.4**	**2073.4**	**250.6**	**226.6**	**477.2**	**76.4**	**68.4**	**144.8**	**32.2**	**35.8**	**68**
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885..... ...	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886..... ...	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years..	**1311.8**	**1330**	**2641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**168.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**
1887.....	1461	1454	2915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888.....	1491	1494	2985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889.....	1225	1235	2460	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the thirteen years from the 30th September, 1889.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28 63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1057.2**	**1086.6**	**2143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6 10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	**63.4**	**154**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**34.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1329.6**	**1345.8**	**2675.4**
77	66	143	40.18	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1459	1468	2927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1554	1556	3110
93	65	158	31.60	39.59	35.41	7.59	5.25	6.43	1590	1591	3181

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums and the Asylums they were assigned to.

COUNTY OR PLACE.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective Counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma	4	1	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Brant	5	8	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Bruce	5	3	8	.....	5	.....	2	1
Carleton	8	17	25	1	.....	19	.....	5
Dufferin	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Elgin	3	5	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Essex	1	4	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Frontenac	1	20	21	1	.....	19	.....	1
Grey	4	4	8	1	.....	.....	6	1
Haldimand	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Hastings	7	4	11	1	.....	8	.....	2
Huron	3	18	21	5	11	.....	.....	5
Kent	1	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Lambton	6	8	14	.....	11	.....	.....	3
Lanark	5	6	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	4	6	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington	3	4	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Lincoln	6	5	11	1	.....	.....	10	.....
Middlesex	9	22	31	.....	28	.....	.....	3
Muskoka	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Norfolk	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Nipissing	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	3	5	8	3	.....	1	1	3
Ontario	12	5	17	13	.....	.....	2	2
Oxford	7	5	12	1	6	.....	4	1
Parry Sound	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Peel	2	5	7	3	.....	.....	4	.....
Perth	1	6	7	1	5	.....	.....	1
Peterborough	4	1	5	2	.....	1	1	1
Prescott and Russell	4	1	5	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Prince Edward	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Rainy River	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Renfrew	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Simcoe	14	19	33	3	.....	.....	27	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	12	19	1	.....	18	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Victoria	4	3	7	4	.....	.....	3	.....
Waterloo	6	7	13	1	.....	.....	12	.....
Welland	3	9	12	.....	.....	.....	10	2
Wellington	6	14	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Wentworth	7	39	46	5	.....	1	38	2
York	45	49	94	72	.....	.....	17	5
Not classed	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	216	343	559	124	81	107	202	45

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1889, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND PLACES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in Residence on 30th September, 1889.					
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	5	31	5	3	1	5	1	15
Brant	13	275	3	14	.....	41	2	60
Bruce	8	233	2	65	2	9	4	82
Carleton	25	430	14	4	94	1	12	125
Dufferin	1	15	2	.....	.....	6	1	9
Elgin	8	259	4	59	...	4	6	73
Essex	5	185	2	57	1	.....	9	69
Frontenac	21	562	6	5	89	12	4	116
Grey	8	286	31	11	2	38	17	99
Haldimand	6	182	1	6	....	38	7	52
Haliburton	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	7	238	4	3	.....	31	7	45
Hastings	11	269	13	10	41	.....	10	74
Huron	21	416	9	76	.....	7	16	108
Kent	4	262	2	58	.....	4	7	71
Lambton	14	345	.....	93	1	2	11	107
Lanark	11	282	4	5	63	1	5	78
Leeds and Grenville	10	302	9	4	62	2	4	81
Lennox and Addington	7	192	7	2	42	.....	12	63
Lincoln	11	323	7	1	.....	54	2	64
Middlesex	31	833	3	188	1	4	11	207
Muskoka	2	27	1	.....	1	.....	5	7
Nipissing	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norfolk	9	184	2	8	2	37	6	55
Northumberland and Durham	8	634	56	10	21	16	11	114
Ontario	17	389	46	7	12	21	11	97
Oxford	12	349	11	64	2	11	8	96
Parry Sound	2	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Peel	7	263	27	6	1	8	5	47
Perth	7	313	8	60	2	4	6	80
Peterborough	5	184	23	3	10	7	3	46
Prescott and Russell	5	98	1	1	25	....	1	28
Prince Edward	6	121	3	....	23	1	3	30
Rainy River	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Renfrew	2	96	3	.....	31	1	5	40
Simcoe	33	556	19	6	4	121	14	164
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	19	353	6	6	81	2	7	102
Thunder Bay	2	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Victoria	7	168	17	5	7	12	4	45
Waterloo	13	236	1	14	.....	29	5	49
Welland	12	199	7	1	.....	43	4	55
Wellington	20	487	18	2	1	73	6	100
Wentworth	46	857	15	5	3	115	10	148
York	94	2571	304	31	26	113	47	521
Not classed	2	392	11	14	31	.....	....	56
Total	559	14415	708	908	682	883	309	3490

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	30	9	22	57	118
From 1 to 2 months	18	6	12	25	61
" 2 " 3 "	18	8	10	11	47
" 3 " 4 "	9	2	7	13	31
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	2	7	13
" 5 " 6 "	3	4	3	.....	10
" 6 " 7 "	7	6	4	8	25
" 7 " 8 "	6	2	4	4	16
" 8 " 9 "	3	3	1	3	10
" 9 " 10 "	3	3	3	1	10
" 10 " 11 "	2	2	2	1	7
" 11 " 12 "	1	4	2	.....	7
" 12 " 18 "	10	2	2	16	30
" 18 months to 2 years	2	3	5	5	15
" 2 to 3 years	3	6	9	10	28
" 3 " 4 "	1	4	2	6	13
" 4 " 5 "	.....	3	5	4	12
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	3	.....	5
" 6 " 7 "	1	4	1	1	7
" 7 " 8 "	.....	1	1	.....	2
" 8 " 9 "	.....	1	2	2	5
" 9 " 10 "	.....	1	2	2	5
" 10 " 15 "	2	3	3	3	11
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 20 years and upwards	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown	2	.....	.....	22	24
Totals	124	81	107	202	514

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1889.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	15	9	7	8	2	41
From 1 to 2 months	10	7	3	19	1	40
" 2 " 3 "	7	5	10	11	7	40
" 3 " 4 "	4	3	7	12	3	29
" 4 " 5 "	10	10	9	15	3	47
" 5 " 6 "	5	3	15	14	5	42
" 6 " 7 "	1	3	4	14	3	25
" 7 " 8 "	5	5	1	9	3	23
" 8 " 9 "	5	1	7	25	1	39
" 9 " 10 "	6	8	5	13	4	36
" 10 " 11 "	1	6	3	9	8	27
" 11 " 12 "	7	50	10	12	4	83
" 12 " 18 "	53	22	28	16	32	151
" 18 months to 2 years	23	40	22	93	43	221
" 2 to 3 years	39	49	44	41	34	207
" 3 " 4 "	49	37	142	65	6	299
" 4 " 5 "	21	40	33	58	9	161
" 5 " 6 "	38	44	56	38	8	184
" 6 " 7 "	36	60	32	46	47	221
" 7 " 8 "	29	44	29	42	6	150
" 8 " 9 "	16	45	18	47	11	137
" 9 " 10 "	23	39	16	45	7	130
" 10 " 15 "	153	130	79	88	62	512
" 15 " 20 "	60	248	66	70	.....	444
" 20 years and upwards	92	.....	36	69	.....	197
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total	708	908	682	883	309	3490

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	3			1	4
From 1 to 2 months	6	1		2	9
" 2 " 3 "	9	2	2	4	17
" 3 " 4 "	4	1	5	3	13
" 4 " 5 "	2	6	4	8	20
" 5 " 6 "	4	3	2	8	17
" 6 " 7 "	7	3	5	4	19
" 7 " 8 "	3	2	4	4	13
" 8 " 9 "	2	2	3	3	10
" 9 " 10 "	1	2	2	6	11
" 10 " 11 "	2	1	1	3	7
" 11 " 12 "	2	3	3	2	10
" 12 " 18 "	2	2	2	3	9
" 18 months to 2 years	2		3	1	6
" 2 to 3 years		1	1	4	6
" 3 " 4 "	1		1	2	4
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "	2				2
" 6 " 7 "				1	1
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "	1	3			4
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals	53	32	38	59	182

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total
Under 1 month	1		1		2
From 1 to 2 months	1			2	3
" 2 " 3 "			1		1
" 3 " 4 "	3				3
" 4 " 5 "				4	4
" 5 " 6 "	1	1		1	3
" 6 " 7 "	2		2	1	5
" 7 " 8 "				1	1
" 8 " 9 "		1	1	1	3
" 9 " 10 "			1	1	2
" 10 " 11 "	1	1			2
" 11 " 12 "	4			1	5
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	1	3	6
" 18 months to 2 years		1	2	5	8
" 2 to 3 years			1	4	5
" 3 " 4 "				1	1
" 4 " 5 "			4	1	5
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "				1	1
" 7 " 8 "				1	1
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "		1			1
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals	14	6	14	28	62

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that the patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Totals.
Under one month	2	1	1		4
From 1 to 2 months		1	1	2	4
" 2 " 3 "		2		3	5
" 3 " 4 "	1	1			2
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "	1		1		2
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "	1				1
" 10 " 11 "					
" 11 " 12 "					
12 " 18 "				2	2
" 18 months to 2 years					
" 2 to 3 years	1		1		2
" 3 " 4 "	1	1			2
" 4 " 5 "			1		1
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "		1			1
" 8 " 9 "				1	1
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "	1				1
" 15 " 20 "					
" 10 years and upwards					
Totals	8	7	5	8	28

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	1	2	2	4		9
From 1 to 2 months	1	2	1	1		5
" 2 " 3 "	3		1	6		10
" 3 " 4 "	4					4
" 4 " 5 "	4	1		4	1	8
" 5 " 6 "						
" 6 " 7 "		1	1	2	2	6
" 7 " 8 "		1	1	1	1	4
" 8 " 9 "	2			2		4
" 9 " 10 "	1			1	1	3
" 10 " 11 "	1	1		4	1	7
" 11 " 12 "			1	3		4
" 12 " 18 "	3	2	5	5		15
" 18 months to 2 years		1		2	2	5
" 2 to 3 years	2	3	1	3	1	10
" 3 " 4 "	1	2	4	1	1	9
" 4 " 5 "	2	1	2		1	6
" 5 " 6 "	1		2		1	4
" 6 " 7 "	2	2		2	1	7
" 7 " 8 "		1	1		1	3
" 8 " 9 "		4	2	1		7
" 9 " 10 "		1	2			3
" 10 " 15 "	10	4	3	7	2	26
" 15 " 20 "	1	10	5			16
" 20 years and upwards						
Totals	36	39	34	49	16	174

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Aneurism			1			1
Apoplexy		2		3		5
" Cerebral	2					2
Bilious fever					1	1
Bright's disease			1			1
Cancer of ovary		1				1
" omentium		1				1
" breast		1				1
Chronic cystitis			1			1
Cerebral effusion			2			2
Cerebritis				2		2
Chronic diarrhœa				1		1
Congestion of brain				1		1
Consumption					1	1
Cerebral paralysis	1					1
Cardiac disease	4					4
Diarrhœa			2	1		3
Disease of liver					1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1		4
Enteritis	1			2		3
Epilepsy		5	1		5	11
Exhaustion of mania	1	2	2	4		9
Euophthalmic goitre			1			1
Erysipelas				2		2
Gastric ulcer			1			1
Gangrene			2			2
General parisis			5	4		9
General debility					4	4
Heart clot		2				2
Heart disease		1	4	2	1	8
Killed	1					1
Marasmus	8	5	3	3		19
Paresis	5	1				6
Peritonitis		1	1		1	3
Phthisis	9	6	2	7	2	26
Pneumonia		1		1		2
Purpura-hemoroguita				1		1
Paralysis		2	1	4		7
Rhumatoid arthritis		1				1
Senile decay	3	6	3	10		22
Totals	36	39	34	49	16	174

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Actors		1
Artists	1	2
Agents	8	20
Architects		2
Actuaries		1
Basketmakers		1
Bankers		1
Book-keepers	3	32
Bakers	2	27
Bricklayers	3	16
Butchers	1	34
Blacksmiths	3	105
Brassfinishers		3
Brewers		13
Builders		4
Barbers		10
Broom-makers	1	4
Barristers		3
Bookbinders		2
Brickmakers		3
Bridgetenders		1
Brushmakers		1
Buttonmakers		2
Baggage master	1	1
Commercial travellers		16
Cabinetmakers	2	21
Consuls		1
Confectioners		6
Coopers	3	34
Carpenters	6	288
Clerks	10	238
Clergymen	2	47
Carriagemakers		10
Cooks		11
Carders		5
Captains of steamboats		6
Cigarmakers	1	8
Customhouse officers		6
Coppersmiths		1
Cheesemakers		2
Civil Servants		7
Clock-cleaners		1
Carters		5
Contractor		1
Clothdressers		14
Chiselmakers		1
Coachmen		1
Dyers		3
Domestic servants, all kinds	38	1780
Dressmakers	7	60
Detectives		1
Druggists	3	24
Engineers	2	37
Editors	1	2
Farmers	66	2345
Fishermen		10
Founders		2

TABLE No. 12—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Ferrymen		2
Furriers	1	2
Gardeners		23
Grocers	2	17
Glassblowers		3
Gentlemen	1	31
Glovemakers		1
Gunsmiths		1
Governess		1
Hucksters		1
Hatters		1
Hostlers	1	7
Hunters		1
Harnessmakers	1	25
Housekeepers	98	2426
Hackdrivers	3	7
Innkeepers		1
Ironmongers		1
Jewellers	1	15
Janitors		3
Journalist		1
Lock-keeper		1
Labourers	65	1868
Laundresses		6
Ladies	15	93
Lawyers	2	24
Lumbermen	1	6
Lathers		1
Loomfixer		1
Milliners	3	40
Masons	1	60
Machinists	1	52
Matchmakers		2
Millers	1	41
Moulders		32
Merchants	8	159
Mechanics	2	45
Music teachers		10
Marblecutters		3
Milkmen		1
Millwrights		2
Messenger		
No occupation	41	601
Nightwatchman		2
Nurses		9
Organ-builders		2
Piano casemaker		1
Professors of music		10
Plasterers		4
Pensioners		5
Photographers		11

TABLE No. 12—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Prostitutes		8
Painters	5	77
Printers		44
Peddlers	3	31
Physicians	1	35
Pumpmakers		3
Plumbers		3
Patternmakers		1
Policemen		1
Private secretary		1
Railway employés	1	21
Spinsters	3	146
Sailors	2	55
Students	2	75
Spinners	1	12
Sisters of Charity		2
Sodawater manufacturers		1
Stonecutters	1	9
Showmen		2
Saddlers		7
Shoemakers	2	158
Seamstresses	4	160
Slaters		1
Soldiers		20
Salesmen	2	6
Surveyors		5
Sail and tent-makers		2
Shopkeepers		7
Shipbuilders		5
Stenographers	3	3
Teachers	7	207
Tinsmiths	2	32
Tavernkeepers	1	18
Tailors	4	124
Tanners		7
Teamsters		9
Tollgate keepers		2
Upholsterers		1
Veterinary surgeon		1
Vinegar maker		1
Watchmakers	1	7
Woodworkers		5
Weavers	2	30
Wheelwrights		2
Waggonmakers		11
Waiters		5
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	89	2234

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1889.

Details.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	411 37	760 22	607 67	518 67	48 99
Medical comforts and appliances	90 80	.....	70 00	2 26	.....
Butcher's meat	12708 16	13040 87	10706 20	11873 08	3592 74
Poultry, fish, etc	1320 14	1401 41	895 56	1802 38	277 75
Flour, bread, etc	7509 76	7846 42	6811 74	6763 31	3388 05
Butter	4679 57	7025 86	3813 48	5729 11	1909 67
Barley, rice, peas and meal	965 52	1017 41	1039 15	1963 62	455 30
Tea	2046 23	1230 46	1423 91	1986 98	250 18
Coffee	382 50	792 62	1190 17	1067 40	449 48
Cheese	454 17	700 14	222 50	972 97	23 27
Eggs	461 95	446 71	319 13	255 37	1 13 15
Fruit (dried)	790 54	968 17	359 15	1632 93	231 24
Tobacco and pipes	.....	1124 14	671 67	820 93	90 65
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles.	358 14	513 51	305 12	397 52	98 70
Sugar and syrup	3742 62	4422 97	2625 97	3558 91	1144 77
Unenumerated groceries	788 64	73 56	73 79	.....	109 07
Fruit and vegetables	589 82	218 61	1940 43	1447 15	947 51
Bedding	1299 98	4542 73	1816 81	1405 44	451 32
Straw for bedding	.....	1178 04	124 53	745 04	162 19
Clothing	3207 25	7146 63	3994 10	5840 27	1743 67
Shoes	381 60	1428 03	631 79	548 02	601 28
Coal	12516 54	15916 82	11338 58	17381 83	4856 23
Wood	952 38	.....	62 00	690 81	2745 41
Gas	2191 43	2618 30	665 14	2608 85	455 29
Oil and candles	165 46	72 27	102 55	120 50	115 85
Matches	6 15	72 00	.....	48 93	8 73
Brushes, brooms and mops	173 70	546 56	215 87	413 96	110 51
Bath-brick, black-lead, blacking	14 50	19 95	10 15	16 05	9 99
Soap and other laundry expenses	1199 59	1403 36	907 35	984 70	838 06
Water	5391 11	.....	396 13	1574 89	.....
Ice	180 00	47 00	.....	354 75	50 00
Advertising and printing	273 43	292 84	317 42	326 02	170 42
Postage, telegraph and express charges.	162 25	405 91	306 77	353 76	152 20
Stationery and library	421 14	236 80	440 63	500 64	78 35
Furniture, renewals and repairs	742 47	2423 63	1721 31	1211 51	528 05
Iron and tinware	571 90	362 87	98 82	736 38	159 22
Crockery and glassware	426 30	1313 15	509 82	496 71	97 96
Feed and fodder	1986 10	1897 77	3863 80	3752 58	1729 59
Farm stock & implements, repairs thereto	987 27	1524 66	690 18	1989 56	213 26
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings	4101 40	3206 26	1867 48	1616 69	987 06
Hardware, etc	373 54	1684 34	703 69	641 39	95 10
Paints and oil	381 10	2139 05	601 06	1355 75	156 26
Officer's travelling expenses	157 75	33 35	206 28	20 35	121 96
Elopers, cost of recovering	16 60	84 81	32 30	46 64	5 00
Freight and duties	6 50	201 46	50 08	98 14	16 09
Amusements	206 40	544 99	305 85	617 49	43 45
Religious services	214 50	169 00	25 00	3 00	.....
Rent	.....	700 04	.....	1116 08	667 92
Incidentals	166 27	374 80	765 35	526 65	249 40
Transfer and removal of patients	.....	3 50	10 00	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	31287 76	34224 66	24596 14	30347 43	14147 79
Totals	107462 30	128398 66	90552 62	119283 40	44908 13

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the Estimates and the annual cost per patient under such headings :—

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	502 17	71	760 22	83	677 67	99	520 93	60	48 99	17
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry	14028 30	19 84	14442 28	15 75	11601 76	17 05	13675 46	15 84	3870 49	12 94
Flour, bread, etc	7509 76	10 62	7846 42	8 56	6811 74	10 00	6763 31	7 84	3388 05	11 33
Butter	4679 57	6 62	7025 86	7 66	3813 48	5 60	5729 11	6 64	1909 67	6 39
Groceries	9990 31	14 13	11289 69	12 31	8330 56	12 23	12656 63	14 65	2975 81	9 95
Fruit and vegetables	589 82	84	218 61	24	1940 43	2 85	1447 15	1 68	947 51	3 16
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4888 83	6 91	14295 43	15 59	6567 23	9 64	8538 77	9 89	2958 46	9 90
Fuel	13468 92	19 05	15916 82	17 36	11400 58	16 74	18072 64	20 94	7601 64	25 43
Gas, oil, etc	2363 04	3 34	2762 57	3 01	767 69	1 13	2778 28	3 22	579 87	1 94
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1387 79	1 96	1969 87	2 15	1133 37	1 66	1414 71	1 64	958 56	3 20
Furniture and furnishings	1740 67	2 46	4099 65	4 47	2329 95	3 42	2444 60	2 83	785 23	2 63
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	2973 27	4 21	3422 43	3 73	4553 98	6 69	5742 14	6 66	1942 85	6 50
Repairs and alterations	4856 04	6 87	7029 65	7 66	3172 23	4 66	3613 83	4 18	1238 42	4 14
Printing, postage and stationery	856 82	1 21	935 55	1 02	1064 82	1 56	1180 42	1 37	400 97	1 34
Water supply	5391 11	7 63			*396 13	58	1574 89	1 83		
Salaries and wages	31287 76	44 25	34224 66	37 33	24596 14	36 12	30347 43	35 17	14147 79	47 32
Miscellaneous	948 02	1 34	2158 95	2 35	1394 86	2 05	2783 10	3 24	1153 82	3 86
Totals	107462 30	151 99	128398 66	140 02	90552 62	132 97	119283 40	138 22	44908 13	150 20

*This is for water supplied to the Regiopolis Branch only by the City Water Works.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were asked, and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butchers' meat, per cwt					5 50
Flour, per bbl	5 70	5 45	5 74	5 45	5 50
Bread, per 4lb loaf					10½
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 75	4 14	4 75	4 60	5 10
Split peas, per bbl	4 00		4 00	4 25	5 00
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb	19	19⅞	18	18¾	18⅞
Potatoes, per bushel				42	
FUEL.					
Hard coal, large egg	5 15	4 65	4 89	5 45	5 20
" stove	5 50		5 00	5 75	5 45
" chestnut	5 40	4 85	5 00	5 70	
" Small egg			4 89		
Soft coal, for steam	5 00		5 09		
" for grates		4 15		4 50	
Hard wood, green, per cord				5 50	3 25
" dry "	4 75			5 50	2 90
Pine				3 70	

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *employès* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	1	2	.....	6
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	2	2	1	9
Storekeepers and Assistants	2	2	1	2	1	8
Stewards	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Teachers and Assistants	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Engineers Assistants and Stokers	5	7	3	8	5	28
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	1	8
Painters	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	3	3	1	4	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	2	3	2	11
Shoemakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stable and Stock-keepers	.....	2	1	1	1	5
Butchers and Jobbers	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks and Kitchen Maids	7	6	3	5	4	25
Laundresses and Assistants	5	4	3	4	2	18
Housemaids	2	8	2	4	7	23
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	7	9	10	10	1	37
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	8	7	10	1	32
Trained Infirmary Nurse	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Teachers of Feeble-minded Children	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	28	13	19	6	83
Ordinary Female Attendants	20	24	14	16	8	82
Male Night Watchers	3	.....	2	3	2	10
Female Night Watchers	3	3	3	3	3	15
Totals	100	126	81	107	54	468

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter's shop	4	1201	300	8	2599	324	24	5021	295	6	1645	274	1	300	300	43	10766	250
Tailor's shop	3	855	285	1	329	329	...	...	...	2	603	301	...	...	...	6	1787	298
Shoemaker's shop	2	150	75	2	599	299	11	2334	212	4	1001	250	...	...	...	19	4084	215
Engineer's shop	7	1266	181	3	845	282	6	1819	303	3	1065	355	3	991	330	22	5986	272
Blacksmith's shop	1	280	280	...	...	...	1	106	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	386	193
Mason work	3	700	233	3	989	329	6	1230	205	4	526	131	...	...	...	16	3445	215
Repairing roads	5	500	100	...	...	...	5	860	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1360	136
Wood yard and coal shed	14	3130	223	5	1484	296	3	640	213	...	...	...	3	900	300	25	6154	246
Bakery	2	730	365	3	949	316	4	718	179	2	581	290	...	...	...	11	2978	270
Laundry	15	5852	390	19	5825	306	21	4242	202	20	5748	287	10	3630	363	85	25297	297
Dairy	6	2190	365	2	730	365	10	2729	272	5	1520	304	...	...	...	23	7172	312
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	3	930	310	4	1260	315	7	1393	199	1	338	338	...	...	...	15	3921	261
Piggery	3	1095	365	...	...	...	3	696	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1791	298
Painting	3	685	228	5	1542	308	6	1094	182	5	1256	251	...	...	...	19	4577	241
Farm	14	6382	365	27	8040	297	22	4166	189	44	10423	237	3	600	200	110	20611	187
Garden and grounds	32	9284	290	28	9156	291	24	5288	220	43	9789	227	25	4000	160	152	36517	240
Stable	6	2190	365	7	2100	300	6	1398	233	3	1088	362	4	1460	365	26	8236	316
Kitchen	6	2190	365	28	8493	301	12	2613	217	18	6642	365	5	1825	365	69	21763	315
Dining room	40	14600	365	34	10188	299	50	11572	231	41	15048	365	10	3645	364	175	55053	312
Officers' quarters	5	1825	365	...	...	...	5	1267	253	...	...	...	2	730	365	12	3812	318
Sewing	34	10600	312	96	28742	299	57	17838	313	43	12282	285	3	900	300	233	70462	302
Knitting	16	4800	300	111	33381	300	53	16324	308	44	13810	314	10	3130	313	224	71445	319
Spinning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	200
Mending	30	14600	365	11	3226	293	19	5062	266	17	2162	127	...	...	...	77	25050	325
Wards and Halls	160	36520	222	274	89676	323	217	62706	289	258	80735	313	38	13830	364	947	283467	299
Store room	4	1460	365	3	834	278	1	310	310	1	328	328	...	...	...	9	2932	325
Not otherwise specified	36	8800	244	162	45588	281	82	23853	291	41	14029	351	9	2765	307	330	95035	288
Totals	454	132814	292	836	258585	309	656	175479	267	605	180619	298	126	38706	306	2629	764287	297

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

AGES.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	12	8	20	14	9	23
From 15 to 20 years	8	2	10	.....	3	3	2	3	5	2	.....	2	2	3	5	14	11	25
" 20 " 25 "	8	6	14	5	5	10	4	8	12	6	16	22	2	2	4	25	37	62
" 25 " 30 "	11	12	23	9	6	15	7	11	18	19	15	34	4	3	7	50	47	97
" 30 " 35 "	8	3	11	4	6	10	3	12	15	12	18	30	1	.....	1	28	39	67
" 35 " 40 "	10	14	24	6	4	10	12	4	16	13	14	27	3	1	4	44	37	81
" 40 " 45 "	11	6	17	7	4	11	4	4	8	9	8	17	.....	2	2	31	24	55
" 45 " 50 "	4	4	8	2	2	4	.....	6	12	14	12	26	1	.....	1	27	24	51
" 50 " 55 "	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21
" 55 " 60 "	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	3	5	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	11	13	24
" 60 " 65 "	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	2	5	.....	1	1	8	3	11
" 65 " 70 "	3	1	4	3	.....	3	3	1	4	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17
" 70 " 75 "	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
" 75 " 80 "	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Totals	70	54	124	47	34	81	52	55	107	100	102	202	25	20	45	294	265	559

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

AGES.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 15 to 20 years	2	1	3	.....	1	1	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
" 20 " 25 "	1	4	5	3	1	4	3	2	5	7	7	14	14	14	28
" 25 " 30 "	6	5	11	5	3	8	3	8	11	3	8	11	17	24	41
" 30 " 35 "	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	3	9	12	7	19
" 35 " 40 "	1	7	8	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	4	6	7	15	22
" 40 " 45 "	6	3	9	4	1	5	2	2	4	2	3	5	14	9	23
" 45 " 50 "	3	4	7	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	2	4	6	6	10	16
" 50 " 55 "	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	10	15
" 55 " 60 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
" 60 " 65 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
" 65 " 70 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
" 70 " 75 "	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	24	29	53	19	13	32	16	22	38	26	33	59	84	98	182

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

AGES.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5	3	2	5
From 15 to 20 years	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	2	3
„ 20 „ 25 „	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
„ 25 „ 30 „	3	1	4	4	2	6	1	....	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	10	6	16
„ 30 „ 35 „	3	....	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	....	1	1	3	2	5	10	5	15
„ 35 „ 40 „	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	....	3	1	....	1	8	4	12
„ 40 „ 45 „	1	4	5	....	2	2	2	1	3	3	2		....	....	..	6	9	15
„ 45 „ 50 „	5	1	6	....	1	1	5	....	5	6	3	9	....	....	....	16	5	21
„ 50 „ 55 „	4	2	6	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	1	5	....	....	....	11	6	17
„ 55 „ 60 „	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	3	3	6	....	....	....	5	3	8
„ 60 „ 65 „	1	2	3	5	3	8	2	3	5	1	1	2	....	....	....	9	9	18
„ 65 „ 70 „	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	1	2	3	....	....	....	7	8	15
„ 70 „ 75 „	1	1	2	4	....	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	....	....	....	7	5	12
„ 75 „ 80 „	....	1	1	..	1	1	....	1	1	2	3	5	....	....	....	2	6	8
„ 80 „ 85 „	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	4	1	5
„ 85 „ 90 „	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Unknown	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Totals	21	15	36	24	15	39	21	13	34	27	22	49	9	7	16	102	72	174

SUMMARY OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS.

The returns from the different Asylums in the Province shew an increase in the insane and idiotic population on the 30th September, 1889, as compared with the corresponding date in the previous year of 197, viz.: 86 males and 111 females. The total numbers being as follows, 30th September, 1888, 3,856, same date, 1889, 4,053.

Of this total there were in residence in the Provincial Asylums 3,490 persons. In the Homewood Retreat, at Guelph, 18; in the insane convict wards at the Kingston Penitentiary, 39, and in the common gaols of the Province awaiting removal to asylums, 60. Total in confinement: 3,607.

In addition to this there were 99 certified applications for admission to lunatic asylums and 347 applicants for admission to the idiot asylum on fyle.

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table which affords also a means of comparison with the previous year :

Place of Confinement.	30th September, 1888.			30th September, 1889.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for insane, Toronto	349	348	697	363	345	708
" " London	456	457	913	452	456	908
" " Kingston	324	344	668	325	357	682
" " Hamilton	425	407	832	450	433	883
Total insane in Asylums	1554	1556	3110	1590	1591	3181
Asylum for idiots, Orillia	143	141	284	158	151	309
Total number in Provincial Asylums	1697	1697	3394	1748	1742	3490
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	6	9	15	9	9	18
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	28	1	29	38	1	39
Insane and idiotic persons in the Common Gaols.	40	18	58	27	33	60
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	1771	1725	3496	1822	1785	3607
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	1	1	2	2	3	5
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	2	26	28	13	58	71
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	5	5	10	7	3	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	9	4	13	7	6	13
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	172	135	307	195	152	347
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1888 and 1889	1960	1896	3856	2046	2007	4053

I am able to report an increase in asylum accommodation of only 13 beds as compared with the previous year. The number in the Hamilton Asylum having been added to that extent. The table hereunder shews the distribution of the beds among the different asylums and how they were occupied on the 30th September, 1889.

In Toronto Asylum there were five more patients than beds.

At London Asylum the number of patients exceeded the number of beds by four.

Kingston Asylum had three vacancies.

Hamilton Asylum had twenty vacancies.

Orillia had nine inmates more then beds.

Asylums.	Number of Beds.			Number in Residence on 30th September, 1889.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	363	345	708	...	...	...
London	452	452	904	452	456	908	...	...	...
Kingston	327	358	685	325	357	682	2	1	3
Hamilton	464	439	903	450	433	883	14	6	20
Orillia	145	155	300	158	151	309	...	...	...
Totals	1742	1753	3495	1748	1742	3490	16	7	23

Movements of Asylum Population.

Admissions.

A reference to Table No. 1 on pages 2 and 3 of this Report will shew the movements of the entire asylum population of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

The total number of admissions to the lunatic asylums during the year was 514, and the entire number of lunatics under treatment during the year was 3,624.

The nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted during the year, together with the total admissions since 1841, are set forth in the following table :

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	251	7041
Unmarried	308	7374
	559	14415

Nationalities.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Canadian	360	6513
English	67	1993
Irish	57	3259
Scotch	23	1431
United States	21	440
Other countries and unknown	31	779
	559	14415

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	104	3475
Roman Catholic	105	3124
Presbyterian	104	2995
Methodist	153	2792
Other denominations and unknown	93	2029
	559	14415

Discharges.

Full details in respect of those discharged from the asylums during the year may be found in Table No. 1 on pages 2 and 3. These are summarized, in the following tabular statement. By this it will be seen that 35.40 per cent. were discharged as cured, as compared with the previous year this percentage is very large, the rate having been only 24.02 in 1888.

Asylums.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	53	124	42.74
London	32	81	39.50
Kingston	38	107	35.51
Hamilton	59	202	29.20
Totals	182	514	35.40

Probational Discharges.

The number of persons to whom probational discharges were granted during the past year is, I am happy to say, largely in excess of the previous year. Only 49 of the 228 so discharged were returned to the asylums, 3 died before the expiration of the leave, 2 remained at home unimproved, 24 in an improved condition, and 118 were finally written off the books as recovered. The following statement shews the figures in tabular form :

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	98	130	228	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, cured	.....	.....	.....	51	67	118
" improved	.....	.....	.....	9	15	24
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Transferred to another Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	.....	.....	.....	17	32	49
Out on probation 30th September, 1889	.....	.....	.....	17	15	32
Totals	.....	.....	.....	98	130	228

Deaths in Asylums.

The number of deaths in the asylums during the 12 months ending 30th September, 1889, was 174. The percentage of deaths to the whole asylum population being 4.32, a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year. The assigned causes of death in each case will be found detailed in Table 11, page 14.

Asylum.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths to Total Population.
Toronto	36	822	4.37
London	39	994	3.92
Kingston	34	775	4.38
Hamilton	49	1034	4.74
Orillia (Idiot)	16	330	4.85
Totals	174	3955	4.32

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

With 380 out of 514 cases classed as "unknown," a table of assigned causes of insanity cannot be considered as of much value, in a statistical sense, except as shewing how little interest is taken in the subject by those who are charged with the duty of acquiring the information. I give the table for what it is worth, its chief use, however, consists in shewing how much there is that we don't know.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
Moral.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		1	1	12	27	39
Religious excitement				6	13	19
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1		1	18	4	22
Love affairs, including seduction				4	5	9
Mental anxiety, "worry"				16	11	27
Fright and nervous shocks				4	4	8
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	4		4	13	1	14
Intemperance, sexual				1	1	2
Venereal disease				1	1	2
Self-abuse, sexual				23	4	27
Over-work	2	1	3	7	8	15
Sunstroke					3	3
Accident or injury	1		1	6	3	9
Pregnancy					5	5
Puerperal					6	6
Lactation					2	2
Puberty and change of life		1	1		10	10
Uterine disorders					8	8
Brain disease, with general paralysis				6		6
Brain disease, with epilepsy				13	5	18
Other forms of brain disease				4	2	6
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	3	5	14	10	24
Fevers		1	1	5	2	7
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	21	29	50			
With other combined cause not ascertained	26	41	67	1	1	2
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	212	168	380	117	187	224
Total	269	245	514	269	245	514

Increase of Lunatic Asylum Population.

The number of admissions during the year 1889, has been only limited by the amount of accommodation afforded by the Province. There were at the close of the official year, September 30th, 159 applications on fyle in excess of the accommo lation afforded by the lunatic asylums. The number of admissions would have been quite as great, no doubt, in 1889 as in 1888, if there had been beds in existence for them.

The following table shews the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive :

YEAR.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	519	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20

Employment of Patients.

The statistics relating to this very important branch of asylum treatment shew very little change as compared with the preceding year except in the case of the Hamilton Asylum, where a very remarkable falling off has taken place as will be seen by the table below.

ASYLUM.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	822	454	258406	132814	51.39
London	994	836	334497	258585	77.30
Kingston	775	656	218696	175497	70.56
Hamilton	1034	605	315123	180619	57.32
Totals	3625	2551	1156722	747515	64.62

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882 :—

ASYLUM.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Toronto	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71	70.56
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32

In view of this great reduction in the percentage of work done at the Hamilton Asylum, and believing as I do in the importance of employment and amusement for patients as remedial measures, it will be interesting to see how this question of employment works out in this connection, taking the last year of the history of the Hamilton Asylum, and comparing with the other asylums where this feature is a specialty, we have this result:

1889.	Hamilton Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.
Actual population	1,034	994	775
Number of patients who worked	605	836	656
Collective stay in days of patients	315,123	334,497	248,696
Number of days worked	180,619	258,585	175,497
Percentage of days worked	57.32	77.30	70.56
Percentage of cures to admissions	29.20	39.50	35.51
Death rate	4.74	3.92	4.38

So far, therefore, as one year's statistics afford a basis of comparison, the result maintains the theory of the importance of labor for the patients. With the low rate of work done in the Hamilton Asylum follows the lowest percentage of cures and the highest death rate.

There is a large proportion of the population of the Toronto Asylum not of the working class, and who do not work, and the statistics of the institution are based upon the whole number of inmates. This asylum, therefore, cannot fairly be brought into the comparison.

Asylum Extension.

The new Asylum buildings at Mimico have been, so far, completed, as that two of the cottages with a capacity for one hundred patients, fifty each, are at the present writing (January, 1890), occupied by that number of patients, is anticipated that in early spring two or more additional cottages will be ready for an equal or greater number of patients.

One hundred patients have been transferred from the Asylums at Toronto, London and Kingston to Mimico, the greatest number, however, from the Toronto Asylum. The vaccancies created in these Asylums have been utilized for the emptying of the gaols of lunatics awaiting transfer, and at this time there is not a lunatic in any gaol in the Province a fit subject for Asylum treatment whose transfer is over due.

General Remarks.

Toronto Asylum.—The details of the operations of this Asylum will be found in the general tables in the early pages of this Report and in the Report of the Medical Superintendent in the appendix.

Owing to the sale of a considerable portion of the land attached to this Asylum on Queen St. and elsewhere, the farming and gardening operations of the institution have for the past year been very much curtailed, compensation will be found for this, however, next year in the larger quantity of land which is attached to the Mimico Asylum, when there will be abundance of labour available from the one hundred patients now resident there.

The medical superintendent in his report calls attention to certain structural changes which are required in the Asylum at Toronto, the want of which a recent unfortunate event has emphasized.

That part of the Asylum to which the superintendent refers was built many years ago, when methods of treatment were very different to chose which prevail now, and when as we of to-day think structural requirements were not so well understood.

In this connection it is a matter of congratulation that the cages (so called), which for so many years disfigured the exterior of this Asylum have been in part removed, and that the rest of them will go shortely. They, like many other things, had their uses, but they have had their day, they are no longer considered necessary parts of our Asylum structure.

The transfer recently of a number of male patients to Mimico from the Asylum consignment upon the completion of two of the cottages relieved the congested condition of the institution for the present, and rendered it possible to transfer all the patients in the gaols of the Toronto district for whom warrants had been issued.

The rather gloomy view taken by the superintendent of the progress of the works at Mimico does not appear to have been justified, as the patients which he he did not expect to remove until spring were removed shortly after New Years.

London Asylum.—In the reconstruction of the rear part of the London Asylum buildings after the late fire advantage was taken of the opportunity to secure at a comparatively small additional cost a fine large amusement hall and two large workrooms, the old amusement hall was in the fourth story of the main building, with only one exit and one stairway for escape should an accident occur. The new hall while being very much larger is clear of the main building, has five distinct exits and is on the first floor, in case of fire, here we need no longer fear a holocaust. The hall has ample stage and dressing-room accomodation with all requisites in the way of scenery, etc. This Asylum is now, probably one of the best equipped institutions in these respects on the continent.

The old amusement hall has been converted into an informary of two wards of twenty beds each, with an additional stairway for safety, and convenience of access to the kitchen. By these changes the capacity of the London Asylum has been increased by forty beds.

The infirmary has been thoroughly equipped for use. A staff of nurses has been organized under an efficient head, and it is hoped that the sad spectacle will no longer be seen in this Asylum of the sick and the dying lying on their beds with all the sights and sounds of the common wards about them, and only receiving that share of attention which an ordinary attendent can give them in

the discharge of his or her multifarious duties. The infirm and the sick can now be collected together and receive that skilled care and attention which their cases demand, and which it was impossible to provide for them heretofore.

Another most important advance made at this Asylum during the past year has been the completion of the new drainage system. For some years the sewage from this Asylum, owing to the unfavorable site of the building in this respect, has been imperfectly drained away, had become a nusance to a very considerable portion of the neighborbood, and the source of many complaints, and threatened actions at law. An appropriation was made by the Government in 1888, and a plan which I had observed in successful operation at the Asylums at Norristown, Pensylvania, and Worcester, Massachusetts, adopted, and Col. George E. Waring, the eminent sanitary engineer of Newport, Rhode Island, was employed to canstruct the works, a part of two seasons was occupied by the work which was finally completed in July last and formally opened. Mr. Farguar, Col. Waring's partner, superintended the work and was on the spot during the whole time of construction. There is every reason to believe that we have now a thoroughly efficient sewage system, and one which will be extensively copied in the future, and for the introduction of which with this Province the people will have every reason to thank the Government.

By this system all the solid matter of the sewage remains on the land, the only portion of the sewage which escapes into the stream is a comparatively small quantity of clear water.

The introduction of this system of sewage cannot be regarded as an experiment. It has been in use for many years in the United States, under varying climatic conditions, and neither the severe cold of Massachusetts nor the heat of Southern California seems to impair its efficiency.

A brief description of this system may be of interest here.

A large brick underground tank 70 feet wide with the top 15 feet below the surface of the ground, is constructed outside the Asylum buildings, into which all the drainage of the various buildings is conveyed have vitrified pipes, and the pipes, by an automatic flushing arrangement, are thoroughly flushed every day, and the tank is of sufficient depth to secure an ample fall from any building on the premises.

All the sewage is conducted into this tank through a small chamber at one end into which the sewage falls, and then passes into the main tank through an iron screen. In its course from the buildings to the tank, and the fall which occurs as it enters the tank, the solid matter is sufficiently broken up to admit of its passing through this screen into the main tank along with the fluid matter.

From the main tank it passes through a pipe to the pump, and so to the distributing field about a quarter of a mile distant.

The pump is a rotary one, and runs at the rate of about 250 revolutions per minute. This great velocity so churns up the sewage that when it reaches the field no solid matter of any kind is visible, the whole appears like so much dirty water, and by this pump the tank is completely emptied every day.

At the field, the sewage is received from the pump into a shallow well from which it overflows into a tile-bottomed open drain, which runs along the end of the piece of land which has been devoted to the reception of the sewage. From this drain, and at right angles to it are open channels a few inches deep, and perfectly level from end to end, into which the sewage gently flows, and gradually sinks into the ground.

This piece of land is thoroughly under-drained with tiles. The fluid matter of the sewage finds its way into the tiles, and is carried off in the form of bright, clear water. The solid matter remains in the soil, is deodorized, and becomes quite inocuous. This plot of land is so arranged that by a series of "cut-offs" only a portion of it is used for each day, so that each portion of the land only receives the sewage every fourth day.

The pumping of the sewage is rendered necessary by the peculiar situation of the Asylum buildings. If the Asylum were placed upon ground sufficiently high so that advantage could be taken of gravitation, no pumping would be necessary, and that expense would be saved. But, even as it is, it may be a question, whether the thorough churning up which the sewage receives in passing through the pump, is not an advantage worth the cost of the pumping.

The officers of the Provincia? Board of Health have been kept thoroughly informed of the progress of this work, and were present at the opening of the works in July. In the report of that Board for this year will be found a very emphatic approval of their utility.

Kingston Asylum.—Last year I asked for an appropriation for a new cow stable for this institution but did not get it, I am sorry to say, This is a crying want at this Asylum. The present stables are of the worst possible desception, erected many years ago for a temperary purpose, far away from the Asylum, and much too small, it is impossible to supply the patients with anything like the necessary quanity of milk until proper stables are provided. I hope another year will not be allowed to pass without this great want being met.

Every succeeding visit to this Asylum affords me evidence of the onward and upward tendency in the direction of the amelioration of the condition of its unfortunate inmates. Here occupation and recreation are most important factors in the treatment of patients, to these ends every officer and employé, who has anything to contribute in these directions (and there are only a few who cannot do something) have there resources drawn upon, there are not many drones in the hive, consequently, brightness and cheeriness prevail throughout the institution in a very marked degree.

A band which was started about a year ago, and which is composed chiefly of patiets has now achieved a degree of proficiency which entitles it to rank fairly well with ordinary non-professional bands composed of sane people. It is the intention that ere long this band will be entirely a patients band. A minstrel and dramatic troupe composed of employés exists which need not be ashamed of comparison with any similar body outside the professional ranks, socials, at homes, dances, etc., at all of which large numbers of patients crowd the hall several nights in each week, and in these latter the patients are participants, not spectators and hearers only. In fact, this institution is practically independent of outside assistance in providing amusements for its patients, and it follows, of course, that kind of entertainment which patients can best understand and enjoy are provided.

In every ward of an Asylum there are some patients who from various causes are unable or unwilling to go out with the working parties, or employ themselves in any of the many ways in which patients are induced to fill in the weary days of their confinement, and whose only change during the day is a dreary march around the grounds in fine weather, and nothing at all when the weather is too cold or inclement. These patients gradually fall into a condition of extreme inertia from which, hereto, it has been almost impossible to arouse them.

The medical superintendent has now adopted a plan which promises to be attended with excellent results. Those remaining in the wards during the day are organized into regular drill classes, one in each ward, and systematically instructed in military drill by competent persons. The result even in the short time the plan has been on trial is a very marked improvement in the physique of the patients so treated, and the superintendent is very sanguine as to the results in the future. Dr. Clarke was good enough to say that he had adopted this plan upon a suggestion of my own, if so, I feel sure that I shall not have reason to regret the experiment.

Hamilton Asylum.—When this Asylum was erected it was intended for an Inebriate Asylum, and its capacity was for only 200 patients, and all the outbuildings were erected with a view to an Asylum of this extent only. It has now become a Lunatic Asylum with a capacity for 900 patienta, and the quantity of farming land attached to it has been more than doubled, and yet, the outbuildings remain the same; consequently, the accommodation for horses, cattle, crops, etc., is utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the Institution, moreover, from the extension of the Asylum proper, and the erection of new Asylum buildings, the outbuildings are brought so close to the Asylum that in the summer the sanitary conditions are such as to be a menace to the health of the Institution. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that new buildings should be erected farther away from the Asylum, and the old ones completely obliterated. A barn for the crops, a horse stable, a cow stable, and a root-house are very much needed, which will cost not less than $6,000. The same remarks apply to the coal-sheds. The quantity of coal now required for the annual supply of the Institution is so large that only a fraction of it can be housed. The larger quantity of coal required for the Institution has to be piled in the open air, exposed to rain and snow, and taken into the sheds from time to time, as fuel is required during the winter.

The estimated cost of the coal-shed is $3,000. There is no change of importance to notice in the workings of this Institution during the past year. The work has been going on quietly and smoothly.

Orillia Asylum.—The work of constructing the main part of the new Asylum buildings at Orillia, was begun last summer, and very satisfactory progress was made by the time the works were closed down for the winter.

The contractor is very busy in getting in his plans of materials for the next season's work, and it is anticipated that by the close of next season the building will be finished, and before the end of 1890, it is hoped that the whole of the Institution will be ready for occupation.

The school for feeble-minded children in connection with this Institution is making very satisfactory progress.

In the Medical Superintendents' Report is incorporated the report of Miss Christie, the head teacher, which details the progress of the work in its present condition.

In the Medical Superintendent's report will be found a detailed account of the doings of this Institution during the year.

Asylum Expenditure.

There has been an increase in the Asylum expenditure during the past official year of $32,231.32, caused in part, by the increase in Asylum population and in part by a difference in the cost of some of the supplies, notably in that of item of flour. The contract price of which averages $1.35 in excess of the price paid in 1888. Butter and several other articles also ruled higher.

The most notable increase occurred in the Toronto Asylum, where the cost of maintenance per patient rose from $138.29 in 1888, to $151.99 in 1889, this is partly explained by the fact that owing to a late delivery of part of the coal supply of 1888, payment was made at so late a date that the amount, $4,000, appeared in the expenditure of 1889, thus reducing the apparent expenditure of the former year and increasing that of the latter. Also, some rather extensive expenditure's were required on out-buildings, for which there was no appropriation on capital account and it became necessary to charge the amount to maintenance.

In the London and Kingston Asylums the variation was not more than normal, but at the Hamilton Asylum, while the gross expenditure was largely increased in consequence of a large increase in the population, there was a very remarkable decrease in the cost per capita, the reduction appears to be no less than from $158.37 in 1888, to $138.22 in 1889.

Full details of the expenditure at the different Asylums under the several heads with total cost, and cost per capita may be found in Table 14, on page 19 of this report.

The following statement shews the total expenditure at each Asylum for 1888 and 1889, with the increase in each case in the latter year :

ASYLUM.	Expended. 1888.	Expended 1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	97221 97	107462 30	10240 33	
London	122692 56	128398 66	5706 10	
Kingston	90287 55	90552 62	265 07	
Hamilton	108483 54	119283 00	10799 46	
Orillia	40687 77	44908 13	4220 36	
Totals	459373 39	490604 71	31231 32	

The cost per week per patient for the two years 1888 and 1889, with the average daily population is shewn in the following table :

ASYLUM.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1888.			Year ending 30th Sept., 1889.		
	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.
		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	703	138 29	2 66	707	151 99	2 92
London	912	134 53	2 59	916	140 02	2 69
Kingston	685	131 89	2 53	681	132 97	2 56
Hamilton	685	158 37	3 04	863	138 22	2 66
Orillia	256	158 93	3 05	299	150 20	2 89
Total	3241	144 38	2 77	3466	142 68	2 74

Revenue From Paying Patients.

The following statement shews the amount of revenue derived from paying patients for the year 1889 :

	No. of patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum	371	$37337 02
London "	122	17166 58
Kingston "	56	3944 20
Hamilton "	136	6797 23
Orillia "	23	1425 61
Totals	708	$66670 64

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year :

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14045 30		
" " 1872	139	19255 80	5219 50	
" " 1873	171	16660 61		2595 19
" " 1874	182	20035 77	3375 15	
" " 1875	231	21875 92	1840 15	
" " 1876	256	21175 93		699 99
" " 1877	323	28093 58	6917 65	
" " 1878	334	30103 75	2010 17	
" " 1879	343	32898 26	2794 51	
" 1880	387	37653 81	4755 55	
" " 1881	414	41066 54	3412 73	
" " 1882	475	43937 64	2871 10	
" " 1883	538	59922 59	15984 95	
" " 1884	496	48135 18		11787 41
" " 1885	509	49620 93	1485 75	
" " 1886	516	53030 05	4309 12	
" " 1887	514	48742 53		5187 52
" " 1888	538	59638 16	10895 63	
" " 1889	708	66670 64	7032 48	

HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

Annual statistical report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

INSANE.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1888	8	7	15			
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant						
By Medical Certificate	8	6	14	16	13	29
Total number under treatment during year				16	13	29
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	4	2	6			
As improved	2	2	4			
As unimproved						
Total number of discharges during year						
Died	1		1			
Eloped						
Transferred				7	4	11
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1889				9	9	18
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				58	44	102
" discharged	41	33	74			
" died	8	2	10			
" eloped						
" transferred				49	35	84
" remaining 30th September, 1889				9	9	18

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1888	6		6			
Admitted during year	24	1	25			
Total number under treatment during year				30	1	31
Discharges during year	21	1	22			
Eloped	1		1			
				22	1	23
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1889				8		8
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				112	17	129
" discharged	101	17	118			
" died	1		1			
" eloped	2		2			
				104	17	121
" remaining 30th September, 1889				8		8

APPENDIX TO THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON AND ORILLIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

TORONTO, October 1st, 1889.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum, ending the 30th day of September, 1889.

One hundred and twenty-four patients were admitted during the year. Of that number, forty-six were received under warrant and seventy-eight under ordinary process.

The total number under treatment and in custody during the year was 821.

The deaths were thirty-six, or a percentage on the whole number of 4.38. This has been about the average death-rate for several years past and somewhat below that of last year.

Our recoveries for the year were fifty-three. This made a percentage of 42.74 of the admissions as against 35.62 per cent. last year. This proportion is above our average taking a number of years together. It is, however, very satisfactory.

At the close of this year 708 were in residence as against 697 at the same time last year. From eight to ten patients reside at the Mimico Branch permanently, so the number domiciled in this Asylum is about the same as last year. We expected to have been able to transfer at least one hundred patients before this time to our new cottages at Mimico, but it is evident no such movement can take place immediately.

The death of Hector McDonald caused by the assault made upon him by another patient of the name of Barker Potter was investigated by a coroner's jury. The verdict was, that no blame could be attached to anyone ; at the same time it is necessary for me to again point out the danger of not being able to provide single bed-rooms for such patients as are afflicted with delusions of homicidal tendency. The crowded state of the Asylum prevents this, as the larger number of the single bed-rooms in the main building are of necessity occupied at night by two patients in each. To show my yearly anxiety on this matter it is only necessary to quote from my reports of several years past. In my report for 1884, is the following extract :—"It is fair to ourselves to say that at this time the Asylum is overcrowded. On this account it is necessary to turn single rooms into associated dormitories. Our refractory wards are badly constructed for this class of patients they contain : they have ten associated dormitories, containing from six to sixteen beds in each, that is to say, our worst and most dangerous patients must sleep together in such numbers and proportion. Each ward contains sixty-two beds and has only nine single rooms in it. To state these facts is all that is needed to show that the wonder is sad events have not been more common, and not that they occur under the strictest supervision. With this supposition constantly among the possibilities, the anxieties of a responsible head are not to be envied."

In the report of 1885, is the following statement, viz. :—"Last year attention was directed to the necessity of re-constructing our refractory wards. It was shown that single rooms contained two beds, and that dangerous patients had of necessity to sleep together. These wards have each five associated dormitories, containing from six to sixteen beds each, that is to say, our worst and most dangerous patients must sleep together in that proportion. These refractory wards contain sixty-two beds each and only eighteen single rooms for the use of the worst of 124 violent and filthy patients. Some day a homicide will take place in spite of the strictest supervision, unless some structural changes are made and more single bed-rooms are provided. My anxiety on this account is great as this is a matter of vital importance to us."

In my report of 1886, is the following warning on this head, viz. :—"In justice to myself the unsatisfactory condition of our overcrowded refractory wards is again stated so as to show the urgency of something being done to put them in such a condition as will not jeopardize the health and lives of this class. It was shown in my report of 1885, that it was found necessary to put dangerous patients together in large dormitories and that even rooms intended for one patient each had two possessing unsafe propensities in each. I fear that at some time trouble will occur at night under existing circumstances, unless some structural changes are made and more single rooms are provided. At any rate my duty has been done in showing the danger of the existing state of things in my annual reports for several years past, and the responsibility for untoward results flowing from this condition cannot any longer lie on my shoulders."

In my report of 1887, is the following remark on this point:—"It is again my duty to emphasize what has been written as to the unsatisfactory state of our worst wards. The necessity of putting into large dormitories, to sleep together, our most dangerous patients, is fraught with danger to life and limb. In the nature of things immunity cannot always continue."

Unfortunately, what was easily foreseen came to pass. So far no remedy has been proposed, and a repetition of the past is in the nature of things very likely to occur. A remedy might be applied in one or more of the following schemes :—

1st. The reduction of our insane population to the former number of 660. This would enable us to occupy all our single rooms with only one patient in each. This would be at least a partial relief from the congestion existing.

2nd. Single rooms might be added in the construction of a wing to each of two of our cottages now existing in our grounds and these could be turned into cottages for the dangerous and disturbed classes, capable of holding about fifty patients each. Plain and substantial brick additions need not cost more than $12,000 for each. All the sitting-rooms, closets, kitchens, nurses' rooms and treating appliances necessary are now in operation in the existing buildings. This would be money well spent.

3rd. To remove to one or more of the other Provincial Asylums our refractory patients as they accumulate, where special structures for this class have been erected.

4th. The erection of cottages at Mimico for the refractory and noisy patients with single bed-rooms for all the patients, as should always be the case in providing sleeping accommodation for this class.

It is presumed the last proposition is now the most feasible, seeing cottages are being erected in that locality for quiet chronics.

New Cottages.

From present appearances it is not probable that the cottages at Mimico can be occupied to any extent before spring. Good progress has been made, but drainage, heating and water supply are among the essentials not yet supplied.

Admissions.

One of the anomalies of our system for admission is that there is no uniformity in the procedure necessary to admit a patient by warrant or under ordinary process. A patient, howerever harmless, who may be arrested because of insanity, cannot be legally declared insane until such a person has been examined by the county judge, the gaol surgeon, and one other legally qualified medical practitioner. This step may mean a delay of a week or ten days. The next necessity is that all papers in connection with the case must then be sent to the Provincial Secretary, and from his office to the medical superintendent of the asylum to which the patient is to be sent. It is then required that a warrant of transfer from a gaol to an sylum must be signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. These additional requirements may cause, and usually do cause, at least ten days of further delay. Because of this round-about way an insane person remains in gaol after commitment about three weeks before all the formal steps of removal are

complied with. It is true that occasionally some cases are admitted sooner if all the parties to the transfer can be reached at once, but this is by no means always the case. Often a month or six weeks are spent in procuring legal documents in warrant cases. During all this time an acute and possibly curable case may be compelled to lie in gaol at a most critical time of the disease, even although there may be a vacancy in any one of the asylums to receive such unfortunates. The medical officers are always anxious to put such under medical treatment as soon as possible, but they are helpless to expedite such a cumbrous machinery.

On the other hand, under the ordinary process, all that is required is simply the filling up of two medical certificates by physicians to admit any patient. The whole legal procedure is often gone through within a few hours of application to the great advantage of friends and patients. The method should be equally as simple and expeditious in warrant cases, The certificate of the gaol surgeon and that of another medical practitioner should be sufficient in the other class of cases. None of those are criminals, but they are treated as such in the whole process of examination and committal. In the same way a complicated method is required to discharge. Nothing less can do so than a warrant signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and based upon the recommendation of the medical superintendent of an asylum. In contradistinction is this complexity under ordinary process, a patient can be discharged at once by a superintendent without any formality whatever. All committals and discharges of the insane, pure and simple, should be done by uniform processes. This would insure promptitude in investigation as to insanity and in the transfer to asylums of those declared insane. Not only so, but it would also relieve the congestion which takes place so often in the gaols because of the slow movements of the law in respect to warrant cases. Blame is attached by the public and juries to the Government, the inspectors and superintendents because of the time required to remove insane persons from the gaols to the asylums, when, as a matter of fact the fault lies largely at the door of statutory impediments. Surely the law could be very much modified in this respect, and for the better, without imperilling the liberty of the subject.

Erections.

In addition to the connections, the new kitchen, and 1,600 feet of new wall built last year out of the old material from the walls which were torn down, we have during the current year erected new workshops for the engineer, carpenters and painter. The three shops are contained in a two-story substantial brick building, one hundred feet in length and thirty feet in width. We also erected out of this waste material a new coal shed one hundred and forty feet in length and forty feet in width. A good deal of the work was done by our own people, in addition to a few skilled labourers.

The six verandahs on the south side of each of the wings have been rebuilt by our mechanics. The iron bars, so suggestive of cages, have been removed and window-sash protected by screens, have been substituted. This reconstruction is a great improvement both as to comfort and appearance. The verandahs attached to the main building will undergo the same changes during next season, as all the sash and screens are ready to put up.

Hot water boilers were used last year instead of eight antiquated brick furnaces, which had been in use over forty years. The boilers were a success, and added much to the comfort of the wards which they supplied with heat. They are economical with regard to fuel, and do not require the expensive and yearly overhauling the brick furnaces did, which were removed. Two additional boilers are nearly ready for use to heat the central building in the same way. It is to be hoped that next year the wings may be supplied in like manner. It is calculated that the boilers will be paid for in three years by the saving in fuel over the old system.

Sewer.

A city sewer is to be put down on King street from Dufferin street to the Garrison Creek sewer. Seeing how imperfect the main sewer from the asylum is, it would save trouble and expense were we to connect with the city sewer.

Flower Mission.

The Toronto Flower Mission have paid 44 visits to the asylum during the year. 3,024 bouquets were distributed among the patients in the wards. Special thanks are due to Miss M. Buchan in this direction. Several hundreds of the scriptural text cards attached to the flowers have been written by two of the gentlemen patients. Many of the bouquets were fondly watered and kept by patients long after their freshness had disappeared. They seemed to be capable of stirring up memories of "green fields and babbling brooks," with all the pleasant retrospects of happier days.

Mimico Farm.

We have put all the available land on this farm under cultivation. A great deal of it is in a natural state, which was used for pasturage. This portion will need a great deal of labour to make it fit for crops. We broke up about 20 acres of this kind of land and put in them a crop of potatoes, notwithstanding the season was wet and there was no tile-draining. The coming season a good deal of this drainage will require to be done in the flat land. The principal crops were hay, oats, potatoes, and Western corn. A great deal of the old rail fencing was taken down and substantial wire fences were substituted. There was also done a good deal of open ditching, as main drains, to carry off the flows from the surface of the various fields adjacent thereto. Ten patients and two attendants occupied the old farm-house during the summer months, and were under the direction of the farmer engaged in farm work. They are now domiciled in one of the new cottages near the lake. We expect they will remain there during the ensuing winter to look after the stored crops, buildings, implements, and horses.

Amusements.

Few asylums are so highly favoured as we are in respect to the number of amusements. In addition to our dances, picnics, sleigh rides, and such like, we had the following concerts, operas, stereopticon views, and literary entertainments. We can never repay our friends for their kindness :—

List of Entertainments Provided by Friends, Season 1888-89.

1. Concert by band of Governor-General's Body Guard ; Band Master Sergeant Williams.
2. " " Mrs. Wm. Revell and Friends.
3. Entertainment, Musical and Literary, by Miss Fleta M. Holman and Friends.
4. Concert by Choir of St. Mark's Church, Parkdale ; Mr. R. G. Doherty, Choirmaster.
5. " " University College Glee Club ; Mr. A. T. Thompson, Secretary.
6. " " Choir of Bond Street Congregational church ; Mr. J. G. Lawson, Conductor.
7. " " Harmony Male Quartette and Friends.
8. Stereopticon views and musical entertainment by Messrs. Whittmore and Hewitt.
9. Concert by Knox College Glee Club ; Mr. A. G. Collins, Conductor.
10. " " The Claxton Orchestra and Friends ; Mr. Thos. Claxton, Conductor.
11. " " Madame Stuttaford and Pupils.
12. " " The Robert Burns Camp, No. 1, Sons of Scotland ; Mr. Donald Carmichael, Conductor.
13. " " Band of the Massey Manufacturing Company ; Mr. Treudel, Conductor.

14. Concert by The Wandering Amateur Minstrels ; Mr. G. Boyd, Manager.
15. " " Choir of Jarvis St. Baptist Church ; Mr. A. S. Vogt, Conductor.
16. " " Scottish Select Choir ; Mr. A. T. Cringan, Conductor.
17. " " Mr. R. G. Stapells and Friends.
18. " " Choir of Holy Trinity Church ; Mr. A. R. Blackburn, Conductor.
19. Stereopticon Views and Musical Entertainment by Mr. F. B. Whitmore and Friends.
20. Opera of " Maritana " by the Lyric Amateur Opera Company.
21. Concert by Choir of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church ; Mr. Fred. Warrington, Conductor.
22. Entertainment by the Melnotte Dramatic Club : " A Rough Diamond."
23. Concert by the Red Robin Amateur Minstrels ; Mr. I. E. Suckling, Manager.
24. " " Choir of Erskine Church , Mr. Arthur Hewitt, Conductor.
25. " " " " Old St. Andrew's Church ; Mr. Geo. W. Grant, Conductor.
26. " " " " Central Presbyterian Church ; Mr. A. T. Cringan, Leader.
27. Entertainment by Melnotte Dramatic Club : " Box and Cox."
28. Concert by the Choir of Berkeley Street Methodist Church ; Mrs. Bradley, Leader.
29. Stereopticon Views and Musical Entertainment by Mr. Whitmore and Friends.
30. Concert by the Choir of the West Presbyterian Church ; Mr. Geo. Macbeth, Secretary.
31. " " " " " Queen Street Methodist Church ; Mr. Jas. B. Baxter, Conductor.
32. " " " " " St. Andrew's Church ; Mr. Edward Fisher, Conductor.
33. Lawn Concert by Band of Governor-General's Body Guard ; Mr. T. Williams, Bandmaster.

There have been few changes during the year among those employed in asylum work.

On the whole, duties have been cheerfully and faithfully performed. It would be strange if we did not find occasionally among one hundred persons engaged in the service a few unfit to succeed ; but it is matter for congratulation that these are so few. It has been my aim to select out from among applicants those whose appearance and credentials indicate persons who are healthy, industrious, kind, moral, honest, and intelligent. Mistakes are made often, but that is the standard aimed at by me. It is in vain for a chief officer to expect to succeed unless he is cordially supported by subordinates who enter heartily into and take pleasure in the work. My experience has not been extensive among the inefficient.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888				349	348	697
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	32	14	46			
" Medical Certificate	38	40	78	70	54	124
Total number under treatment during year				419	402	821
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	24	29	53			
" improved	5	9	14			
" unimproved	4	4	8			
Total number of discharges during year	33	42	75			
Died	21	15	36			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred				56	57	113
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889				363	345	708
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				3400	3089	6489
" discharged	1794	1675	3469			
" died	857	711	1568			
" eloped	57	11	68			
" transferred	329	347	676	3037	2744	5781
" remaining, 30th September, 1889				363	345	708
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1889	2	3	5			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 20th of Aug., 1888)	363	354	717
Minimum " " " (on the 10th of Oct., 1889)	347	346	693
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	130304	128102	258406
Daily average population	357.00	350.96	707.96

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married and widowed	34	29	63	1531	1935	3466
Single	36	25	61	1869	1154	3023
Total	70	54	124	3400	3089	6489
Religion.						
Presbyterians	22	11	33	767	704	1471
Episcopalians	17	9	26	983	872	1855
Methodists	14	22	36	596	569	1165
Baptists	3	1	4	56	57	113
Congregationalists	2	2	4	32	46	78
Roman Catholics	8	6	14	704	618	1322
Mennonites, Quakers, Infidels and other denominations	2	3	5	202	188	390
Not reported	2	.....	2	60	35	95
Total	70	54	124	3400	3089	6489
Nationalities.						
English	11	11	22	585	500	1085
Irish	4	2	6	941	898	1839
Scotch	7	1	8	423	381	804
Canadian	45	32	77	1212	1095	2307
United States	2	6	8	118	121	239
Other Countries	1	2	3	107	84	191
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	14	10	24
Total	70	54	124	3400	3089	6489

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District		1	1	8	5	13
Brant				44	47	91
Bruce				19	10	29
Central Prison	2		2	17		17
Carleton	1		1	67	55	122
Dufferin				4		4
Elgin	1		1	29	21	50
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac	1		1	99	67	166
Grey	1		1	81	66	147
Haldimand				25	23	48
Haliburton				1		1
Halton				73	59	132
Hastings		1	1	67	59	124
Huron	4	1	5	56	49	105
Kent				21	20	41
Lambton				25	21	46
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville				57	48	105
Lennox and Addington				24	16	40
Lincoln	1		1	93	80	173
Mercer Reformatory					6	6
Middlesex				74	69	143
Muskoka District				6	6	12
Nipissing District	1		1	1	1	2
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	2	1	3	237	215	452
Ontario	5	8	13	134	126	260
Oxford	1		1	32	37	69
Peel	1	2	3	112	99	211
Perth	1		1	43	40	83
Peterborough	1	1	2	72	60	132
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	25	51
Renfrew				4	7	11
Simcoe	2	1	3	115	117	232
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1	59	56	115
Victoria	4		4	51	39	90
Waterloo		1	1	44	45	89
Welland				42	43	85
Wellington				129	132	261
Wentworth	1	4	5	219	197	416
York	38	32	70	1023	1003	2026
Not Classed	1	1	2	73	37	110
Total admissions	70	54	124	3400	3089	6489

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Central Prison	2		2	17		17
Carleton				11	1	12
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin						
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				22	12	34
Grey	1		1	38	9	47
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4		4
Hastings				18	14	32
Huron				3		3
Kent				5	1	6
Lambton				2	1	3
Lanark				8	6	14
Leeds and Grenville				10	5	15
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory					4	4
Middlesex						
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	2		2	42	16	58
Ontario	4	6	10	44	16	60
Oxford				2	4	6
Peel				25	5	30
Perth				7		7
Peterborough	1	1	2	25	7	32
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	3	15
Victoria	2		2	33	12	45
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				12	3	15
Wentworth				38	8	46
York	20	7	27	241	140	381
Not Classed				1	7	8
Total admissions	32	14	46	718	313	1031

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. A. K.	F	February 2nd, 1886	October 1st, 1888	Unimproved.
2	N. McK.	F	July 18th, 1888	" 1st, "	Recovered.
3	W. S.	M	September 14th, 1888	" 5th, "	Improved.
4	A. J. N.	M	June 11th, 1888	" 8th, "	Recovered.
5	T. J. S.	M	October 10th, 1888	" 24th, "	Unimproved.
6	G. S.	M	December 5th, 1884	November 2nd, "	"
7	R. B.	M	" 14th, 1882	" 8th, "	Recovered.
8	E. H.	F	June 23rd, 1885	" 22nd, "	"
9	E. B.	F	May 29th, 1888	" 27th, "	"
10	T. P. D.	M	May 21st, 1886	" 29th, "	"
11	M. A. C.	F	October 13th, 1888	December 3rd, "	"
12	A. H. M. C.	M	May 21st, 1888	" 4th, "	Improved.
13	F. O'H.	F	May 14th, 1888	" 6th, "	"
14	W. McK.	M	May 23rd, 1888	" 7th, "	Recovered.
15	R. R.	F	October 12th, 1888	" 19th, "	"
16	M. D.	F	August 31st, 1888	" 21st, "	"
17	M. R. S.	F	" 26th, 1888	" 21st, "	Improved.
18	C. McC.	F	June 22nd, 1888	" 27th, "	Recovered.
19	A. M. C.	F	November 1st, 1888	" 28th, "	"
20	E. C.	F	April 28th, 1881	" 28th, "	"
21	M. G.	F	October 23rd, 1888	" 28th, "	"
22	A. A. W.	F	February 3rd, 1888	" 31st, "	"
23	J. E.	M	March 2nd, 1887	January 8th, 1889	"
24	F. G. B.	M	October 29th, 1888	" 8th, "	"
25	P. B. M.	M	December 15th, 1888	" 9th, "	"
26	D. McM.	M	" 15th, 1888	" 9th, "	"
27	T. C.	M	January 12th, 1889	" 18th, "	Unimproved.
28	S. A. M.	F	March 2nd, 1888	" 22nd, "	Improved.
29	W. J. S.	M	November 26th, 1888	" 25th, "	Recovered.
30	E. H.	F	December 5th, 1888	February 13th, "	"
31	E. M. G.	F	January 9th, 1889	March 9th, "	"
32	A. B. S.	F	August 8th, 1888	" 19th, "	"
33	I. L.	F	January 10th, 1889	April 1st, "	"
34	R. J.	F	December 28th, 1888	" 4th, "	Improved.
35	M. M.	F	" 6th, 1888	" 8th, "	Recovered.
36	D. S. B.	M	" 18th, 1888	" 11th, "	Improved.
37	A. F. E.	F	June 11th, 1888	" 13th, "	Recovered.
38	S. A. M.	F	January 24th, 1889	" 29th, "	"
39	T. C. G.	M	November 15th, 1888	May 3rd, "	"
40	E. T.	F	August 30th, 1888	" 3rd, "	"
41	J. P.	M	November 14th, 1888	" 7th, "	"
42	B. J. S.	M	September 5th, 1888	" 7th, "	"
43	M. J. F.	F	November 24th, 1888	" 10th, "	"
44	M. E. K.	F	" 15th, 1888	" 20th, "	"
45	A. F.	M	August 6th, 1888	" 30th, "	"
46	J. S.	M	January 19th, 1889	" 30th, "	"
47	M. B.	F	December 1st, 1888	June 3rd, "	"
48	J. G.	M	May 12th, 1884	" 4th, "	"
49	E. S.	M	February 16th, 1889	" 10th, "	"
50	W. P. H.	M	December 31st, 1888	" 17th, "	Unimproved.
51	E. S. T.	F	" 22nd, 1888	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
52	A. G.	F	" 22nd, 1888	" 29th, "	"
53	M. A. C.	F	" 29th, 1888	July 4th, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
54	F. W. R.	M	November 22nd, 1887	July 22nd, 1889	Recovered.
55	J. C.	M	June 13th, 1889	" 29th, "	"
56	H. A.	F	June 13th, 1889	" 31st, "	Improved.
57	R. L.	M	May 14th, 1889	August 1st, "	Recovered.
58	I. E. B.	F	August 22nd, 1888	" 3rd, "	"
59	E. Q.	F	March 16th, 1889	" 20th, "	Improved.
60	M. C.	F	June 12th, 1875	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
61	L. S. E.	F	June 5th, 1888	" 27th, "	Improved.
62	P. B. M.	M	January 13th, 1889	" 29th, "	Recovered.
63	W. C.	M	September 28th, 1888	September 2nd, "	"
64	J. B. M.	M	May 18th, 1888	" 5th, "	Improved.
65	K. H. M.	F	October 29th, 1887	" 13th, "	"
66	A. C. McF.	F	August 31st, 1888	" 14th, "	Recovered.
67	E. A. S.	F	July 11th, 1888	" 19th, "	Improved.
68	S. S.	M	September 5th, 1888	" 20th, "	Recovered.
69	A. H. A.	M	August 13th, 1889	" 20th, "	"
70	M. J. N.	F	June 16th, 1876	" 21st, "	"
71	F. O'H.	F	December 7th, 1888	" 23rd, "	Unimproved.
72	M. J. E.	F	June 11th, 1889	" 24th, "	"
73	J. B.	F	July 30th, 1889	" 26th, "	Recovered.
74	W. B. T.	M	August 30th, 1889	" 26th, "	"
75	J. A. H.	M	May 16th, 1888	" 29th, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	D. S.	M	65	October 9th, 1888		1	14	Cerebral Apoplexy.
2	F. L.	M	51	" 10th, "		2	4	Paresis.
3	W. P.	M	33	" 19th, "	2	11	6	Phthisis.
4	E. H.	F	60	November 1st, "		3	28	Marasmus.
5	H. T.	M	28	" 21st, "	2	5	7	Paresis.
6	C. S.	F	over70	" 27th, "	11	6	16	Senile Decay.
7	J. D.	M	54	December 1st, "	6	3	13	Phthisis.
8	A. Z	F	21	January 3rd, 1889		4	23	Phthisis.
9	J. T.	M	51	" 6th, "	1	1	20	Cerebral Paralysis.
10	F. McL.	M	30	" 18th, "	1	5	28	Cardiac Disease.
11	W. D.	M	48	February 1st, "	10	4	11	Cardiac Disease.
12	B. D	M	71	" 4th, "		2	13	Enteritis.
13	L. M.	F	69	" 17th, "		10	10	Senile Decay.
14	G. G	M	35	" 21st, "		2	24	Exhaustion of Mania.
15	L. G	M	45	March 15th, "		4	7	Paresis.
16	R. M.	M	41	" 17th, "	12	8	15	Phthisis.
17	C. R	M	28	May 9th, "	4	5	25	Marasmus.
18	C. G	M	?	" 25th, "	16	6	17	Marasmus.
19	B. W. W.	M	52	" 31st, "		3	26	Paresis.
20	W. J. W.	M	30	June 11th, "		8	3	Phthisis.
21	M. H.	F	63	July 7th, "	12	11	25	Marasmus.
22	H. McD.	M	47	" 18th, "	14	6	3	Killed.
23	L. A. M.	F	47	" 21st, "		3	5	Marasmus.
24	C. M.	F	55	" 30th, "	5	8	16	Cerebral Apoplexy.
25	J. W.	M	47	August 1st, "	1	3	11	Marasmus.
26	A. Y	M	49	" 2nd, "	4	3	6	Dysentery.
27	M. G.	F	44	" 18th, "	11	2	28	Cardiac Disease.
28	M. R.	F	42	" 22nd, "	14	3	11	Phthisis.
29	M. G.	F	36	" 24th, "		3	20	Paresis.
30	E. P. W.	F	42	" 28th, "	11	3	13	Phthisis.
31	M. T.	F	29	" 29th, "		8	13	Phthisis
32	M. H	M	64	September 7th, "		9		Cardiac Disease.
33	R. R.	F	79	" 10th, "	13	1	28	Senile Decay.
34	A. J. G.	M	27	" 17th, "	3	10	4	Phthisis.
35	M. A.	F	53	" 26th, "	13	4	10	Marasmus.
36	M. E. V.	F	41	" 27th, "			10	Marasmus.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	4		4	3		3	7
Architects				1		1	1
Actuaries							
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists	1		1	1		1	2
Book-keepers				25		25	25
Bakers	2		2	17		17	19
Bricklayers	3		3	1		1	4
Butchers	1		1	20		20	21
Blacksmiths				42		42	42
Brass-finishers							
Brewers				10		10	10
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers							
Barristers (See *Lawyers*)							
Bookbinders					2	2	2
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesman				1		1	1
Commercial travellers	1		1	10		10	11
Cabinet-makers	2		2	5		5	7
Consuls							
Confectioners							
Coopers	1		1	16		16	17
Carpenters	4		4	134		134	138
Clerks	5		5	142	1	143	148
Clergymen				30		30	30
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Cooks				1	7	8	8
Carders							
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigarmakers				6		6	6
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants				5		5	5
Clock Cleaners				1		1	1
Carters							
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	5	938	943	950
Dressmakers		1	1		7	7	8
Detectives							
Druggists	2		2	14		14	16
Dentists							
Doctors (See *Physicians*)							
Engineers				20		20	20
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers	1		1				1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	11	1	12	931	27	958	970
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				1		1	1
Ferrymen							
Furriers							
Farmer's Daughters		1	1		11	11	12
Gardeners				8		8	8
Grocers	1		1	8	1	9	10
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen				28		28	28
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Grooms							
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				10		10	10
Housekeepers		5	5		312	312	317
Hack-drivers	1		1	2		2	3
Inn-keepers				8		8	8
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1		1	6		6	7
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	10		10	757	1	758	768
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies		15	15		65	65	80
Lawyers				19		19	19
Lumbermen	1		1	1		1	2
Milliners					23	23	23
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists	1		1	15		15	16
Matchmakers							
Millers				28		28	28
Moulders				19		19	19
Merchants	2		2	94		94	96
Mechanics				25		25	25
Music-teachers				7	6	13	13
Marble-cutters							
No occupation	3	4	7	116	294	410	417
Night-watchman							
Nurses					7	7	7
Not stated		4	4	198	307	505	509
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	2		2	58	17	75	77

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of Music (See *Music Teachers*)							
Plasterers							
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				5		5	5
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	1		1	33		33	34
Printers				24		24	24
Peddlers	2		2	17		17	19
Physicians				20		20	20
Pump-makers							
Plumbers				3		3	3
Railway Foremen				4		4	4
Railway Conductors				2		2	2
Spinsters		2	2		137	137	139
Sailors	1		1	24		24	25
Students	1		1	20	4	24	25
Spinners							
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters							
Showmen							
Saddlers				1		1	1
Shoemakers	1		1	76	2	78	79
Seamstresses		3	3		80	80	83
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters							
Soldiers				7		7	7
Salesmen and Saleswomen		1	1	3	1	4	5
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Ship-builders							
Stenographers	1	1	2				2
Teachers	1	3	4	52	65	117	121
Tinsmiths				13		13	13
Tavern-keepers (See *Inn-keepers*)							
Tailors	2		2	71	1	72	74
Tanners							
Teamsters				5		5	5
Toll-gate keepers							
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				12	3	15	15
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers							
Wives		16	16		701	701	717
Unknown or other employments				4	7	11	11
Total	70	54	124	3330	3035	6365	6489

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1889,	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	4	10	14
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	2	.....	2	6	1	7
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Fevers	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	8	10	18	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	10	15	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	55	33	88	18	17	35
Total	70	54	124	70	54	124

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
5905	F	E. H.	22nd October, 1888	One month.	Discharged.
6295	F	E. B.	27th " "	"	"
5552	M	R. B.	2nd November, "	Two weeks.	"
6371	F	M. A. C.	3rd " "	One month.	"
6292	M	W. McK.	7th " "	"	"
6374	F	M. G.	28th " "	"	"
5346	F	E. C.	28th " "	"	"
6246	F	A. A. W.	30th " "	"	"
6121	M	J. E.	5th December, "	"	"
6377	M	F. G. B.	7th " "	"	"
6253	F	S. A. M.	22nd " "	"	"
6379	F	A. M. C.	24th " "	"	"
6387	M	W. J. S.	31st " "	"	"
6398	M	D. S. B.	26th January, 1889	"	Brought back.
6409	F	E. M. G.	9th February, "	"	Discharged.
6391	F	M. M.	8th March, "	"	"
6406	F	M. A. C.	16th " "	"	Brought back.
6349	F	E. T.	3rd April "	"	Discharged.
6354	M	B. J. S.	6th " "	"	"
6386	F	M. J. F.	8th " "	"	"
6384	F	M. E. K.	20th " "	"	"
5493	F	S. S.	3rd May, "	"	Brought back.
6400	F	E. S. T.	23rd " "	"	Discharged.
6210	F	K. H. M.	13th June, "	Three months.	"
6226	M	F. W. R.	21st " "	One month.	"
6342	F	I. E. B.	3rd July, "	"	"
6463	F	R. D.	24th August, "	"	Brought back.
6468	F	A. S.	27th " "	"	"
6461	F	J. B.	3rd September, "	"	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				8	21	29
Discharged, recovered	7	15	22			
" improved		2	2			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	1	4	5			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1889				8	21	29

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	8	2	10	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	8	6	14	1	4	5	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	11	12	23	6	5	11	3	1	4
" 30 " 35 "	8	3	11	2	2	4	3	.....	3
" 35 " 40 "	10	14	24	1	7	8	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	11	6	17	6	3	9	1	4	5
" 45 " 50 "	4	4	8	3	4	7	5	1	6
" 50 " 55 "	3	3	6	2	3	5	4	2	6
" 55 " 60 "	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 60 " 65 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 65 " 70 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	70	54	124	24	29	53	21	15	36

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month	30	15	3	1	2
From 1 to 2 months	18	10	6	1	.....
" 2 " 3 "	18	7	9	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	9	4	4	3	1
" 4 " 5 "	2	10	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	5	4	1	1
" 6 " 7 "	7	1	7	2	.....
" 7 " 8 "	6	5	3	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	5	2	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	6	1	.....	1
" 10 " 11 "	2	1	2	1	.....
" 11 " 12 "	1	7	2	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	10	53	2	4	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	2	23	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	3	39	.....	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	1	49	1	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	38	2	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	36	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	2	153	1	.....	1
" 15 " 20 "	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	124	708	53	14	8

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	1200	.....	1200
Tailor's shop	3	855	.....	855
Shoe shop	2	150	.....	150
Engineer's shop	7	1266	.....	1266
Blacksmith's shop	1	280	.....	280
Mason work	3	700	.....	700
Repairing roads	5	500	.....	500
Wood yard and coal shed	14	3130	.....	3130
Bakery	2	730	.....	730
Laundry	15	1252	4600	5852
Dairy	6	2190	.....	2190
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	3	930	.....	930
Piggery	3	1095	.....	1095
Painting	3	685	.....	685
Farm	14	6382	.....	6382
Garden	18	5634	.....	5634
Grounds	14	3650	.....	3650
Stable	6	2190	.....	2190
Kitchen	6	2190	.....	2190
Dining rooms	40	7300	7300	14600
Officers' quarters	5	730	1095	1825
Sewing rooms	34	.....	10600	10600
Knitting	16	.....	4800	4800
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	30	7300	7300	14600
Wards	120	10960	10960	21920
Halls	40	7300	7300	14600
Storeroom	4	730	730	1460
General	36	4900	3900	8800
Total	454	74229	58585	132814

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	3	2	5
Brant	1	2	3
Bruce	1	1	2
Carleton	8	6	14
Dufferin	2	.....	2
Dundas	1	1	2
Durham	16	12	28
Elgin	3	1	4
Essex	1	1	2
Frontenac	1	5	6
Glengarry	3	.....	3
Grenville	3	.....	3
Grey	20	11	31
Haldimand	1	.....	1
Halton	.....	4	4
Hastings	7	6	13
Huron	3	6	9
Kent	2	.....	2
Lambton	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	3	1	4
Leeds	5	1	6
Lennox and Addington	.....	7	7
Lincoln	4	3	7
Middlesex	3	.....	3
Muskoka District	1	.....	1
Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Norfolk	.....	2	2
Northumberland	15	13	28
Ontario	24	22	46
Oxford	5	6	11
Parry Sound District	.....	.....	.....
Peel	12	15	27
Perth	7	1	8
Peterborough	15	8	23
Prescott	1	.....	1
Prince Edward	.....	3	3
Rainy River District	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	1	2	3
Russell	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	9	10	19
Stormont	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	13	4	17
Waterloo	1	.....	1
Welland	1	6	7
Wellington	5	13	18
Wentworth	6	9	15
York	149	155	304
Not classed, unknown, etc	5	6	11
Total	363	345	708

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop and Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Tailor's Shop.	Made.	Repaired.	In Wards.	Remade.	Repaired.
Coats, tweed	34	200	Coats		60
" denim	8		Trousers		80
" corduroy	12		Boots		28
" moleskin	2		Shoes		69
" braces	48		Mattresses (hair)	230	
" attendants' uniforms	32		Pillows	24	
Trousers, tweed	85	300			
" denim	15				
" corduroy	8	12			
" moleskin	2				
" attendants' uniforms	32				
Vests	11	100			
Caps	37				
Cutting for outside					
Making					
Trousers	60				
Coats	72				

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing articles made and repaired in sewing rooms during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	335	480	Stockings, pairs	388	4659
Chemise	433	3880	Socks "	549	6543
Dresses	349	2792	Shirts	501	3006
Drawers	29	600	Sheets	785	1570
Jackets	4	12	Sofa-covers	1	
Lambrequins	3		Table-cloths	55	112
Mattresses	350		Toilet covers	9	
" ticks	53		" napkins	108	
Night gowns	9	440	Towels, roller	133	
Petticoats	122	1998	" dish	231	
Pillow-ticks	26		Untidy suits	10	45
" cases	984	220	Window blinds	172	
Quilts	280	1120	Carpets	32	
Rugs	10	32			

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

——	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	4850 bunches.	4	194 00
Artichokes	65 bushels.	45	29 25
Beet-blood	265 "	50	132 50
Beans	45 "	60	27 00
Carrots	400 "	50	200 00
Cucumbers	1500 "	2	30 00
Cauliflowers	1500 "	8	120 00
Celery	5000 "	6	300 00
Currants	250 quarts.	10	25 00
Cabbage	13500 heads.	5	675 00
Citrons	250 "	10	25 00
Corn	795 doz.	10	79 50
Cress	600 bunches.	3	18 00
Capsicums	1 bushel.	.....	1 50
Grapes	550 lbs.	4	22 00
Gooseberries	525 quarts.	10	52 50
Lettuce	4600 bunches.	3	138 00
Onions, green	7900 "	2	158 00
" ripe	180 bushels.	1 20	216 00
Marygolds	180 tons.	7 00	1260 00
Melons	45	15	6 75
Marjorean	8 doz. bunch.	25	2 00
Pease in pods	30 bushels.	60	18 00
Potatoes	500 "	43	215 00
Parsnips	700 "	50	350 00
Parsley	250 doz. bunch.	24	60 00
Radishes	850 "	4	34 00
Raspberries	285 quarts.	10	28 50
Rhubarb	6000 bunches.	4	240 00
Raddish, horse	200 "	5	10 00
Strawberries	540 quarts.	7	37 80
Salsify	50 bushels.	45	22 50
Spinach	200 "	40	80 00
Sage, Mint and Thyme	100 dox. buneh.	24	24 00
Sprouts, Brussels	25 stalks.	25	6 25
Turnips	500 bushels.	40	200 00
Tomatoes	290 "	60	174 00
Vegetable marrow	410	5	20 50
Flower seeds	.....	.....	38 00
" plants	.....	.....	940 00
Bulbs	.....	.....	75 00
Eggs from hennery	896 doz.	18	161 28
Milk	19989 gals.	24	4797 36
Calves sold	9	75	6 75
Hogs sold, on foot	147	.....	710 00
" killed for consumption	10961 lbs.	7 00	767 27
Western corn and grasses	300 loads.	1 00	300 00
Total	.....	.....	13028 21

Statement of Produce from the "Mimico" Farm attached to the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

"Mimico" apples	25 barrels.	2 00	50 00
" cherries	56 quarts.	10	5 60
" beans	1 barrel.	.....	4 00
" potatoes	3750 bushels.	43	1612 50
" oats	1200 "	30	360 00
" mangolds	20 tons.	7 00	140 00
" hay	81 "	11 00	891 00
" straw	45 "	10 00	450 00
Western corn, green feed	350 loads	1 00	350 00
Total	.....	3863	16891 31

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

October 1st, 1889.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

Sir.—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Eighteenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1888, 913 patients of whom 456 were men and 457 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the Asylum 81 patients, of whom 47 were men and 34 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 994—503 men and 491 women.

Of these patients 45 have been discharged—25 men and 20 women; 39 have died—24 men and 15 women; two men have been written off eloped; leaving in residence at present 908 patients—452 men and 456 women.

Of the 45 patients discharged 32—19 men and 13 women—were discharged recovered; 6—one man and 5 women were discharged improved; 6—4 men and 2 women were discharged unimproved; and one man was discharged as not insane.

The number of patients discharged, recovered and improved was 38, or 46.66, p.c. of the admissions.

The average recovery rate since the opening of the Asylum down to date, including those discharged improved, has been 42.09.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 994, and the number of deaths 39; so that the death-rate 3.92. The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no deaths during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average death-rate since the opening of the Asylum has been 4.63.

Another Fire.

At 11.30 p.m., 26th January of this year, a fire broke out in the third story of the centre building of the north cottage, in the north-east corner of the room used in that cottage as a patient's sitting room. I have never been able to find out how the fire originated. The roof and upper story of the centre building of the cottage were almost destroyed, but within a few weeks they were restored at a moderate cost. No one was injured directly or indirectly by the fire.

Reconstruction.

In my last Annual Report I mentioned the fire which on 2nd December, 1887, consumed the laundry and almost destroyed the kitchen of the main asylum.

The building at that time burned down has since been replaced by the Public Works Department, by a larger and better structure in which is a new and more commodious kitchen, two large workrooms and upstairs an exceptionally large and handsome amusement room.

Repairs, Renewals, etc. of the year.

1. In the three cottages we renewed five flights of stairs they being worn out.
2. We made twenty-four tables for the three cottages.
3. For the same cottages made six new cupboards.

4. The old weigh-scales being worn out and a new and larger set bought, we built there in renewing entirely the stone, brick and wood work.

5. We reshingled the houses of the engineer and gardener.

6. Ceiled the east boiler-house.

7. Refloored the driving-shed and furnished it with new doors.

8. Converted temporarily a coal-shed into an engineer's shop while the new building was being put up.

9. Made two writing desks for physicians' office.

10. Made three long ladders.

11. Reshelved two storerooms in main Asylum.

12. Made a book case for Bursar's house.

13. Ventilated the drying room and attic at the laundry, making this building, which was insufferably close and hot in summer time, quite cool and comfortable.

14. Made two large drinking troughs for cattle and horses.

15. Refitted and thoroughly renewed seven water-closets in the main and north buildings. As there has been some discussion as to the site of closet in use at this Asylum—its suitability and fitness from a sanitary point of view—I may say that I prefer the "tank closet" used here to any other for patient's use. It cannot be tampered with, can be kept absolutely clean and sweet, is simple in construction and operation and is not liable to get out of order. That it is also a good closet from a sanitary point of view is, I think, demonstrated by the extraordinary low death-rate of this Asylum.

16. Refloored and refitted three bath-rooms in north building.

17. Refitted (almost reconstructed) three washing machines. The wood of which these machines are made being constantly bathed in boiling or almost boiling water, soon becomes soft, will not hold nails or screws and has to be renewed.

18. Built a thousand feet of new fence.

19. Laid new floors in west boiler house and west coal shed, main asylum.

20. Reset thirty door frames in north building.

21. Built platform for swill-cart.

22. Made new tables for kitchen, the old having been destroyed at the time of the fire.

23. Made new cupboards for kitchen.

24. Took down and reconstructed four hundred and fifty feet of fence in front of Bursar's house on Governor's Road.

25. Renewed the steam pipes from laundry boilers to kitchen steam kettles (these pipes had been destroyed by the fire.)

26. Took out an old laundry boiler and fitted up and built in a new one in its place.

27. Took out an old west wing boiler and converted it into a heater for kitchen and centre building—they having none since the big heater was removed along with the laundry.

28. Had old laundry boiler repaired and fitted it up in west boiler house in place of the one taken from there, and used as a heater.

29. Put a Norson steam trap in laundry drying room.

30. Fitted officers' dining room with new sinks and pipes.

31. Removed (from one side of the kitchen to the other) and refitted up range and steam kettles in kitchen of main Asylum.

32. During the summer we have altered the steam-heating of the north building from the old system to what is known as "overhead" heating. That is, we have taken all the mains from the basement (where they were most unsightly) and placed them in the attic. By this change the halls (especially the basement halls) are much improved and we expect to save coal.

33. Set up a new Gurney boiler in north cottage, added five hundred feet of pipe and put all in order.

34. Built a cesspool at Binson's house.

35. Renewed the steps to basement of west cottage.

36. Set up and bricked in four new agricultural kettles at dairy, slaughter-house and east and west cottages.

37. For some weeks back our whole force of carpenters and masons have been at work converting the old amusement room into an infirmary. There are several weeks' work still to do before the job will be completed.

38. We have grown two acres of willows, have made from part of them all the baskets needed for asylum purposes, and 2,671 lbs. of peeled willows left over.

39. We have probably done nearly as much again as above specified in jobs too small to be individually specified.

Alterations and Renewals Recommended.

1. Instead of having only one boiler house the main building of this Asylum has now four. It had three from the beginning, and an additional one was built during the year just closed. There is thus necessary at this building three stokers more than would be needed were all the boilers concentrated under one roof.

To collect the boilers together in one boiler house could not cost more than from $3,000 to $3,500 while the saving affected by this change would not be less than $1,500 per annum, since it would enable us to dispense with three stokers, and we should save in coal from one to two hundred tons a year.

2. The old associate dining rooms are too small for the number of patients who have to take their meals in them. It would be a great improvement to replace them with a dining room on each flat, according to a scheme furnished by myself to the Honourable the Treasurer, on the 10th of July last. It was shown in that report that by an expenditure of about $10,000, suitable dining rooms could be built and the old converted into dormitories, in such a way as to afford accommodation for forty-eight additional patients. Putting aside the vast improvement in our dining room accommodation thus affected, this addition to the capacity of the asylum would, it seems to me, amply justify the expenditure, since the latter would only be about $200 for each bed added, a much lower rate than the ordinary cost of new buildings.

With these two improvements (a central boiler house and a dining room for each flat) added to those lately made, viz. : the new laundry and kitchen, new amusement hall, infirmary, fire protection and sewage disposal, this asylum would be well provided with structural conveniences in all the essential departments.

3. The main pump of this Asylum broke down 4th March, 1888. Mr. McCallum, of the Public Works Department, came here and had it repaired. On 3rd April, 1888, I reported to you that the little (supplementary) pump—which we had been using while the main pump was being repaired—was out out of order and useless. On 5th of the same month, you wrote that the matter of an efficient duplicate pump would be attended to. On 27th and 28th April, 1888, Mr. McCallum was here. He examined the little pump and said that for our purpose it was useless, and he did not have it repaired. At this time he made sketches and plans for a proper duplicate pump, which I hoped and expected would be provided very shortly thereafter. Nothing further, however, has been heard of it. We are now, and have been since March, 1888, depending solely on the old main pump. Should that break down or get out of order, we should have no water. During the dry weather of the past summer we used about 125,000 gallons of water a day, and pumped 16 hours out of the 24. Had anything happened to our pump at that time (and with such constant work, it would not have been surprising if something had happened) it is easy to see what a terrible position we should have been in. In a moment deprived of our water supply. No water for the steam boilers, for the water closets, for the laundry, for cooking; no water even for the eleven hundred people here to drink. As long as we remain as now, without a duplicate pump, we are exposed day by day to be thrown into that position at a moment's notice.

4. For the sake of economy as well as comfort, the Medical Superintendent's house at this Asylum should be heated with hot water.

5. A coal-shed similar in all respects to those at the north and east cottages has long been promised, and is much needed at the west cottage.

Sewage Disposal.

When this Asylum was built in 1869-70, no provision was made for the disposal of its sewage, other than the simple device of running it into the nearest creek, which in its turn emptied into the south branch of the river Thames, about three miles above the the city. The creek soon became so polluted as to be a nuisance to all persons living along or near its banks. To remedy this condition of things, a filter was constructed on the asylum grounds, which was intended to separate the offensive part of the sewage from the water which held it in suspension, retaining the former and allowing the latter to run away. After a prolonged trial, however, it was found impossible to prevent the filter from choking up, and its use had eventually to be abandoned, In the course of the year just closed, another plan of sewage disposal has been adopted, which so far, bids fair to be a perfect success. The plan is known as the "Intermittent Downward and Filtration" system, and consists, briefly stated, of running the sewage into level trenches, made side by side in a piece of ground especially graded for the purpose, from which it settles or filters into the soil. Only a fourth or fifth part of the trenches are used each day, so that each trench after being used lies four or five days unused. The whole scheme as put in practise here this year, is given in detail, with plates, in the Report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, for the year 1888, to which I refer those who desire to see a detailed explanation of the method,

This new sewage disposal system was formally opened here on the fifth of July last. The Honorable Charles Drury, the Inspector of Asylums, many members of the County Council, of the Board of Health, of the City Council, of the Hospital Board and of the Board of Trade were present. It has been in full and successful operation since. So far no unpleasant odor rises from the field upon which the sewage (to the amount of some 50,000 gallons a day) is thrown. Within a few hours from the time it is pumped into the trenches, it has sunk into the soil and disappeared, and as far as we are concerned, that is the last of it. It remains to be seen whether the cold of winter or the continuous use of the same soil over and over again for this purpose will interfere with the success of this method of sewage disposal. Judging from the results obtained in other places, I do not myself fear failure from any cause, but am sanguine that the method of sewage disposal now inaugurated here will prove a complete and permanent success.

Fire Protection.

In the course of the year now ended, the Public Works Department has given us a new system of fire protection at this Asylum. The system consists of a steam boiler (also used for the sewage pump and to heat the new building above mentioned, which contains the kitchen, new work-rooms and new amusement hall), a powerful force pump, and leading from it six inch mains and four inch branches which reach to and surround the various asylum buildings, the same being provided at convenient situations and distances with hydrant to which hose is screwed on as required. In order to make the system effective at all times, a night stoker has been authorized who is, of course, on duty during the whole time that the day stokers are off, that is from 9 o'clock in the evening until 5 in the morning. There is never less than 20 lbs. of steam in one or other of the three boilers that command the fire pump, and a supply of light wood and soft coal is always on hand, by using which this pressure can be increased almost at a moments' notice. The Asylum staff is organized into a complete fire brigade with hose-men, branch men, a hook and ladder company, etc. An alarm of fire being given, each man runs to his post. Steam pressure in the boiler in use is rapidly run up to 80 or 90 lbs. The hose are run out and attached to the proper hydrant or hydrants, and within a very few minutes, one, two or three $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch streams can be thrown upon the seat of the fire.

The following is an account of the practises had down to date with this new fire protection apparatus :—

DATE.	Alarm Given.	Water Thrown.	That is in
July 19.....	2.34 p.m.	2.37	3 Minutes.
Aug. 2.....	8.37 a.m.	8.42	5 "
" 7.....	11.45 "	11.47	2 "
" 10.....	12.51 "	1.01	10 "
" 23.....	3.28½ p.m.	3.32	3½ "
Sept. 9.....	3.11½ "	3.13	1½ "
" 25.....	12.18 a.m.	12.25	7 "

As in every case the alarm was given by myself, I know that no one was in any way prepared for it any more than we are prepared all the time I consider the showing exceedingly good, especially the two night turn outs (at 12.30 and 1) every one being in bed and asleep except myself, the night-stoker and nightwatches, and water being thrown on the (supposed) burning building in ten and seven minutes. In each instance a large force of men (as many as could be used to advantage at a real fire) were on hand ready for work at and before the expiration of the time named.

It is my belief that it would be impossible for a fire to do us any serious damage, as we are at present protected.

Old and New Amusement Halls and Infirmary.

As mentioned above, a new amusement room has been constructed in the course of the year just expired. It is much larger than the old, which had become too small to accommodate the number of patients requiring to be taken to dances and entertainments. The size of the old hall was 80 x 41 feet—3,280 square feet, the size of the new hall is 94 x 55 feet—5,170 square feet. The new hall is much more convenient than the old as it is only up one stair while the old was up three. It is much safer than the old in case of fire or any panic, as there are four broad stairways and a wide hall leading from it, while there were only two narrow stairways leading from the old. In short, the new hall was greatly needed, and is, in all respects, just what was wanted. Among its other good points it has the best floor I have ever seen. It is made of Georgia pine, 1½ inches wide, and is absolutely level and smooth.

The old amusement hall being thus vacated we are at the present time engaged converting it into an infirmary, which we expect will afford comfortable accommodatian for twenty men and twenty women ; but on this subject I hope to be able to write more fully and explicitly next year.

Restraint.

We have passed another year (making six altogether) in which we have neither used nor needed to use in any instance any form of restraint. In fact, as time goes on we wonder more and more why we or any one ever did or should use it. It seems to all of us now so entirely unnecessary and inhuman.

Alcohol.

We have used no alcohol in the course of the year just closed; making eight years during which we have totally dispensed with the use of this drug. I do not believe that in all that time any one has suffered for want of it. As very fully set forth in my last report, the death-rate of the Asylum is lower, and the recovery-rate higher without alcohol than with it.

Employment of Patients.

During the year now closed, an average of eight hundred patients out of an average resident population of nine hundred have been throughout the twelve months employed every working day at some kind of more or less useful and more or less (generally less) onerous labor. I need not again repeat what I have so often said as to the value of occupation for the insane. It is the best medicine for the curable and the greatest of all blessings to the incurable.

Religious Services.

Religious services have been held in our chapel every Sunday throughout the year. A Protestant service every Sunday morning by the Protestant clergymen of the city in turn, and a Catholic service every alternate Sunday, in the afternoon, by one or other of the Catholic clergymen.

The average number of patients who attend these services is about four hundred and fifty. That is one-half of our resident population goes to either Catholic or Protestant service each Sunday that Catholic service is held. On the alternate Sunday only the Protestant patients go to church.

The services are highly appreciated by the patients, and the clergymen who gratuitously conduct them are entitled to, and have, our warmest thanks.

Amusements During the Year.

The amusements provided the patients during the year just closed have been as numerous, as varied and of as good quality as during any past twelve months.

We have had, as usual, cards, draughts, dominoes, chess, bagatelle, billiards, backgammon, reading, music, walking in the grounds, cricket and croquet. Besides these we have had:

1. Two dances every week from the end of October until the beginning of April.

2. Weekly entertainments from the first of November to the end of March.

3. Sleighing, for female patients, when the roads were good and horses could be spared.

4. Over eighty patients were sent to the Provincial Fair held in London last month.

5. Thirty-six patients were sent to Barnum's circus. We should have sent a much larger number but the circus authorities would make no reduction from full fare. This is the first time during my residence here that any circus has refused to allow patients to enter at half price.

6. A series of band concerts by our own band on the lawn in front of the main asylum during the summer months.

The weekly entertainments of the year were as follows:

a. Variety entertainment by A. Bremner and friends.

b. Concert by Clan Fraser, under management of Mr. John Fairgrieve.

c. Concert by members of military school.

d. Entertainment by Messrs. Bremner and Dalton.

e. Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel Troupe.

f. Concert by Mr. W. Halle and friends.

g. Entertainment by Mr. T. Gillian and friends.

h. Concert by Mr. C. F. Colwell and others.

i. Concert by the children of Queen's Park Methodist Sunday school, under the management of Mr. D. C. Hardy.

j. Concert by Mr. Geo. B. Sippi and friends.

k. Concert by Messrs. H. Bapty, J. I. Anderson and friends.

l. Concert by Mr. R. Pococke's orchestra.

m. Entertainment by London Consolidated Minstrels.

n. Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel Company.

o. Exhibition by Prof. Zera Semon and company.

p. "My Neighbor's Wife," by Asylum Dramatic Company.

q. Concert by St. Peter's choir, under management of D. Verinder.

To finish up the year we had, on 26th September, our second "Grand Annual Athletic Sports." A large number of prizes, many of them of considerable value, were given. The contests were entered into by both patients and employees. The attendance was large as well from the city as from the asylum. The interest taken in the various sports and contests by the patients was very great.

The programme of contests and prizes was as follows :

1. Race for boys, 14 years and under, 1st knife ; 2nd, paint box ; 3rd, checker board.

2. Race for boys, 12 years and under, 1st, box mouth organs ; 2nd, knife ; 3rd, brass whistle.

3. Race for boys, 9 years and under, 1st, box mouth organs ; 2nd, knife ; 3rd, knife ; 4th, game.

4. Race for girls, 12 years and under, 1st, napkin ring ; 2nd, bottle of perfume ; 3rd, purse.

5. Race for girls, 9 years and under, 1st, napkin ring ; 2nd, bottle of perfume; 3rd, purse.

6. Three-legged-race, for boys, 1st, knifes ; 2nd, knives ; 3rd, knives ; 4th, box of games.

7. Race for male patients, 200 yards, 1st, cardigan jacket ; 2nd, basket of grapes ; 3rd, mouth organ.

8. Race for female patients, 100 yards, 1st, hood and basket of peaches ; 2nd, satchel ; 3rd, silk handkerchief.

9. Hop, step and jump, open to all, 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, bird cage ; 3rd, comb and brush.

10. Race for unmarried employees, quarter mile, 1st, dressing case ; 2nd, napkin ring ; 3rd, flask.

11. Vaulting with pole, open to all, 1st, silk umbrella ; 2nd, silk handkerchief ; 3rd, razor.

12. Highland fling, for girls, 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, medal ; 3rd, purse.

13. Race for married employees, 200 yards, 1st, Medical Superintendent's prize, set of carvers ; 2nd, half dozen knives ; 3rd, half dozen spoons ; 4th, lamp.

14. Throwing light hammer, 1st hat ; 2nd, shirt ; 3rd, silk handkerchief.

15. Sailors' hornpipe, 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, knife ; 3rd, brass whistle.

16. Race for female employees, 100 yards, 1st, Inspector's prize ; 2nd, chair ; 3rd leather satchel ; 4th, lady's companion.

17. Sack race, 100 yards, 1st, pot marmalade; 2nd, inkstand; 3rd, tie.

18. Putting the stone, 1st, set of carvers; 2nd, hat; 3rd, knife.

19. Sword dance, 1st, medal; 2nd, mathematical instruments; 3rd, box of drawing pencils.

20. Race, orange and spoon, for female employees, 1st, album; 2nd, satchel; 3rd bottle of perfume.

21. Running high jump, 1st, inkstand; 2nd, pipe; 3rd, brush.

22. Race, open to all, half mile, 1st, silk umbrella; 2nd, box of perfume; 3rd, brush and comb.

23. Postmen's race, prize, checker board.

24. Hitch and kick, 1st, razor and case; 2nd, pipe; 3rd, clothes brush.

25. Donkey race, 200 yards, change half way, 1st, half dozen spoons; 2nd, neck tie; 3rd, ties and handkerchief.

26. Wheelbarrow race, 200 yards, 1st, dressing case; 2nd, tin of tobacco; 3rd, brush.

27. Obstacle race, 1st, rubber coat; 2nd. chair; 3rd. cup and saucer.

28. Race for female patients, 50 yards, 1st, hood; 2nd, basket of grapes; 3rd, purse.

29. Best looking old lady patient, porcelain pot, with tea.

30. Wheelbarrow race, for female employees, 1st, basket of perfume; 2nd, hand glass; 3rd, jug of perfume; 4th, thermometer.

31. Catching greasy pig, open to all, winner to keep the pig.

32. Tug of war, between Infantry School and asylum. winning team to receive 50c each.

The following gentlemen composed the committee of management. viz.:

Drs. Beamer, Fairchild, Barber, Sippi, and Messrs. George Rennie, George Angus, George O'Leary and George Thurling.

And the following firms of the city of London donated prizes, viz.:

Robinson, Little & Co.	John Purdom.	Barkwell & Co.
A. E. Pavey & Co.	J. Darch & Son.	Reid Bros.
Struthers & Anderson.	A. M. Hamilton.	Advertiser Printing Co.
J. Marshall & Co.	Rickert Bros.	T. Gillean.
Marshall Bros.	J. Green & Co.	M. Gould.
Elliott Bros.	J. I. Anderson & Co.	I. Brock.
M. Masuret & Co.	George Heaman.	Wm. J. Craig.
J. Cowan & Co.	P. Birtwhistle.	Richard Tory.
James Reid & Co.	J. Jones.	David Sare.
A. Westman & Co.	A. Macpherson & Co.	J. Burns & Son.
R. Lewis.	C. F. Colwell & Co.	W. L. Graham.
W. T. Strong.	H. C. Smyth.	Angus & Park.
J. G. Shuff.	Wm. Allister.	J. W. Martin.
Cairncross & Lawrence.	R. Quick.	T. Ross, and others.

We are greatly obliged to these gentlemen for their liberality and we can assure them that it was exercised this time in a good cause and gave a very great deal of pleasure.

Officers and Employees.

There have been no changes in the personnel of the staff of officers at this asylum in the course of the year covered by this report.

There have been about the usual changes (rather less than more) in the staff of servants and attendants.

The work of the institution has been well and faithfully done by both officers and employees each in his or her own field of labor.

I am well satisfied with the staff as at present constituted, and trust we may have as few changes as possible during the year now beginning.

Farm and Garden.

We had a remarkably early spring, followed by frost and a very cold wet June. Apples, pears and grapes were destroyed by the frost and the cold June prevented our mellons from coming to anything. From the first of July we had a very pleasant though cool summer. Most of our crops were fair. The potatoes, however, a very important crop with us, were injured by the cold wet June and did not turn out much over a good half crop.

The yield of the farm was as follows:

Hay	142 tons.
Wheat	240 bush.
Oats	350 "
Straw	40 tons.
Green fodder	240 loads.
Potatoes	3,395 bush.
Carrots	1,500 "
Milk	93,743 qts.
Pork	16,642 lbs.

In the garden we had the following vegetables:

Asparagus	1,788 bunches.
Beans	37 bush.
Beets	1,100 bunches.
"	540 bush.
Cabbage	15,450 heads.
Cauliflower	2,135 "
Carrots	4,363 bunches.
"	750 bush.
Celery	10,000 sticks.
Corn	1,023 doz.
Cucumbers	586 "
" pickling	568 qts.
Horse radish	150 bunches.
Kale	350 heads.
Lettuce, forced	105 doz.
" garden	750 "
Onions, green	7,247 bunches.
" dried	520 bush.
" pickling	385 qts.
Parsnips	660 bush.
Peas	76½ "
Rhubarb, forced	293 bunches.
" garden	2,085 "
Salsify	1,850 "
Slakale beet	156 bush.
Spinach	29 "
Squash	1,313
Peppers	30 doz.
Turnips	131 bush.
Tomatoes	319 "

Of fruit we had :

Cherries	130 qts.
Currants, red	2,590 "
" white	236 "
" black	1,210 "
Gooseberries	3,230 "
Melons, musk	523
" water	40
Raspberries	3,760 qts.
Strawberries	2,135 "
Peas	18 pecks.

Herbs :

Summer savory	600 bunches.
Sage	600 "
Thyme	150 "
Mint	250 "
Parsley	250 "
Coriander seed	6 lb.

Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes we had 3,637 ; of plants raised in the green-houses for bedding purposes we had 33,225 ; of annuals raised under glass we had 9,680.

We planted out from our own nursery 736 Manitoba maples, 230 Norway spruces, and 250 blackberry bushes.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Supt.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888	.....	.....	.....	456	457	913
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	15	14	29			
" Medical Certificate	32	20	52			
				47	34	81
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	503	491	994
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	19	13	32			
Not insane	1	.....	1			
' improved	1	5	6			
" unimproved	4	2	6			
Total number of discharges during year	25	20	45			
Died	24	15	39			
Eloped	2	.....	2			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	51	35	86
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889	.....	.....	.....	452	456	908
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1568	1380	2948
" discharged	583	547	1130			
" died	431	302	733			
" eloped	47	7	54			
" transferred	55	68	123			
				1116	924	2040
" remaining, 30th September, 1889	.....	.....	.....	452	456	908
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., certified	6	39	45			
" " warrants, 1889	7	19	26			
Total number	13	58	71			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 4th of Dec., 1888)	464	460	924
Minimum " " " (on the 16th of Sept., 1889)	451	456	907
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	167133	167346	334479
Daily average population.....	457.89	458.48	916.38

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions. since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	19	15	34	630	781	1411
Widowed	4	2	6	49	72	121
Single	24	17	41	881	526	1407
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Total	47	34	81	1568	1380	2948
Religion.						
Presbyterians	14	9	23	341	311	652
Episcopalians	8	5	13	332	257	589
Methodists	8	9	17	314	309	623
Baptists	2	4	6	113	109	222
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	18	7	25
Roman Catholics	8	5	13	257	265	522
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	24	8	32
Other denominations	4	2	6	65	58	123
Not reported	2	.....	2	92	54	146
Total	47	34	81	1568	1380	2948
Nationalities.						
English	4	4	8	236	166	402
Irish	4	2	6	244	292	536
Scotch	2	1	3	161	137	298
Canadian	33	25	58	756	662	1418
United States	1	1	2	72	42	114
Other Countries	3	1	4	41	44	85
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	58	37	95
Total	47	34	81	1568	1380	2948

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	2	7
Brant				38	33	71
Bruce	1	4	5	94	71	165
Carleton				4	7	11
Dufferin						
Elgin	5	2	7	92	91	183
Essex	2	2	4	71	67	138
Frontenac				5	7	12
Grey				10	12	22
Haldimand				22	23	45
Halton				10	7	17
Hastings				5	8	13
Huron	6	5	11	129	129	258
Kent	2	2	4	86	110	196
Lambton	7	4	11	155	106	261
Lanark				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville					5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	16	12	28	343	291	634
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				30	34	64
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario				6	13	19
Oxford	4	2	6	139	92	231
Peel				4	5	9
Perth	4	1	5	111	80	191
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Renfrew						
Simcoe				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				5	5	10
Thunder Bay District				2		2
Victoria				12	14	26
Waterloo				33	23	56
Welland				8	6	14
Wellington				20	15	35
Wentworth				11	17	28
York				46	46	92
Not Classed				25	11	36
Total admissions	47	34	81	1568	1380	2948

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5		5
Brant				20	11	31
Bruce	1	2	3	42	27	69
Carleton					2	2
Dufferin						
Elgin	3		3	31	11	42
Essex		1	1	40	23	63
Frontenac					1	1
Grey				9	7	16
Haldimand				10	3	13
Halton				7	3	10
Hastings				2	5	7
Huron	2	1	3	60	36	96
Kent	1		1	30	13	43
Lambton	2	3	5	86	34	120
Lanark					1	1
Leeds and Grenville						
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	5	4	9	87	64	151
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford	1	2	3	66	24	90
Peel				3	4	7
Perth		1	1	48	18	66
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Renfrew						
Simcoe				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Thunder Bay District				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo				17	8	25
Welland				3	4	7
Wellington				13	11	24
Wentworth				6	9	15
York				28	25	53
Not Classed						
Total admissions	15	14	29	666	387	1053

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1917	R. W	M	July 4th, 1881	October 13th, 1888	Unimproved.
2862	T. H. O	M	September 22nd. 1888	" 25th, "	Not Insane.
2731	M. C	F	July 13th, 1887	" 30th, "	Recovered.
2811	M. D	F	June 21st, 1888	November 5th, "	"
2874	E. D. K	M	October 29th, 1888	" 13th, "	Unimproved.
2492	J. B	M	March 11th, 1885	" 20th, "	"
2784	C. D	F	February 10th, 1888	" 30th, "	Recovered.
2816	D. A. M	M	July 19th, 1888	December 19th, "	"
2751	J. H	F	October 4th, 1887	" 21st, "	"
2813	W. K	M	July 2nd, 1888	" 28th, "	"
2704	D. C	M	March 9th, 1887	January 7th, 1889	Improved.
2888	C. M	M	November 30th, 1888	" 31st, "	Unimproved.
2839	H. B	F	August 21st, 1888	February 1st, "	Recovered.
2822	M. A. B	M	" 3rd, 1888	" 12th, "	"
2818	J. D	F	" 2nd, 1888	" 19th, "	"
2841	M. S	M	" 22nd, "	" 20th, "	Improved.
2810	W. W	F	June 21st, "	" 26th, "	Recovered.
2823	J. T	M	August 4th, "	March 4th, "	"
2872	R. M	M	October 25th, 1887	" 18th, "	"
2825	M. M	F	August 7th, 1888	" 21st, "	"
2797	C. W	F	May 10th, "	" 25th, "	"
2877	D. K	M	November 7th, "	" 28th, "	"
2884	M. A. E	M	" 23rd, "	April 2nd, "	"
2895	W. E. C	M	January 23rd, 1889	" 19th, "	"
2887	J. A. C	M	November 30th, 1888	" 24th, "	"
2846	A. M	F	August 23rd, 1888	" 25th, "	"
1064	E. S	M	July 5th, 1876	May 10th, "	"
2860	E. A	F	September 10th, 1888	" 15th, "	Improved.
2878	A. K	M	November 12th, "	June 1st, "	Recovered.
2900	E. B	F	February 25th, 1889	" 6th, "	Unimproved.
2914	J. M	M	April 26th, "	" 8th, "	Recovered.
2688	J. H	M	November 11th, 1886	" 13th, "	"
2852	T. H	M	August 27th, 1888	" 18th, "	"
2821	J. M	F	" 3rd, "	" 24th, "	Improved.
1645	E. Y	F	November 8th, 1879	" 28th, "	"
2790	S. L	F	March 27th, 1888	July 2nd, "	"
2899	C. H	M	February 19th, 1889	" 4th, "	Recovered.
2824	M. A. B	F	August 6th, 1888	" 8th, "	"
2845	F. J	F	August 23rd, "	" 24th, "	"
2922	J. H	M	June 5th, 1889	August 26th, "	Unimproved.
2919	A. R	M	May 21st, 1889	Sept. 10th, "	Recovered.
2861	S. D	F	September 10th, 1888	" 13th, "	"
1220	C. S	F	July 24th, 1877	" 16th, "	"
1292	E. B	F	February 14th, 1878	" 27th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
2499	M. P.....	M.....	26	October 2nd, 1888..	3	5	23	Phthisis.
1330	C. C.....	M.....	51	November 7th, " ..	10	7	8	Marasmus.
447	N. S. M.	F	65	" 12th, " ..	17	4	22	Phthisis.
421	J. T.....	F	48	" 21st, " ..	17	7	2	Epilepsy.
2881	M. R.....	M.....	74	" 29th, " ..	.....	.....	9	Exhaustion of Mania
2154	C. S.....	M.....	70	December 10th, " ..	6	3	10	Heart Clot.
2493	M. J. R.....	F	30	January 9th, 1889..	3	9	29	Phthisis.
2891	W. M.....	M.....	83	" 21st, " ..	.	1	4	Senile Decay.
110	D. G.....	M.....	64	February 7th, " ..	18	2	15	Apoplexy.
2864	R. B.....	M.....	75	" 11th, " ..	.....	4	16	Senile Decay.
2815	M. A. W....	F	29	" 23rd, " ..	....	7	13	Cancer of Ovary.
2828	A. J.	M.....	60	" 24th, " ..	.....	6	15	Marasmus.
2744	W. H. W....	M.....	33	March 1st, " ..	1	5	23	Paresis.
1238	B. C	M.....	59	" 30th, " ..	11	6	5	Phthisis.
1874	L. M.....	F	39	April 16th, " ..	7	11	18	Pneumonia.
118	M. W.....	F	65	" 25th, " ..	18	5	2	Cancer of Omentum.
320	N. R ..	F	55	May 4th, " ..	18	5	16	Marasmus.
796	M. C.....	F	63	" 5th, " ..	15	.....	20	Cancer of Breast.
2570	F. M.....	F	40	" 17th, " .	4	.....	17	Phthisis.
1477	J. S.	M.....	54	June 27th, " ..	10	7	22	Apoplexy.
1905	M. E. G.....	F	25	" 28th, " ..	8	.....	4	Epilepsy.
2855	C. A	M.....	21	July 2nd, " ..	.....	10	3	Heart Clot.
444	E. V.....	M.....	68	" 17th, " ..	18	1	5	Senile Decay.
1720	M A.....	F	76	" 21st, " ..	9	2	17	Paralysis of Heart.
2685	T.-J	M.....	55	August 2nd, " ..	2	9	5	Exhaustion of Mania
1918	J. M. E.....	M.....	29	" 2nd, " ..	8	.....	28	Phthisis
2763	W. Y.....	M.....	62	" 9th, " .	1	9	2	Rheumatoid Arthr's.
2930	M. A.....	M.....	80	" 11th, " ..	.....	1	3	Senile Decay.
2666	Q	M.....	25	" 21st, " ..	2	11	12	Epilepsy.
2938	F. H..... ..	M.....	63	" 23rd, " ..	.....	.....	16	Marasmus.
2807	E. M. S.....	F	44	" 27th, " ..	1	2	18	Dysentery.
2693	H. P.....	M.....	74	" 28th, " ..	2	8	19	Senile Decay.
1866	A. C. S.. ...	M.....	37	September 6th, " ..	8	4	30	Paralysis.
2195	P. H.....	F . ..	63	" 7th, " ..	6	9	11	Peritonitis.
277	J. A.....	M.....	63	" 8th, " .	18	9	21	Marasmus.
1307	H. M.....	M.....	38	" 13th, " ..	11	6	9	Epilepsy.
101	H. M.	M.....	69	" 15th, " ..	18	9	23	Senile Decay.
312	C. J.....	F	64	" 21st, " ..	18	10	3	Fatty deg'n of Heart.
1790	W. T.....	M.....	27	" 26th, " ..	8	10	24	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	5		5	6
Book-keepers	1		1	3		3	4
Bakers				4		4	4
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths	2		2	20		20	22
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers				3		3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Baggage-Master	1		1				1
Commercial travellers				2		2	2
Cabinet-makers				9		9	9
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				11		11	11
Carpenters				46		46	46
Clerks				31		31	31
Clergymen				1		1	1
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Civil Servants				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		3	3	4	187	191	194
Dressmakers		1	1		12	12	13
Druggists	2		2	1		1	3
Engineers				8		8	8
Farmers	16		16	557	9	556	582
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				9		9	9
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers	1		1	1		1	2
Harness-makers				3		3	3
Housekeepers		23	23		784	784	807
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Jewellers				4		4	4
Labourers	14		14	396		396	410
Laundresses					3	3	3
Ladies					10	10	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen	1		1	1		1	2
Milliners					11	11	11
Masons				8		8	8
Machinists				8		8	8
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				9		9	9

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Moulders				8		8	8
Merchants	2		2	27		27	29
Music-teachers				1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation		1	1	7	22	29	30
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated		2	2	3	18	21	23
Organ-builders				2		2	2
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters	1		1	16		16	17
Printers				10		10	10
Peddlers				3	1	4	4
Physicians				6		6	6
Railway Foreman	1		1				1
Spinsters					2	2	2
Sailors				8		8	8
Students	2		2	20		20	22
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters	1		1	4		4	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers				26		26	26
Seamstresses		2	2		11	11	13
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen		1	1				1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers				18	10	28	28
Tinsmiths				6		6	6
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors		1	1	19	7	26	27
Tanners				4		4	4
Toll-gate keepers				1	1	2	2
Watchmakers	1		1	6		6	7
Woodworkers				1		1	1
Weavers					2	2	2
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				6		6	6
Wives					25	25	25
Unknown or other employments				104	216	320	320
Total	47	34	81	1521	1346	2867	2948

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1889.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	35	26	61	25	16	41
Total	47	34	81	47	34	81

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2846	F	A. M.	October 18th, 1888	6 months	Discharged recovered.
2816	M	D. A. M.	" 12th "	2 "	"
2839	M	H. B	" 15th "	3 "	"
2813	M	W. K.	" 24th "	2 "	"
2858	F	S. W.	" 25th "	3 "	Brought back.
2811	F	M. D.	" 30th "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
2822	F	M. A. B.	November 3rd "	3 "	"
2860	F	E. A.	" 7th "	6 "	Discharged improved.
1064	M	E. S.	" 8th "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
2754	F	R. M.	" 10th "	2 "	Brought back.
2790	F	S. L.	" 16th "	1 week	"
2810	M	W. W.	" 21st "	3 months	Discharged recovered.
2841	F	M. S.	" 20th "	3 "	Discharged improved.
2780	M	D. M.	" 21st "	3 "	Brought back.
2877	M	D. K.	" 28th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2821	F	J. M	December 1st "	6 "	Discharged improved.
2825	F	M. N.	" 14th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2629	M	G. S.	" 20th "	1 "	Brought back.
2790	F	S. L.	" 22nd "	3 "	Discharged improved.
2787	M	R. A. T.	" 24th "	1 "	Brought back.
1645	F	E. L. Y.	" 27th "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
2863	M	E. T.	January 10th, 1889	2 "	Brought back.
2416	F	J. W.	February 4th "	2 "	"
2872	M	R. N.	" 14th "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
2884	M	M. E	" 26th "	1 "	"
2852	M	T. H.	" 26th "	3 "	"
2885	F	M. M.	March 21st "	3 "	Brought back.
2871	F	N. R.	" 12th "	3 "	"
2895	M	W. E. C.	" 25th "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
2754	F	R. N.	" 25th "	2 "	Brought back.
2887	M	J. A. C.	April 5th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2824	F	M. B.	" 9th "	3 "	"
2798	F	M. S	" 16th "	3 "	Brought back.
2845	F	F. J.	" 17th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2792	M	A. M.	" 19th "	6 "	"
2893	F	E. C.	" 22nd "	1 "	Brought back.
2878	M	A. K.	May 6th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2914	M	J. N.	" 6th "	3 "	"
2763	M	W. Y.	" 16th "	3 "	Died at home.
1220	F	C. S.	June 4th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2831	M	S. J. S.	" 4th "	3 "	Brought back.
2922	M	J. H.	" 6th "	2 "	Discharged unimproved.
2333	M	S. M	" 7th "	6 "	Brought back.
2919	M	A. R.	" 10th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1905	F	M. G.	" 13th "	6 "	Died at home.
2861	F	S. D.	" 26th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1292	F	E. B.	" 26th "	3 "	"
2859	M	J. M.	July 1st "	2 "	Brought back.
1440	F	S. B.	" 2nd "	6 "	"
1825	M	J. H. B.	" 20th "	2 "	"
2745	F	M. F.	" 22nd "	6 "	"
2918	F	C. N. S.	" 24th "	2 "	"
2927	M	R. A. M.	" 25th "	2 "	"
524	F	F. L.	August 6th "	3 "	"
2908	F	E. E.	" 8th "	3 "	"
2923	M	W. H.	" 17th "	1½ "	"
2754	F	R. N.	September 11th "	2 "	"
1775	M	H. M.	" 18th "	3 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				28	30	58
Discharged, recovered	15	10	25			
" improved		4	4			
" unimproved	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave	1	1	2			
Returned to Asylum	9	10	19			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1889	2	5	7	28	30	58

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "		3	3		1	1			
" 20 " 25 "	5	5	10	3	1	4	1		1
" 25 " 30 "	9	6	15	5	3	8	4	2	6
" 30 " 35 "	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	1	2
" 35 " 40 "	6	4	10	3	1	4	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 "	7	4	11	4	1	5		2	2
" 45 " 50 "	2	2	4		2	2		1	1
" 50 " 55 "	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	1	2	3				2		2
" 60 " 65 "	1		1		1	1	5	3	8
" 65 " 70 "	3		3				2	2	4
" 70 " 75 "	3		3			2	4		4
" 75 " 80 "	1		1					1	1
" 80 " 85 "	2		2				2		2
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown	1		1						
Total	47	34	81	19	13	32	24	15	

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month..	9	9	.....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months	6	7	1	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	8	5	2	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	2	3	1	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	2	10	6	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	3	3	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	6	3	3	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	5	2	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	1	2	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	8	2	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	6	1	1	.....
" 11 " 12 "	4	50	3	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	2	22	2	1	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	3	40	.....	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	6	49	1	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	4	37	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	3	40	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	44	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	4	60	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	44	.....	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	45	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	39	.....	1	.....
" 10 " 15 "	3	130	3	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	248	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	81	908	32	6	7

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	8	2599	.....	2599
Tailor's shop	1	329	.....	329
Shoe shop	2	599	.....	599
Engineer's shop	3	845	.....	845
Blacksmith's shop	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	3	989	.....	989
Repairing roads	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed	5	1484	.....	1484
Bakery	3	949	.....	949
Laundry	19	1822	4003	5825
Dairy	2	365	365	730
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1260	.....	1260
Piggery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting	5	1542	.....	1542
Farm	27	8040	.....	8040
Garden	28	8156	.....	8156
Grounds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stable	7	2100	.....	2100
Kitchen	28	2555	5938	8493
Dining rooms	34	2919	7269	10188
Officers' quarters	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewing rooms	96	.....	28742	28742
Knitting	111	278	33103	33381
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	11	.....	3226	3226
Wards	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halls	274	48739	40937	89676
Storeroom	3	834	.....	834
General	162	46269	2329	48598
Total	836	132673	125912	258585

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3
Brant	6	8	14
Bruce	36	29	65
Carleton	1	3	4
Dufferin			
Dundas	1		1
Durham	3	4	7
Elgin	29	30	59
Essex	24	33	57
Frontenac	3	2	5
Glengarry			
Grenville		2	2
Grey	4	7	11
Haldimand	2	4	6
Halton	1	2	3
Hastings	4	6	10
Huron	38	38	76
Kent	30	28	58
Lambton	53	40	93
Lanark	3	2	5
Leeds		2	2
Lennox and Addington	2		2
Lincoln	1		1
Middlesex	92	96	188
Muskoka District			
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	2	6	8
Northumberland	2	1	3
Ontario	2	5	7
Oxford	33	31	64
Parry Sound District			
Peel	2	4	6
Perth	38	22	60
Peterborough		3	3
Prescott		1	1
Prince Edward			
Rainy River District	1		1
Renfrew			
Russell			
Simcoe		6	6
Stormont	2	3	5
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria	3	2	5
Waterloo	5	9	14
Welland	1		1
Wellington	1	1	2
Wentworth		5	5
York	16	15	31
Not classed, unknown, etc	10	4	14
Total	452	456	908

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing number of articles passed through the Laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

——	No.	——	No.
Dresses	12121	Blouse, pants	279
Skirts	8464	Overalls	35
Aprons	34518	Blankets	6891
Pinafores	187	Quilts	9221
Chemises	34883	" canvas	84
" flannel	1708	Sheets	105133
Drawers	20318	Pillowslips	60470
Nightdresses	14269	Pillowshams	148
Waists	2586	Pillowticks	32
Caps	684	Bedticks	11425
Collars	15235	Hair mattrasses	31
Cuffs, pairs of	2785	Towels	55873
Shawls	2	Crumb cloths	43
Bonnets	2	Stair linens	44
Neckties	2223	Bolsterslips	280
Handkerchiefs	65440	Bureau covers	595
Bibs, etc.	2044	Tablecloths	9611
Gloves, pairs of	25	Tablecovers	2
Stockings	25194	Tablenapkins	4924
Socks	24884	Tray cloths	129
Guernseys	3477	Curtains and blinds	109
Shirts	28292	Carriage lap robes	22
" flannel	4908	Pudding cloths	2178
Coats	1229	Clothes bags	265
Pants	1767		
Vests	665		
Blouses	743	Total	576477

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	51	14	Blouses	.....	551
Pants	59	10	" pants	.....	112
Vests	3	.....	Overalls	.....	3
Coats	.....	262	Buffalo robes	.....	2
Pants	.....	455			
Vests	.....	79	Total	113	1488

CUT.

Coats	383
Pants	708
Vests	354
Blouses	135
" pants	42
Overalls	18
Total	1640

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing amount of Knitting done in Wards during the year ending 30th September. 1889.

——	Pairs.	——	Pairs.
Stockings	867	Gloves	1
" refooted	254	Hoods	2
Socks	1472	Total	3035
" refooted	296		
Mitts	143	Hoods crocheted	145

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing amount of work done in Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

——	Pairs.	Repairs.	Pairs.
Slippers canvas	189	Soles	661
" carpet	1	Heels	817
" leather	12	Patches	655
Brogans	71	Seams	572
Boots, men's	3	Total	2705
" women's	6		
" cloth	2		
Total	275		

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	88	3	Pillowticks	69	.....
" uniform	47	8	Pillows, feather	4	.....
Collars	102	.....	Shrouds	38	.....
Aprons	20	.....	Carpets	6	6
Drawers	2	65	Curtains	3	3
Shirts	3	1113	Blinds	54	.....
" flannel	4	109	Tablecloths	52	.....
Nightdresses	3	.....	Tablenapkins	48	.....
Guernseys	.....	5	Violin case	1	.....
Caps, men's	1	.....	Mattrasses	1	1
Slipper, upper, pairs of	198	.....	Blankets	.....	26
" cloth	57	.....	Books, covered	6	.....
Boots	1	.....	Quilts	.....	15
Socks	.....	2718	Towels	17	.....
Ticks	351	89	Carriage rugs	3	.....
Sheets	1	108	Total	1180	4274
Pillowslips	.....	5			

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1062	2962	Quilts		377
" uniform	46	7	" canvas	13	
Aprons	715	2413	Blankets		202
" uniform	80	20	Ticks	739	3533
Chemises	794	2362	Towels	2200	
" flannel	46	221	Bolster slips	6	
Drawers	441	1734	Bureau covers	31	
Nightdresses	110	780	Mattrasses	263	
Caps, women's	42		Pillowticks	32	
" men's	124		Laundry wraps	28	
Collars	9		Sacks	16	
Waists	3		Pudding cloths	160	
Neckties	95		Crumb cloths	2	
Skirts	646	1962	Tablecloths	75	
Guernseys		79	Table covers	19	
Shirts	928	1339	Table napkins	48	
" flannel	123	316	Mats	3	
Coats	383	89	Lambrequins	28	
Pants	708	149	Baskets	197	12
Vests	354	22	Chairs recovered		12
Blouses	135	88	Piano stool		1
" Pants	42	5	Sofa		1
Overalls	18		Chairs, cane, reseated		45
Socks, pairs of		1417	" painted and varnished		140
Stockings, pairs of		2955			
Sheets	1657	928			
Pillowslips	1403	395	Total	13824	24566

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, OCT. 1st, 1889.

To the Inspector of Prisons, Public Charities, Ontario:

SIR.—In accordance with the statutory requirement I have the honor to submit the Thirty-fourth Annual Report of this Asylum, (the twelfth since it became a Provincial institution) for the year ending September 30th 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1888.	324	344	688
Admitted during the year	52	55	107
Total number under treatment during the year	376	399	775
Discharged during the year :			
Recovered	16	22	38
Improved	9	5	14
Unimproved	3	2	5
Total	28	29	57
Died during the year	21	13	34
Eloped	1	..	1
Transferred	1	..	1
Remaining in residence on 30th Sept. 1889	325	357	682
Average daily population during year	326.496	355,	681.416

Yearly cost per capita, $132.97.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions were 107, and for the first time in the Asylum history the patients admitted by ordinary process outnumbered those who came in under warrant—or, in other words, the majority of the patients admitted escaped the degradation of being sent to gaol. This shows that the people of this district are at last being educated to a knowledge of the fact that it is not necessary to send the unfortunate insane to the gaols in order to secure their ultimate admission to the asylum. What the conditions of affairs has been in the past may easily be guessed at when it is stated that of 2,173 patients admitted to this Asylum, no less than 1,586 passed through the gaols. The proportion of warrant cases is still far too large, and it is rarely indeed that the insane should be sent to the gaols.

As usual, chronic cases have contributed a large proportion of the admissions, no less than thirty-five having been insane for periods ranging from one to fifteen years. It has been possible to find room for nearly all of the applicants for admission, and were we relieved of all the idiots who were transfered to this Asylum from Orillia some years since, we should be able to keep pace with the demand for room for some time to come.

DISCHARGES.

The discharges were up to the average and the recovery rate was 35½ per cent. of the admissions, a satisfactory showing, when the character of the admissions is taken into consideration.

DEATHS.

The death-rate was small, amounting to 4.38 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment. Fortunately no deaths from suicide or serious accident have to be recorded.

Training School for Nurses.

The school of nurses continues in successful operation, and the nurses who have nearly completed the course of instruction, have, as a rule, achieved a degree of efficiency that was not possible under the old state of affairs. So satisfied are we with the success of the school, that eventually we hope to be able to carry on an educational course for male attendants. At present there are difficulties in the way that block progress in this direction, and as long as the staff of attendants is so small it will not be possible to give lectures to the men without hampering the working of the Asylum—indeed to meet the requirements of as large a number of patients as we have, at least six more attendants, (three male and three female) should be added to the staff. Such an addition would make possible advances in the care and treatment of our patients that cannot be thought of at present. If the proportion of attendants to patients is calculated, it will be seen that the request is not an unreasonable one. It is an accepted fact that outdoor employment is of peculiar value in the treatment of insanity, and although we are able to accomplish much in the way of occupation, a great deal more could be done if the staff were increased to the proportion recognized by the best authorities as requisite for the proper care and management of the insane in asylums.

Cottage for Convalescents.

As you are aware, the large wards of this Asylum make it a difficult matter to provide convalescents with accommodation that ensures freedom from noise and disturbance caused by restless and excited patients. As things are no classification that can be made will gain the end desired. It is recognized that quiet and freedom from excitement are very necessary factors in the completion of the cure of patients convalescing from mental disease. Of course the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty would be arrived at by the erection of a small building for convalescents, furnished and equipped in such a way that the most favorable results might be looked for. This building would not require to be large and need not be expensive, as it would not demand any special features in construction. If it is not found possible at present to erect such a home for convalescents, if a small sum ($500) were placed at our disposal, we could erect a summer cottage and gymnasium for convalescing women, on one of the picturesque sites near the lake. This cottage need not contain dormitories. Such a building as the one described exists at the McLean Asylum, Boston, Mass., and the authorities speak highly of the beneficial results arising from its use.

Pathologist Required for the Asylums of Ontario.

Although much has been done by Ontario in the way of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate insane, still, if this Province is to keep abreast of the times, more must be accomplished in the way of making scientific investigations regarding the exact causes and pathology of mental disease. That this is not done in any of our asylums goes without saying; and that it cannot be done satisfactorily by the present staffs is quite evident to those who are in the best position to judge. If the duties of asylum physicians were purely medical, if they were at liberty to devote their whole time to scientific pursuits something might be accomplished; but this is not possible, and cannot easily be made possible. True, advances have been made in the treatment of insanity, and wonderful improvements have been established in the care of the insane, but, in spite of all this, the proportion of cures has not advanced as we might expect. The reason is not far to seek. Until a comparatively recent date the functions of the brain have not been clearly understood, and even now we are merely on the threshold of discoveries that will make the physiology of the brain a very different study from the crude generalizations and guesses of the past. If the physiology of the brain *in health* has not been understood, it is not difficult to comprehend that there has been much groping in the dark regarding the physiology of the brain *in disease*.

We are in the right road, and are able to apply the knowledge at our disposal, but ordinarily we have to deal with effects, without fully understanding the causes. We are not to blame for this state of affairs, as it has not been possible to obtain the knowledge required, and we can but join in the search for further light. The accurate study of pathology needs special knowledge, special appliances, and a properly equipped laboratory at all times. There is enough material at hand to keep a pathologist constantly employed, and if a skilled pathologist, centrally located, say in a laboratory in Toronto, were entrusted with the examination of the material supplied by the different asylums, good results would certainly follow, and Ontario would contribute her share in the development of scientific knowledge regarding the pathology of insanity.

General Remarks.

The wards are gradually undergoing a change for the better in appearance, and everything possible is being done to remove the "institutional" look that is so irritating to many minds. It will take some years to make the thousand and one "knick-knacks" necessary to furnish the asylum, but in the meanwhile the manufacture of these articles is giving employment to patients who cannot do anything else. The improvements made have interested the patients, who have taken a pride in keeping things up to the mark. Within a reasonable time it is hoped to have the so-called refractory wards the most attractive and artistic in the house. That good results are bound to follow is not doubted for one moment, as past experience has proved that it pays to do everything possible to interest the worst patients. It is not to be imagined for a moment that violent excitement is to be immediately dispelled by attractive surroundings, but if such things have a place in everyday life, they are certainly not out of place in asylum wards.

Occupation has as usual received its share of attention, and possibly the "Brass Band" has been one of the most successful among the new occupations established within the last two years.

Amusements have not been neglected, and it has been found possible to furnish a good deal of variety. "At Homes," Picnics, Steam Yacht Excursions, Dramatic Performances, Minstrel Performances, Comic Opera, Sailing Races, Skiff Races, Base Ball Matches, etc., have all been on the list, and on the whole the amusements have been of a better class than ever before.

Thanks.

We have again to thank the city clergymen who have conducted divine service during the year; the Directors of the Midland Fair, who permitted the patients to attend the exhibition, and many others who have kindly and quietly contributed to the happiness of the patients.

Farm and Garden.

The potato crop, which is of great importance to us, was a failure, although the large yield of oats, etc., brought the general results of farming operations up to a fair average.

The Newcourt property recently acquired will never be of great value to us unless properly drained.

The time has arrived when a change is absolutely necessary in the cow stables. The present cow stables seem to have been erected as a temporary expedient, certainly they are unsuitable for the purpose required. As you are aware, they will not furnish accommodation for the cows necessary to supply the quantity of milk demanded for the asylum wards, and in addition to being badly drained and ventilated, they are open to condemnation from a sanitary standpoint. The slaughter house is part and parcel of the cow stables. Such an arrangement is absolutely wrong and should not exist. The arguments against it are not difficult to supply.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

On the 30th April, 1889, Dr. T. Millman, who for some years filled the position of Assistant Medical Superintendent efficiently and satisfactorily, left the service to engage in private practice, and Dr. J. Robinson, of London Asylum, was transferred to Kingston and appointed to the position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Millman.

In February, 1889, Miss Marion V. Wilson, trained nurse, was appointed Matron of Brockville Hospital, and was succeeded here by Miss H. Hollingworth.

In May, Henry Scott, baker, and Margaret Mills, nurse, died. Both were faithful and industrious employees.

On the whole the different members of the staff have been cheerful and zealous in the performance of their duties, and if a few little grievances, such as the small pay of the male attendants, referred to in last year's report, were remedied, there would be little ground for complaint.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Supt.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888	.....	.....	.....	324	344	668
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	21	19	40			
" Medical Certificate	31	36	67			
				52	55	107
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	376	399	775
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	16	22	38			
" improved	9	5	14			
" unimproved	3	2	5			
Total number of discharges during year	28	29	57			
Died	21	13	34			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	1	.....	1	51	42	93
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889	.....	.....	.....	325	357	682
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1273	1007	2280
" discharged	479	344	823			
" died	348	237	585			
" eloped	16	.....	16			
" transferred	105	69	174			
				948	650	1598
" remaining, 30th September, 1889	.....	.....	.....	325	357	682
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1889	7	3	10			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of May, 1889)	331	360	691
Minimum " " " (on the 2nd of Oct., 1888)	322	344	666
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	119121.84	129575	248696.84
Daily average population	326.416	355	681.416

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions. since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	26	30	56	505	519	1024
Widowed	26	25	51	768	488	1256
Single						
Not reported						
Total	52	55	107	1273	1007	2280
Religion.						
Presbyterians	8	9	17	203	167	370
Episcopalians	8	10	18	289	191	480
Methodists	12	17	29	207	190	397
Baptists				21	25	46
Congregationalists				1	2	3
Roman Catholics	20	19	39	405	351	756
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	2		2	121	66	187
Not reported	2		2	26	15	41
Total	52	55	107	1273	1007	2280
Nationalities.						
English	1	1	2	114	55	169
Irish	12	5	17	248	219	467
Scotch	3	2	5	61	65	126
Canadian	35	46	81	720	574	1294
United States	1	1	2	13	10	23
Other Countries				46	17	63
Unknown				71	67	138
Total	52	55	107	1273	1007	2280

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	6	9
Carleton	13	6	19	137	119	256
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	10	9	19	180	154	334
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	7	13
Halton				3	1	4
Hastings	4	4	8	59	52	111
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	4	7	11	91	83	174
Leeds and Grenville	6	4	10	95	72	167
Lennox and Addington	1	6	7	66	56	122
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				8	6	14
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	24	46	70
Ontario				19	22	41
Oxford				14	4	18
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough		1	1	8	12	20
Prescott and Russell	2	2	4	33	25	58
Prince Edward	4	2	6	27	28	55
Renfrew	1	1	2	45	25	70
Simcoe				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	12	18	102	92	194
Thunder Bay District						
Victoria				4	13	17
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				5	4	9
Wentworth		1	1	13	15	28
York				37	52	89
Not Classed				198	43	241
Total admissions	52	55	107	1273	1007	2280

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	5	8
Carleton	5	2	7	115	99	214
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac		1	1	113	82	195
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				2		2
Hastings	4	3	7	53	41	94
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	2	3	5	78	72	150
Leeds and Grenville	1	3	4	69	48	117
Lennox and Addington	1	2	3	53	36	89
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	4	10
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	23	35	58
Ontario				18	21	39
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough		1	1	8	7	15
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3	27	23	50
Prince Edward				17	15	32
Renfrew	1		1	38	17	55
Simcoe				11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4	3	7	88	64	152
Victoria				4	12	16
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	12	24
York				33	48	81
Not Classed				21	4	25
Total admissions	21	19	40	899	727	1626

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1977	W. J. C. S	M	September 24th, 1886	October 2nd, 1888	Improved.
1556	W. B. G	M	January 23rd, 1884	" 17th, "	"
1709	E. B.	F	August 20th, 1888	November 14th, "	Unimproved.
2161	A. R.	F	" 20th, "	" 14th, "	Improved.
2030	J. M.	F	April 7th, 1887	" 16th, "	Recovered.
2122	W. L	M	March 23rd, 1888	" 20th, "	"
1570	J. McD	M	March 10th, 1884	December 13th, "	Improved.
1981	L. McS	F	October 7th, 1886	" 19th, "	Recovered.
2172	P. C. D	M	September 18th, 1888	" 24th, "	"
2144	T. D	M	August 4th, "	" 26th, "	"
2166	F. S	M	September 7th, "	" 26th, "	"
2049	J. H	F	May 18th, 1887	" 27th, "	"
2176	P. S	M	October 12th, 1888	" 31st, "	"
2068	A. D.	F	July 21st, 1887	" 31st, "	Improved.
2124	G. McA	M	March 25th, 1888	January 2nd, 1889	"
2052	G. P	M	May 20th, 1887	" 12th, "	"
2134	C. McN	F	June 15th, 1888	" 17th, "	Recovered.
2177	E. C. D	M	October 19th, 1888	" 26th, "	"
2191	T. M.	M	November 16th, 1888	February 19th, "	"
2131	A. H.	M	May 18th, 1888	" 23rd, "	"
2125	S. A	F	March 27th, 1888	March 7th, "	"
2138	M. H	F	June 30th, 1888	" 7th, "	"
2163	E. C	F	August 28th, 1888	" 7th, "	"
2214	F. B. K	M	January 29th, 1889	" 8th, "	Unimproved.
2202	D. Q.	M	December 26th, 1888	" 12th, "	Recovered.
1891	P. McG	M	April 14th, 1886	" 28th, "	"
2102	A. T.	F	December 29th, 1887	April 1st, "	Improved.
2164	M. D	M	Septemder 6th, 1888	" 16th, "	"
2180	J. K	M	October 26th, 1888	" 30th, "	"
2089	J. F	M	" 20th, 1887	May 10th, "	Recovered.
2190	J. A. F	F	November 13th, 1888	" 31st, "	"
2154	M. Y. L	F	August 9th, 1888	June 7th, "	"
2203	W. T. H	M	December 29th, 1888	" 8th, "	"
2193	E. M. H	F	November 25th, 1888	" 12th, "	Improved.
2253	T. S.	M	June 11th, 1889	" 15th, "	Unimproved.
2201	C. H.	M	December 24th, 1888	" 18th, "	"
2216	M. L. A	F	February 12th, 1889	" 20th, "	Recovered.
2218	J. McN	M	November 5th, 1888	" 26th, "	"
2256	C. M.	F	June 19th, 1889	July 3rd, "	Improved.
2209	M. S	F	July 17th, 1888	" 8th, "	Recovered.
1712	W. D	M	April 30th, 1885	" 12th, "	Improved.
2167	E. F.	F	September 7th, 1888	" 17th, "	Recovered.
2192	F. A	F	November 22nd, 1888	" 17th, "	"
1863	A. McM	M	January 19th, 1886	" 17th, "	"
1684	S. H. T	M	November 28th, 1884	" 24th, "	Improved.
2152	S. V	F	August 9th, 1888	" 31st, "	Recovered.
1979	E. J. O	F	September 29th, 1886	August 6th, "	Unimproved.
2240	R. R. G	M	May 6th, 1889	" 13th, "	Recovered.
2222	E. De R. R	F	March 17th, 1889	" 15th, "	"
1694	M. B	F	February 23rd, 1884	" 24th, "	"
2213	I. B.	F	January 26th, 1889	" 24th, "	"
2199	J. A. McC	F	December 12th, 1888	" 30th, "	"
2189	M. F	F	December 11th, 1888	" 30th, "	"
2217	J. McD	F	February 20th, 1889	" 30th, "	"
2239	W. F. M	M	May 4th, 1889	Sept. 2nd, "	"
2159	M. G.	F	August 10th, 1888	" 9th, "	"
2136	A. McN	F	June 18th, 1888	" 28th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
594	J. D	M	51	October 1st, 1888	18	4	10	Epilepsy.
370	M. W	F	70	" 3rd, "	19	10	26	Heart Disease.
1264	F. P. S	M	34	" 12th, "	8	7	11	Diarrhœa.
2091	J. R	M	46	Novemb'r 11th, "	1		21	Aneurism.
600	A. C	M	46	" 17th, "	18	5	18	Exophtholmic Goitre
1126	S. McM	F	65	" 17th, "	10	7	30	Chronic Cystitis.
2083	T. P. K	M	44	" 19th, "	1	1	23	Exhaustion of Mania
1688	A. F	M	28	December 23rd, "	3	11	3	Phthisis.
1209	J. McF	M	57	January 18th, 1889	9	8	19	Bright's Disease.
1338	J. W	M	70	" 30th, "	7	6		Senile Decay.
864	E. R	F	50	February 23rd, "	14	9	21	Rupture of Heart.
2113	G. L	M	31	" 27th, "	1		6	General Paresis.
1503	C. J. F	F	40	March 2nd, "	5	9	22	do
2112	J. McQ	M	53	" 12th, "	1		23	Marasmus.
2145	F. C	M	67	" 16th, "		7	12	General Paresis.
2162	A. McL	F	76	" 21st, "		6	26	Diarrhœa.
2208	E. B	F	30	" 24th, "		2	7	Dysentery.
1066	D. McG	M	80	" 28th, "	11	6	3	Senile Decay.
1680	E. M	M	60	April 8th, "	4	5	8	Gangrene.
1569	M. F	F	69	" 29th, "	5	1	19	Heart Disease.
2105	M. L	M	65	" 30th, "	1	3	19	Senile Decay.
1288	M. F	F	62	May 9th, "	8	10	3	Heart Disease.
2132	J. F	F	39	" 21st, "		11	15	General Paresis.
2245	A. A. A	M	44	June 2nd, "			18	do
2003	N. B	M	32	" 3rd, "	2	5	17	Cerebral Effusion.
1790	E. G	F	40	" 5th, "	4	7	2	Gastin Ulcer.
2250	J. S	M	70	" 25th, "			25	Gangrene.
1755	A. J	F	60	July 3rd, "	3	8	1	Cerebral Effusion.
275	A. B. McD	M	48	" 3rd, "	23	3	4	Phthisis.
1238	C. S	M	66	August 12th, "	9	9	25	Marasmus.
1733	E. D	F	63	" 14th, "	3	9	22	Exh'n. of Ch. Mania.
317	P. B	M	46	" 20th, "	22	1	9	Peritonitis.
1825	C. C	F	64	" 27th, "	3	9	2	Marasmus.
2270	D. J. D	M	36	Septembr 26th, "		1	18	Paralysis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	3		3	4
Book-keepers	1		1	1		1	2
Bakers				7		7	7
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths	1		1	23		23	24
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers				3		3	3
Bankers				1		1	1
Basket makers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	1		1	56		56	57
Clerks	3		3	27		27	30
Clergymen	1		1	8		8	9
Carriage-makers				5		5	5
Cooks				1	3	4	4
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Carters				3		3	3
Cheese makers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds	1	11	12	15	291	306	318
Dressmakers		3	3		21	21	24
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists	1		1	2		2	3
Engineers	1		1	3		3	4
Farmers	21	1	22	347	2	349	371
Fishermen				2		2	2
Factory Girls		1	1				1
Gardeners				1		1	1
Grocers				1		1	1
Gentlemen	1		1				1
Gun-smith				1		1	1
Harness-makers				8		8	8
Housekeepers		1	1		19	19	20
Hack-drivers	2		2	1		1	3
Inn-keepers				1		1	
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	7		7	335		335	342
Ladies		2	2		2	2	4
Lumbermen				2		2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Milliners		1	1		1	1	2
Masons	1		1	4		4	5
Machinists				11		11	11
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	2		2	17		17	19
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers					3	3	3
No occupation	2	9	11	20	50	70	81
Not stated				121	171	292	292
Other occupations				8	24	32	32
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				13		13	13
Printers				5		5	5
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians	1		1	6		6	7
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway Foremen				1		1	1
Registrars				1		1	1
Spinsters		1	1		2	2	3
Sailors	1		1	12		12	13
Students				6		6	6
Spinners					2	2	2
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Shoemakers				39		39	39
Seamstresses		2	2		46	46	48
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				10		10	10
Teachers				13	18	31	31
Tinsmiths	1		1	5		5	6
Tavern-keepers	1		1	15		15	16
Tailors				2		2	2
Typewriters		1	1				1
Weavers		1	1	2		2	3
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Wives		20	20		289	289	309
Unknown or other employments	1	1	2	7	8	15	17
Upholsters				1		1	1
Total	52	55	107	1220	953	2173	2280

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1889.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	5	
Religious excitement					2	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	1		1	4	2	6
Love affairs, including seduction				2		2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	5	7
Fright and nervous shocks						
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	1		1	2		2
Intemperance, sexual						
Venereal disease				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				1	1	2
Over-work	1	1	2	4	2	6
Sunstroke						
Accident or injury						
Pregnancy					1	1
Puerperal					3	3
Lactation					2	2
Puberty and change of life		1	1		2	2
Uterine disorders					2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis				3		3
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1	2	3
Other forms of brain disease				1	1	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	2	1	3	5	2	7
Fevers				1		1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	7	16	23			
With other combined cause not ascertained	8	10	18			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	32	26	58	23	23	46
Total	52	55	107	52	55	107

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1981	F	L. McS	October 12th, 1888	2 months	Discharged recovered.
2161	F	A. R	" 13th "	1 "	" improved.
2124	M	G. McA.	" 15th "	2 "	" "
2049	F	J. H.	" 15th "	2 "	" recovered.
2068	F	A. D.	" 17th "	2 "	" improved.
2172	M	P. C. D.	" 18th "	2 "	" recovered.
2144	M	T. D	" 24th "	2 "	" "
2085	F	S. S.	" 30th "	2 "	Returned to Asylum.
2169	M	C. P.	November 8th "	2 "	" "
2166	M	F. S.	" 8th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2134	F	C. McN.	" 16th "	2 "	" "
1688	M	A. F	" 24th "	2 "	Died.
2177	M	E. C. D.	" 24th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2089	M	J. F	December 1st "	5 "	" "
2176	M	P. S.	" 13th "	1 "	" "
2130	M	A. H.	" 14th "	2 "	" "
2191	M	T. M.	" 18th "	2 "	" "
2164	M	M. D.	" 19th "	2 "	Brought back.
2138	F	M. H.	" 21st "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2125	F	S. A.	" 24th "	2 "	" "
2163	F	E. C.	January 2nd, 1889	2 "	" "
1684	M	S. H. T.	" 15th "	6 "	" improved
2180	M	J. K.	February 27th "	2 "	" recovered.
1694	F	M. B.	March 25th "	5 "	" "
2203	M	W. L. H.	" 28th "	2 "	" "
2085	F	S. S.	" 28th "	4 "	Brought back.
2154	F	M. Y. L.	" 29th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2216	F	M. L. A.	April 15th "	2 "	" "
2218	M	J. R. McN.	" 24th "	2 "	" "
1863	M	A. McM.	" 26th "	2 "	" "
2209	F	M. S.	" 27th "	2 "	" "
2190	F	J. A. F.	" 27th "	2 "	" "
2207	M	J. J. O'R.	May 2nd "	2 "	Brought back.
2192	F	F. A.	" 16th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2199	F	J. A. McC.	" 23rd "	3 "	" "
2193	F	E. M. H.	" 24th "	2 "	" irmpoved.
2227	F	J. D. T.	" 25th "	6 "	Still out.
2152	F	S. V.	" 27th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2240	M	R. R. G.	June 8th "	2 "	" "
2213	F	I. B.	" 22nd "	2 "	" "
2217	F	I. McD.	" 23rd "	2 "	" "
2231	F	N. E.	" 28th "	4 "	Brought back.
2222	F	E. DeR. R.	" 30th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2159	F	M. G	July 4th "	2 "	" "
2229	F	J. S.	" 11th "	4 "	Still out.
2136	F	A. McN	" 30th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2246	M	H. M.	August 17th "	2 "	Still out.
2233	M	S. C.	" 21st "	2 "	"
2234	F	C. A.	" 29th "	2 "	"
2140	M	W. C.	September 5th "	2 "	"
2097	F	M. J. McM.	" 9th "	2 "	Brought back.
2264	M	T. S.	" 13th "	2 "	Still out.
2251	F	M. McI.	" 19th "	2 "	"
2230	M	A. Y.	" 30th "	3 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				24	30	54
Discharged, recovered	13	19	32			
" improved	2	3	5			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave	1		1			
Returned to Asylum	3	4	7			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1889	5	4	9	24	30	54

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1		1	1		1			
" 15 " 20 "	2	3	5	1	3	4			
" 20 " 25 "	4	8	12	3	2	5			
" 25 " 30 "	7	11	18	3	8	11	1		1
" 30 " 35 "	3	12	15	3	1	4	3	1	4
" 35 " 40 "	12	4	16	1	3	4	1	2	3
" 40 " 45 "	4	4	8	2	2	4	2	1	3
" 45 " 50 "	6	6	12	1		1	5		5
" 50 " 55 "	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3
" 55 " 60 "	2	3	5						
" 60 " 65 "	3		3		1	1	2	3	5
" 65 " 70 "	3	1	4				3	3	6
" 70 " 75 "	2		2				1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2					1	1
" 80 " 85 "							1		1
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals	52	55	107	16	22	38	21	13	34

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month	22	7		1	1
From 1 to 2 months	12	3			1
" 2 " 3 "	10	10	2	1	
" 3 " 4 "	7	7	5		
" 4 " 5 "	2	9	4		
" 5 " 6 "	3	15	2		1
" 6 " 7 "	4	4	5	2	
" 7 " 8 "	4	1	4		
" 8 " 9 "	1	7	3	1	
" 9 " 10 "	3	5	2	1	
" 10 " 11 "	2	3	1		
" 11 " 12 "	2	10	3		
" 12 " 18 "	2	28	2	1	
" 18 months to 2 years	5	22	3	2	
" 2 to 3 years	9	44	1	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	2	142	1		
" 4 " 5 "	5	33		4	1
" 5 " 6 "	3	56			
" 6 " 7 "	1	32			
" 7 " 8 "	1	29			
" 8 " 9 "	2	18			
" 9 " 10 "	2	16			
" 10 " 15 "	3	79			
" 15 " 20 "		66			
" 20 years and upwards		36			
Totals	107	682	38	14	5

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	24	5021		5021
Tailor's shop				
Shoe shop	11	2334		2334
Engineer's shop	6	1819		1819
Blacksmith's shop	1	106		106
Mason work	6	1230		1230
Repairing roads	5	860		860
Wood yard and coal shed	3	640		640
Bakery	4	718		718
Laundry	21	879	3363	4242
Dairy	10	696	2031	2727
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	7	1393		1393
Piggery	3	696		696
Painting	6	1094		1094
Farm	22	4166		4166
Garden	12	2213		2213
Grounds	12	3075		3075
Stable	6	1398		1398
Kitchen	12	1089	1524	2613
Dining rooms	50	4074	7498	11572
Officers' quarters	5		1269	1269
Sewing rooms	57		17838	17838
Knitting	53		16324	16324
Spinning	1		200	200
Mending	19		5062	5062
Wards				
Halls	217	45640	17066	62706
Storeroom	1	310		310
General	82	5451	18402	23853
Total	656	84902	90577	175479

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District		1	1
Brant			
Bruce		2	2
Carleton	46	48	94
Dufferin			
Dundas	4	6	10
Durham		8	8
Elgin			
Essex	1		1
Frontenac	42	47	89
Glengarry	15	9	24
Grenville	3	7	10
Grey		2	2
Haldimand			
Halton			
Hastings	18	23	41
Huron			
Kent			
Lambton	1		1
Lanark	30	33	63
Leeds	29	23	52
Lennox and Addington	19	23	42
Lincoln			
Middlesex	1		1
Muskoka District	1		1
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	2		2
Northumberland	5	8	13
Ontario	4	8	12
Oxford	1	1	2
Parry Sound District			
Peel		1	1
Perth	1	1	2
Peterborough	4	6	10
Prescott	9	10	19
Prince Edward	11	12	23
Rainy River District			
Renfrew	17	14	31
Russell	2	4	6
Simcoe		4	4
Stormont	18	29	47
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria	3	4	7
Waterloo			
Welland			
Wellington	1		1
Wentworth		3	3
York	10	16	26
Not classed, unknown, etc	27	4	31
Total	325	357	682

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials.	Age.	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.	Religion.	Social state.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
W. B. T.	38	M.	Stormont.	Canadian.	Presbyterain.	Single.	1 week.	Certificate.	Druggist.	Toronto

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired during the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	537	1758	Glass, ft. set	2300	
Bedticks	112	140	Grand stand in ball ground	1	
Basques, dress	2		Greenhouse 14 x 60 built	1	
Boots, pairs, men's	106	104	House for butcher		1
" women's	9	16	Hen coops	7	
Blankets		160	Harness sets, single		6
Brackets	15		Halters and bridles		4
Boxes, gardener's	18		Hame and pole straps	12	
Brooms	753		Jackets, women's	4	
Brushes, shoe	219		Kitchen for butcher built	1	
Bureaus	1		Knife boards	1	
Bandage rollers	1		Lace, yds., knitted & crocheted	325	
Billiard rack	1		Lambrequins	29	
" cues	6		Lumber shed built	1	
Bread racks, baker's	4		Ladders	2	
Benches		38	Laundry re-modelled	1	
Bedsteads		12	" tubs		4
Caps, women's	54	10	" stairs re-built	1	
Collars, linen	192		List boards for wards	6	
" horse		7	Mattresses, hair	15	81
Curtains, window	113		" ticks		37
" poles	90	6	Mallets, croquet	4	
Cushions	2		Musquito nets	4	
Chemises, cotton	433	2078	Mat frames	6	
" flannel		56	Mats and rugs	26	
Cuffs, linen, pair	20		Mitts, pairs	19	
Clothes bags	6		" faced	72	
Crutches	2		Music stands	9	
Chairs	11	115	Mop handles	36	
Clothes horses	2	2	Medicine cabinets	3	
Cupboards	3		Neckties	234	
Closet seats	18	6	Overalls and blouses	18	25
Coffins	36		Organ		1
Carts		4	Pillows, hair, made over	180	28
" wheels		2	" cases	743	1255
Carpets	5		" ticks	63	97
" rag, yards	346		" shams	95	
" sweepers		2	Petticoats	71	943
Counterpanes		424	Pants, pairs	410	796
Coats	145	564	Picture frames	12	6
Dresses	320	2210	" easels	6	
" night	87	1068	Puzzles, "Pigs in Clover,"	6	
" strong		238	Paste board, baker's	2	
Drawers, pairs, men's	129	279	Peels "	4	
" women's	159	1069	Parquet floors laid	2	
Doors	10	18	Painting, sq yds	18000	
Desks for lecture room	4		" decoration, ft.	4500	
Embroidered table covers	4		Refrigerator	1	
" mantel drapes	1		Roofs, shingled	3	
" bracket "	2		Skirt boards, laundry	2	
" pillow shams	103		Shelves, sets	6	
" toilet covers	30		Sills to conservatory	2	
" tray cloths	11		Sashes, window	12	15
" sideboard covers	2		Shafts to cart		2
Fire screen	1		Snow shovels	24	
Floors laid	7	9	Sofas, upholstered	10	
Glass cases	1	2	Scrubber handles	50	

TABLE No. 15.—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired during the official year ending 30th September. 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Scrubber, deck	202	.....	Towels	42	.....
" hand	2147	.....	" rollers	2	.....
" whisk	3125	.....	Tray cloths	11	.....
Store room built	1	.....	Toilet covers	30	.....
Sleigh seats	6	.....	Traces, leather, pairs	8	.....
Spinning reel	1	.....	Uniform dresses	13	.....
Shirts, cotton	248	1160	" coats	8	.....
" woollen	484	284	" pants, pairs	14	.....
Socks, pairs	816	3013	Upholstered chairs	18	.....
Stockings, pairs, cotton	244	.....	Violincello repaired	.....	1
" woollen	85	3812	Vests	77	90
Sun bonnets	58	56	Wagon cover	1	.....
Sheets	611	1835	Wheel barrows	4	12
Shrouds	28	.....	Whiffle trees	6	.....
ippers, leather, pairs	274	38	Work benches	2	.....
" canvas, "	310	.....	Water closet	1	.....
Strong quilt	1	.....	Wardrobe	1	.....
Tables	12	.....	Washstand covers	75	.....
" cloths	172	186	Wood crossing, avenue	1	.....
" napkins	84	.....	Window blinds	119	.....

TABLE No. 16.

Returns from Farm and Garden for the official year ending September 30th, 1889.

Amount.	Quantity.	Article.	Price.	Value.
			$ c.	$ c.
3650	Bunches	Onions, Parsley, Sage, Thyme, Lettuce, Asparagus, Savory, Radishes, &c. @	5	182 50
7600	"	Rhubarb "	6	456 00
160	"	Parsnips "	60	96 00
40	Bushels	Spinach "	50	20 00
120	"	Green Peas and Beans "	1 00	120 00
15	"	Salsify and Artichokes "	1 00	15 00
170	"	Tomatoes "	40	68 00
185	"	Carrots "	40	74 00
114	"	Onions "	1 00	114 00
940	"	Potatoes "	50	470 00
160	"	Beets "	40	64 00
35	"	Cucumbers "	1 00	35 00
300	"	Apples "	80	240 00
1600	"	Oats "	40	640 00
15	"	Pears "	1 50	22 50
30	Quarts	Capsicums "	10	3 00
1200	"	Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries and Raspberries, "	10	120 00
4600	Heads	Cabbage and Cauliflower "	8	368 00
700	"	Celery "	6	42 00
360	Dozen	Green Corn "	12½	45 00
26	"	Melons, Squashes and Citrons "	2 00	52 00
640	Lbs	Grapes "	10	64 00
35	Tons	Hay "	10 00	350 00
60	"	Straw "	5 00	300 00
180	Load	Green Fodder "	50	90 00
16930	Gallons	Milk "	20	3386 00
484	Dozen	Eggs "	20	96 80
8199	Lbs	Pork		504 44
80		Sucking Pigs sold		167 00
25		Cows killed		988 50
77		Turkeys "	1 50	115 50
110	Pairs	Chickens "	80	88 00
				$9397 24

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1889

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Fourteenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending, September the 30th, 1889 :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in residence, October 1st, 1888	425	407	832
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	57	38	95
" Medical certificate	43	64	107
Total number admitted during the year	100	102	202
Number discharged as recovered	26	33	49
" " improved	13	15	28
" " unimproved	3	5	8
" " not insane	1	1	2
Total number of discharges during the year	43	54	97
Number of transfers	1	.....	1
" elopements	4	.....	4
" deaths	27	22	49
Number admitted to probation	38	49	87
" of those discharged, recovered	16	23	39
" " " improved	7	6	13
" " " unimproved	1	.....	1
" of these returned to asylum	4	14	18
" of these still out on probation	10	6	16
Remaining in asylum, 30th September, 1889	450	433	883

Ratio of discharges, recovered and improved of admissions	43 per cent.
Mortality on number under treatment during the year	5 per cent.
Cost of maintenance per patient for the year ending September, 30th, 1889	$138.22

Summary of Statistics.

In the above summary of statistics the most noticeable things are the large number under treatment during the year, no less than 1,034 having been under our care. Secondly, the admissions numbering 202 and the discharges numbering 97. The ratio of discharges, recovered and improved is 43 per cent. of the admissions, being an increase of 16 per cent. over that of last year. The death-rate on number under treatment is 5 per cent. compared with 4.53 per cent. last year. I am pleased to report that the health of our patients has been generally good, and we have been visited by no epidemics or contagious diseases. The fact that so many of our patients are possessed of suicidal and homicidal impulses makes it a continual source of apprehension and anxiety to us. I am glad to report that no serious accident has happened this year, and that our deaths are all attributable to unpreventable and natural causes.

Infirmary.

An infirmary for the special nursing of the sick and infirm, under the care of a trained nurse is needed. The noise and tumult of the ordinary asylum ward is neither conducive to comfort nor recovery. The attendants have neither time nor appliances for nursing the sick successfully, and the work is often done in a perfunctory manner. Friends from a distance come to visit their sick relatives, and often desire to spend a certain amount of time with them, especially in their last hours, and to be forced to sit for hours amid the noisy jargon of lunatics is anything but pleasent. On sanitary grounds an isolated building would be best adapted for this purpose, it would afford better protection against the spread of contagious and epidemic diseases. In the meantime a portion of one of the other buildings might be utilized for this purpose.

Improvements and Repairs.

The addition of 200 iron bedsteads to our furnishings this year supplied a much needed want, an additional 75 next year will relegate the old wooden bedstead nuisance to the limbo of the past. A large amount of painting and repairing has been done on the halls. The East House has been repainted throughout, and the repainting of Main Building will soon be complete. We have just begun the painting of the walls at Orchard House for the first time, this will afford indoor employment for a number of patients during the winter.

The old floor in male basement of the Main Building was taken up, and filled up from the rock with about three feet of broken stone, covered over with concrete, and a new maple floor laid. It is a splendid substantial job, and I would urge that the female basement floor be improved the same way next year.

The introduction and cultivation of house plants and hanging baskets by the attendants on the halls has been attended with the most delightful results. Some of our halls are perfect bowers of beauty, and the dining rooms in neatness and elegance surpass many of our best hotels. I am convinced that its educating and refining influence occupies no mean part in arousing and developing a healthful function in the minds of our beclouded inmates.

The old sidewalk leading from the Main Building along the avenue to the St. James road was taken up and relaid with new plank, also a new sidewalk laid in front of Superintendent's house.

The shoe and tailor shop was removed from the Main Building to the two vacant officers rooms at East House, this change gives us room for seven additional beds.

Dining Rooms.

After a full years trial of the hall dining rooms at Orchard House in comparison with the general dining system, at Main Building, I have no hesitation in declaring most emphatically in favor of the former. We have already a dining room on each hall at

the Main Building where a few of the patients dine, and all it requires to extend the system is to pull down the partition between the present dining rooms and the adjoining dormitory and the problem is solved. The general dining room at present in use can be fitted up to accommodate patients, and will more than compensate for the loss of room on the halls. We can do the whole work ourselves at a trifling cost. I feel very strongly upon the necessity of making this change, and I trust it will meet with your hearty approval.

Farm.

The yield of crops from the farm is on the whole good. We have about 600 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 100 tons of hay. The root crop suffered from the extreme drouth and is scarcely up to the average. From the sale of hogs we have a return of $1,441.50.

The farm as usual affords an excellent opportunity for the employment of asylum labor, and it has been fully utilized during the year. Many much needed improvements have been made including the making of 260 rods of wire fence, and the laying of 118 rods of underdrains with tile.

Farm Buildings.

Our farming operations are severely handicapped for the want of suitable buildings. We need a new barn, stables, and roothouse, located conveniently to the farmer's residence. The location of the present stables and piggery so near to the asylum is becoming more and more obnoxious to us, the odor from them at times is simply intolerable, and a standing menace from a sanitary point of view to our health and comfort. I trust this long standing nuisance will be removed before another year elapses.

Fire.

The old farm buildings on the Muirhead farm were consumed by fire on the night of the 21st September last, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The buildings were old and dilapidated, and the loss was comparatively light. I would direct your attention to the danger of having buildings on remote parts of the farm with no person living next them; they are sure to be made a rendezvous for vagrants and other bad characters that hover around the city.

Gardener's Department.

The yield of vegetables and small fruit from the garden has been excellent. The frost in June destroyed our grape crop entirely, and apples, pears, and plums were also quite deficient from the same cause. We added about five acres more to our garden this summer and underdrained it thoroughly. The pleasure grounds around Orchard House were terraced and sodded in the spring, and a large amount of ornamental tree planting done. I am anxious to have the field in front of Orchard House laid out in an ornamental park, and would suggest that a landscape gardener be sent to lay it out on a definite plan, so that we would have something to work upon.

A number of new roads were laid out and macadamized, the want of gravel is greatly felt in road making. We hauled 75 loads of gravel up the mountain from the west end of the city but it is a slow and laborious job. A greenhouse has been built since my last report, the work being done principally by ourselves. The heating apparatus has not been introduced yet, and I fear the frost will destroy our plants before it is ready for use. The delay is unfortunate and disappointing to us. The work in this department has increased so much from the extension of the grounds that I would recommend the appointment of an assistant gardener. The vegetable garden alone is sufficient to occupy the attention of one man, and there is a wide field of labor yet to occupy in bringing the ornamental grounds up to the proper standard.

Engineer's Department.

Our system of water supply is both complex and expensive, in having to be twice pumped before we use it. If it could be pumped directly from Queen St. to our high level tanks an immense saving would be effected. The construction of several hydrants at convenient points around the buildings would improve our fire protection materially. We need an additional boiler at the Main Building; it takes two of our boilers to run the laundry, and leaves the heat producing power for the building quite defective, this is a continual source of complaint in winter which I trust will soon be remedied.

I would suggest the erection of a house for a resident fireman adjacent to the pump house on Queen St., and steam kept up night and day; our protection against fire depends largely upon this. The surroundings at pump house present a very untidy and neglected appearance; the grounds should be fenced and kept neat and orderly, and given in charge to the resident fireman.

Coal Sheds.

Our winter supply of coals is lying piled up out-doors exposed to the weather, and must suffer a considerable deterioration in quality and value, not to speak of the enormous labor of a dirty, disagreeable kind it entails upon us in having to cart it all over again into the coal houses through the winter. Enlarged coal shed accommodation is one of the most pressing needs both here and at pump house on Queen St., and I strongly commend it to your earnest consideration in making up the estimates for next year.

Refrigerator.

One small refrigerator at the main building is all the accommodation we have for the protection of our butcher meat, butter and milk. It was intended to supply the wants of a much smaller population than we have at present. Sweet and wholesome food is a desideratum which we cannot afford to lightly ignore, I would recommend the construction of a large refrigerator at a point convenient to all the buildings, as a matter of economy not to speak of convenience; I know of no expenditure of money which would produce better results than the one I have indicated.

Kitchen and Bakery.

There is no appliance for carrying off the steam from the steam kettles in the kitchen of the Main Building; this is a continual source of complaint which could be remedied at a trifling cost.

The baker is by all odds the hardest worked man in the service here; we cannot spare him for a single day and he has not had a holiday for years. I strongly recommend the appointment of an assistant baker.

Attendants' Wages.

I would recommend an increase of wages to male attendants on somewhat the same principle as that made to the female attendants last year. A graduated scale covering a period of say five years, and reaching a maximum limit of say $30.00 per month, and making it retroactive in favor of those who have been that length of time in the service, would do more than anything I know of in giving us a permanent staff of intelligent and experienced attendants. The average length of their service at present is very short, many of them use it as a mere make-shift until something better turns up, and take no special interest in fitting themselves for the work.

Amusements.

The usual weekly dance, with concerts and dramatic performances were kept up with spirit during the winter. A musical and dramatic club under the auspices of the attendants and employees provided a series of excellant entertainments. We are also indebted to many kind friends from the city in coming often at personal sacrifice of time and comfort to tender their assistance in dispelling the gloom and monotony of asylum life by providing a variety of excellent entertainment. During the summer baseball for the men and picnics for the women were the principal sources of amusement. A new departure was taken this summer in inaugurating a series of garden parties which were held in the park, prizes were competed for in athletic games, and refreshment of cakes and lemonade served in the open air while an excellant band discoursed lovely music. A platform was erected for dancing in the evening and the park was lighted with Chinese lanterns, giving the whole a charming and fairy-like appearance which was intensely enjoyed by the patients.

Religious Service.

The usual religious service has been conducted every Sunday morning throughout the year. During the summer the Roman Catholic clergy have held service once every two weeks on Sunday afternoon. We are indebted to the clergymen and others of the various denominations in the city for ministering to the spiritual wants of our patients, and I now beg to tender them my warmest thanks for their self-denying labors.

Officers.

Dr. Fairchild, Assistant Physician, was transferred to the London Asylum, and took his leave of us on April 30th. Dr. Reynolds was promoted to take the place vacated by Dr. Fairchild. Dr. Ross was appointed to fill the vacancy and took the place of Dr. Reynolds; he reported for duty on May 8th, and I am glad to say he gives evidence of being an able and painstaking officer.

It affords me great pleasure to report my high appreciation of the able and cheerful assistance rendered me by my medical colleagues. Whatever measure of success has attended my efforts in bringing the year's administration to a close is largely attributable to their earnest and untiring labors. And without exception I might say this of every officer under my charge. The heads of the several departments have vied with each other in rendering me every possible assistance in making the whole machinery run smoothly and efficiently, and I am glad to say that the most pleasent relations have existed between us.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I desire to convey to you my hearty thanks for kindness and consideration in directing me in the discharge of my duties. I trust that the cordial relations which have hitherto existed between us may continue to grow and strengthen as the years go by, and that we may be still more successful in the future than we have been in the past in assuaging the grief and mitigating the sorrow of unfortunate humanity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888	.....	.....	.....	425	407	832
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	57	38	95			
" Medical Certificate	43	64	107	100	102	202
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	525	509	1034
Discharges during year :—						
Not insane	1	1	2			
As recovered	26	33	59			
" improved	13	15	28			
" unimproved	3	5	8			
Total number of discharges during year	43	54	97			
Died	27	22	49			
Eloped	4	.....	4			
Transferred	1	.....	1	75	76	151
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889	.....	.....	.....	450	433	883
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1093	1032	2125
" discharged	312	362	674			
" died	255	195	450			
" eloped	46	1	47			
" transferred	30	41	71	643	599	1242
" remaining, 30th September, 1889	.....	.....	.....	450	433	883
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1889	7	6	13			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 15th of Spet., 1889)	457	436	893
Minimum " " " (on the 4th of Oct., 1888)	425	408	833
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	161075	154048	315123
Daily average population	441.301	422.049	863.350

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married Widowed	40	52	92	495	579	1074
Single	60	50	110	598	453	1051
Not reported						
Total	100	102	202	1093	1032	2125
Religion.						
Presbyterians	10	15	25	215	194	409
Episcopalians	21	18	39	236	193	429
Methodists	28	26	54	231	220	451
Baptists	6	7	13	46	66	112
Congregationalists		1	1	6	10	16
Roman Catholics	16	14	30	213	231	444
Mennonites				8	3	11
Quakers				8	4	12
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	12	17	29	73	77	150
Not reported	7	4	11	56	34	90
Total	100	102	202	1093	1032	2125
Nationalities.						
English	16	14	30	183	117	300
Irish	15	12	27	172	227	399
Scotch	3	4	7	84	94	178
Canadian	51	57	108	549	503	1052
United States	4	3	7	31	26	57
Other Countries	6	8	14	39	43	82
Unknown	5	4	9	35	22	57
Total	100	102	202	1093	1032	2125

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	4	.....	4	6	2	8
Brant	6	7	13	51	45	96
Bruce	2	.....	2	5	10	15
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18
Dufferin	1	.....	1	6	3	9
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	14	7	21
Grey	4	2	6	48	25	73
Haldimand	4	2	6	40	30	70
Halton	2	5	7	37	39	76
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Huron	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10
Kent	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Lincoln	5	5	10	62	60	122
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Norfolk	4	5	9	32	43	75
Northumberland and Durham	.....	1	1	32	28	60
Ontario	1	1	2	24	28	52
Oxford	2	2	4	10	6	16
Parry Sound District	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Peel	1	3	4	14	16	30
Perth	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
Peterborough	.....	1	1	7	12	19
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Prince Edward	.....	.....	1	5	2	7
Rainy River District	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Simcoe	14	13	27	135	105	240
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	13	9	22
Thunder Bay District	1	1	2	4	2	6
Victoria	1	2	3	9	14	23
Waterloo	6	6	12	32	31	63
Welland	7	3	10	43	47	90
Wellington	8	12	20	83	93	176
Wentworth	17	21	38	171	190	361
York	7	10	17	140	132	272
Not Classed	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total admissions	100	102	202	1093	1032	2125

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	4		4	5		5
Brant	4	1	5	28	14	42
Bruce	2		2	5	6	11
Carleton				9	4	13
Dufferin	1		1	6	3	9
Elgin				1	1	2
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				13	2	15
Grey	2	1	3	36	13	49
Haldimand	1	2	3	22	9	31
Halton		1	1	20	15	35
Hastings				5	2	7
Huron					1	1
Kent				1		1
Lambton				3	1	4
Lanark				1		1
Leeds and Grenville				6	4	10
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	3	3	6	45	31	76
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District				5	1	6
Norfolk	3	1	4	20	21	41
Northumberland and Durham				20	13	33
Ontario		1	1	18	18	36
Oxford	2	2	4	7	5	12
Parry Sound District,	2		2	2		2
Peel	1	1	2	5	6	11
Perth				1	5	15
Peterborough		1	1	7	8	3
Prescott and Russell				3		5
Prince Edward				3	2	1
Rainy River District	1		1	1		3
Renfrew				3		157
Simcoe	7	7	14	102	55	14
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	6
Thunder Bay District	1	1	2	4	2	18
Victoria	1	1	2	7	11	28
Waterloo	4	2	6	20	8	82
Welland	3		3	27	12	39
Wellington	4	2	6	36	18	54
Wentworth	4	3	7	41	35	76
York	7	8	15	116	89	205
Not Classed						
Total admissions	57	38	95	677	420	1097

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	A. S. B	F	February 27th, 1888	October 11th, 1888	Recovered.
2	A. C	F	" 27th, "	" 19th, "	Improved.
3	S. T	F	" 22nd, "	" 25th, "	"
4	M. C	F	April 28th, "	" 31st, "	"
5	M. M. G	F	July 2nd, "	November 2nd, "	Recovered.
6	E. H. T	F	August 19th, "	" 6th, "	Unimproved.
7	V. C	M	March 31st, "	" 13th, "	Recovered.
8	G. B	F	May 10th, 1887	" 14th, "	"
9	W. C	M	June 1st, 1888	" 15th, "	Improved.
10	C. D	F	August 13th, 1886	" 21st, "	Recovered.
11	V. A. P	F	October 10th, 1888	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
12	H. J	M	August 24th, "	" 23rd, "	Improved.
13	R. K	M	September 17th, "	" 23rd, "	"
14	A. V	F	May 26th, "	" 27th, "	"
15	M. R	F	July 9th, "	" 28th, "	Improved.
16	M. R	F	September 13th, "	" 30th, "	Recovered.
17	A. K	M	" 3rd, 1887	" 30th, "	"
18	M. P	F	November 21st, "	December 3rd, "	Improved.
19	J. B	M	June 26th, 1888	" 4th, "	Recovered.
20	J. M	F	May 6th, "	" 4th, "	"
21	P. R	M	February 6th, "	" 4th, "	"
22	B. G	F	" 8th, "	" 6th, "	"
23	P. G	M	October 20th, 1887	" 27th, "	Unimproved.
24	M. W	F	April 15th, "	" 29th, "	Improved.
25	M. B	M	November 13th, 1888	January 2nd, 1889	"
26	A. L	M	March 7th, 1885	" 3rd, "	"
27	F. V. Y	F	June 19th, 1888	" 8th, "	Recovered.
28	J. M. S	M	March 10th, "	" 10th, "	"
29	M. B	F	December 15th, "	" 17th, "	"
30	A. J	F	May 22nd, 1886	" 17th, "	"
31	A. S	M	April 9th, 1888	" 17th, "	"
32	E. N	M	March 17th, "	" 24th, "	"
33	M. K	M	May 18th, "	" 24th, "	"
34	M. E. S	F	September 7th, "	" 31st, "	"
35	S. H	M	" 3rd, 1887	February 7th, "	Unimproved.
36	M. E	F	August 5th, "	" 8th, "	Improved.
37	W. W	M	January 27th, 1888	" 13th, "	"
38	M. W	F	August 17th, 1882	" 15th, "	"
39	W. R	M	September 27th, 1888	" 18th, "	Recovered.
40	J. B	M	May 31st, "	" 22nd, "	"
41	M. A. C	F	April 29th, 1886	" 23rd, "	"
42	E. W	F	December 11th, 1885	" 27th, "	"
43	C. E	M	February 15th, 1888	March 1st, "	"
44	A. F	F	July 14th, "	" 2nd, "	"
45	H. C	F	March 19th, 1887	" 4th, "	Improved.
46	C. S	F	November 6th, 1880	" 5th, "	Unimproved.
47	M. G. S	F	October 26th, 1888	" 6th, "	Recovered.
48	D. S	F	March 23rd, "	" 8th, "	"
49	J. T	M	November 3rd, "	" 15th, "	Improved.
50	M. S	F	May 25th, "	" 20th, "	Recovered.
51	M. W	F	January 12th, 1889	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
52	J. F	F	October 22nd, 1888	April 4th, "	Recovered.
53	S. T	M	July 27th, 1886	" 5th, "	Improved.
54	E. M. J	F	November 18th, 1888	" 6th, "	Recovered.
55	S. N	M	March 13th, 1882	" 16th, "	Improved.
56	F. M	M	January 3rd, 1889	" 17th, "	Recovered.
57	A. M. B	F	November 10th, 1888	" 22nd, "	"
58	J. R	M	March 18th, 1889	" 23rd, "	Unimproved

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
59	M. W	F.	October 31st, 1888	April 29th, 1889	Recovered.
60	M. S	F.	February 4th, 1887	" 30th, "	Improved.
61	H. McD	M.	August 6th, 1888	May 6th, "	Recovered.
62	W. R	M.	December 28th, "	" 13th, "	Improved.
63	W. F. P	M.	April 28th, 1885	" 18th, "	"
64	F. H	F.	August 28th, 1888	" 23rd, "	"
65	F. D	M.	June 18th, "	June 6th, "	Recovered.
66	D. McM	M.	July 6th, "	" 11th, "	Improved.
67	H. S	F.	January 10th, 1889	" 12th, "	Recovered.
68	D. K	M.	March 27th, "	July 2nd, "	"
69	S. S	F.	April 29th, "	" 6th, "	"
70	J. C	F.	September 14th, 1888	" 12th, "	"
71	E. M	F.	August 26th, 1887	" 17th, "	Improved.
72	E. A	F.	March 4th, 1889	" 19th, "	Recovered.
73	I. H	F.	September 22nd, 1888	" 25th, "	"
74	E. A. W	F.	June 19th, "	" 27th, "	Improved.
75	B. F	M.	" 28th, 1889	August 3rd, "	Recovered.
76	G. F	M.	January 25th, 1887	" 3rd, "	Improved.
77	J. R.	M.	May 18th, 1883	" 8th, "	Recovered.
78	M. J. M	F.	November 27th, 1888	" 20th, "	"
79	M. McG	F.	June 29th, 1886	" 22nd, "	"
80	T. H	M.	January 30th, 1888	" 28th, "	Improved.
81	A. B	F.	April 13th, 1889	" 28th, "	"
82	R. B	M.	February 14th, "	Sept. 2nd, "	Recovered.
83	H. A. L	F.	July 4th, "	" 3rd, "	Improved.
84	M. P	F.	March 12th "	" 3rd, "	Recovered.
85	W. T	M.	April 15th, "	" 3rd, "	"
86	L. B	F.	June 10th, "	" 9th, "	Unimproved.
87	E. McC	F.	April 12th, "	" 13th, "	Recovered.
88	G. S	M.	January 30th, "	" 16th, "	Not Insane.
89	J. B	F.	February 1st, "	" 16th, "	"
90	T. F	M.	April 27th, 1887	" 16th, "	Recovered.
91	W. K	M.	February 5th, "	" 20th, "	Improved.
92	J. T	M.	May 3rd, 1889	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
93	A. E	F.	August 27th, "	" 25th, "	"
94	W. W	M.	" 23rd, 1888	" 26th, "	"
95	G. G	M.	June 20th, 1889	" 28th, "	"
96	T. G	M.	April 5th, "	" 30th, "	"
97	A. F	F.	February 5th, "	" 30th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	R. I	M	77	October 4th, 1888		2	2	Senile Decay.
2	W. T	M	86	" 21st, "	10	7	5	Apoplexy.
3	J. T	F	77	" 28th, "		2	7	Senile Decay.
4	P. W	F	55	Novemb'r 13th, "		2	5	Erysipelas.
5	B. F	F	73	" 22nd, "		2	19	Heart Failure.
6	S. O	M	52	December 7th, "		4	13	Ceretritis.
7	C. C	F	74	" 7th, "		4	4	Paralysis.
8	J. J. McG	M	37	" 17th, "		4	15	General Paresis.
9	J. B. McC	M	50	" 18th, "	12	8	10	Phthisis.
10	M. S	M	78	" 19th, "		4	16	Senile Decay.
11	E. R	F	84	" 21st, "	1	11	4	do
12	M. D	F	54	January 7th, 1889	12	7	6	Enteritis.
13	R. L	M	38	" 17th, "		2	4	General Paresis.
14	R. H. Y	M	42	" 31st, "		6	19	Phthisis.
15	S. T	F	78	February 10th, "	2	6	29	Senile Decay.
16	G. C	M	40	" 11th, "		9		Paralysis.
17	A. M	F	71	" 21st, "		6	28	Senile Decay.
18	G. A	M	45	March 4th, "	2	11	5	Ceretritis.
19	C. K	F	56	" 5th, "	2	11	25	Paralysis.
20	P. J. H	M	49	" 14th, "	12	11	19	do
21	L. F	F	46	" 22nd, "			23	Exh. A. Melancholia.
22	W. T. O	M	59	April 3rd, "		7	30	Pneumonia.
23	J. B	M	82	" 3rd, "	1	8	4	Senile Decay.
24	L. T	F	66	" 6th, "	1	3	10	Chr. Diarrhœa.
25	J. M	M	47	" 9th, "	1	9	4	Phthisis.
26	J. K	F	77	" 10th, "		8	6	Senile Decay.
27	M. F	F	46	" 23rd, "		8	19	Phthisis.
28	J. McG	M	51	" 26th, "	3	8	14	General Paresis.
29	S. B	M	28	" 27th, "		10	6	Marasmus.
30	J. E. L	M	45	May 3rd, "		2	25	General Paresis.
31	E. M	F	43	" 13th, "	8	1	12	Phthisis.
32	A. D	F	55	" 17th, "	6	4	14	do
33	J. McL	M	74	" 24th, "			4	Apoplexy.
34	O. H	M	42	" 25th, "		1	18	Exh. A. Melancholia.
35	J. L	M	49	" 30th, "	1	2	14	Apoplexy.
36	T. B	M	35	June 4th, "		10	3	Marasmus.
37	H. P. McG	M	49	" 12th, "		10	8	Pyæmia.
38	W. S	M	61	" 16th, "	13	2	8	Marasmus.
39	E. S	F	62	" 24th, "		10	21	Erysipelas.
40	J. C	M	55	July 1st, "	1	2	24	Enteritis.
41	M. W. H	F	44	" 8th, "		11	4	Phthisis.
42	M. A. N	F	28	" 9th, "	6	2	9	Conjestion of Brain.
43	H. J	M	69	" 12th, "		11	10	Senile Decay.
44	M. H	F	26	" 13th, "		11	11	Pur'a. Hemonagietic.
45	H. K	M	57	August 5th, "	1	4	30	Diarrhœa.
46	C. E	F	31	" 17th, "			11	Exh. A. Melancholia.
47	W. L	M	50	" 25th, "	10	1	29	Dysentery.
48	M. A	F	46	" 27th, "			20	Exh'n. Ac. Mania.
49	J. C	F	66	Septembr 30th, "	13	6	13	Senile Decay.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	2		2	2		2	4
Book-keepers	1		1	2		2	3
Bakers				2		2	2
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				3		3	3
Blacksmiths				16		16	16
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers	1		1	1		1	2
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers				2		2	2
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers	2		2	2		2	4
Carpenters	1		1	43		43	44
Clerks	2		2	21	6	27	29
Clergymen	1		1	6		6	7
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Carders				1	1	2	2
Cigarmakers	1		1	2		2	3
Civil Servants				1		1	1
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		16	16	1	301	302	318
Dressmakers			2		13	13	15
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				4		4	4
Doctors				1		1	1
Engineers	1		1	3		3	4
Editors	1		1	2		2	3
Farmers	26		26	324	3	327	353
Fishermen				4		4	4
Furriers	1		1				1
Gardeners				5		5	5
Grocers	1		1	4	1	5	6
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Harness-makers	1		1	3		3	4
Housekeepers		69	69		370	370	439
Inn-keepers				9	1	10	10
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	34		34	284		284	318
Laundresses					3	3	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Lawyers				1		1	1
Milliners		2	2		2	2	4
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists				15		15	15
Millers	1		1				1
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants	2		2	9	8	17	19
Mechanics	2		2	20	2	22	24
Music-teachers					2	2	2
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation	4	3	7	8	36	44	51
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	4	5	9	11	29	40	49
Other occupations	3		3	20		20	23
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers				2		2	2
Painters	3		3	10		10	13
Printers				5		5	5
Peddlers	1		1	4	1	5	6
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Spinsters					2	2	2
Sailors				8		8	8
Students				4		4	4
Spinners		1	1	3	4	7	8
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	2		2	13		13	15
Seamstressses					19	19	19
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Ship-builders				3		3	3
Teachers		3	3	10	12	22	25
Tinsmiths	1		1	4		4	5
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors	1		1	6	8	14	15
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				4		4	4
Weavers		1	1	4	5	9	10
Waggon-makers				3		3	3
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	100	102	202	993	930	1923	2125

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1889.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	1	1	4	7	11
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Over-work	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Accident or injury	1	.....	1	4	1	5
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	.....	2	2	6	5	11
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	7	15	22	1	1	2
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	90	83	173	51	51	102
Total	100	102	202	100	102	202

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1462	F	C. A. D.	October 18th, 1888	1 months	Discharged recovered.
1605	F	E. F.	" 20th "	2 "	Returned.
1761	M	J.B.	" 22nd "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
1757	F	F. V. Y.	" 24th "	2 "	" "
1916	F	M. R.	" 29th "	1 "	" "
1913	F	M. E. S.	" 30th "	3 "	" "
1748	F	C. T.	" 30th "	2 "	Returned.
1732	M	M. K.	" 30th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1583	F	M. E.	November 2nd "	3 "	" improved.
1726	F	J. M.	" 2nd "	1 "	" recovered.
1407	F	A. J.	" 3rd "	2 "	" "
1923	M	W. R.	" 5th "	3 "	" "
1531	F	H. C.	" 5th "	3 "	" improved.
1907	F	F. H.	" 9th "	6 "	" "
1687	M	E. M.	" 13th "	2 "	" recovered.
1714	M	A. S.	" 15th "	2 "	" "
1335	F	E. V.	" 21st "	3 "	" "
1610	F	E. A. G.	" 22nd "	3 "	Returned.
1742	M	J. B.	December 5th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1399	F	M. A. C.	" 15th "	2 "	" "
1691	F	D. S.	" 18th "	2 "	" "
1937	F	M. S.	" 29th "	2 "	" "
1591	F	E. M.	January 1st 1889	6 "	" improved
1455	M	S. T.	" 5th "	3 "	" "
804	M	S. U.	" 9th "	3 "	" "
1510	M	G. F.	" 14th "	6 "	" "
1772	F	A. F.	" 15th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1594	M	S. H.	" 21st "	3 "	" unimproved.
1755	F	E. A. V.	" 22nd "	6 "	" improved.
1895	M	H. McD.	" 31st "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1256	M	W. F. P.	" 31st "	3 "	" improved.
1951	F	E. M. J.	February 5th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1933	F	J. F.	" 11th "	2 "	" "
1971	M	F. M.	" 16th "	2 "	" "
1946	F	A. M. B.	" 16th "	2 "	" "
1754	M	C. D.	" 19th "	3 "	" "
1938	F	M. V.	" 26th "	2 "	" "
1902	F	S. McD.	" 27th "	3 "	Returned.
1982	F	H. S.	" 27th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1965	M	W. R.	March 9th "	2 "	" improved.
1968	F	L. B.	" 15th "	6 "	Still out.
1966	F	E. J. J.	" 16th "	3 "	Returned
1184	F	H. E. B.	" 20th "	6 "	Still out.
1918	F	J. C.	" 24th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1063	M	R. M.	" 23th "	6 "	Returned.
1427	F	M. B.	" 26th "	4 "	"
1476	F	J. B.	April 1st "	2 "	"
1984	F	L. W.	" 2nd "	2 "	"
1962	M	W. H. F.	" 8th "	6 "	Still out.
1725	M	J. W. R.	" 16th "	3 "	Returned.
1921	F	I. H.	" 20th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1009	M	J. R.	May 3rd "	3 "	" "
1436	F	M. McG.	" 5th "	3 "	" "
2014	F	E. A.	" 6th "	2 "	" "
1675	F	I. L.	" 7th "	3 "	Returned.
1766	M	D. McM.	" 15th "	2 weeks	Discharged improved.
1932	M	J. K.	" 18th "	3 months	Returned.
1541	M	T. F.	" 24th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1955	F	M. K.	" 24th "	3 "	Returned.
1967	F	J. W.	" 25th "	3 "	"

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1630	M.....	W. H. F.....	May 27th "	3 months.....	Still out.
2007	M.....	R. B.....	June 1st "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2023	M.....	J. M.....	" 7th "	3 "	Still out.
1905	M.....	W. W.....	" 18th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1954	F.....	M. M.....	" 19th "	2 "	" "
1514	M.....	T. H	" 27th "	3 "	Stil out.
2020	F.....	M. P.....	" 27th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2071	F.....	L. B.....	" 29th "	3 "	Returned.
2042	F.....	A. B.....	" 29th "	3 "	Discharged improved.
2043	M.....	W. T.....	July 1st "	2 "	" recovered.
1997	M.....	E. M.....	" 1st "	3 "	Still out.
1517	M.....	W. K.....	" 5th "	2 "	Discharged improved.
2052	M.....	J. T.....	" 6th "	2 "	" recovered
2000	F.....	A. F.....	" 15th "	2 "	" "
2035	M.....	T. G.....	" 20th "	2 "	" "
1327	M.....	J. P.....	" 24th "	3 "	Returned.
2071	F.....	L. B.....	" 24th "	3 "	"
1996	M.....	H F.....	" 26th "	2 "	Still out.
2050	F.....	S. O.....	" 30th "	2 "	" "
1972	F.....	A. S.....	August 10th "	2 "	" "
1984	F.....	L. W.....	" 10th "	3 "	Returned.
2034	M.....	G. P.....	" 17th "	2 "	Still out.
1940	F.....	M. O.....	" 31st "	2 "	" "
2056	M.....	R. S	" 32st "	1 "	" "
1100	M.....	T. A.....	September 17th "	2 "	" "

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	1	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	0	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	2	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	6	16	22	7	7	14	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	19	15	34	3	8	11	1	2	3
" 30 " 35 "	12	18	30	6	3	9	0	1	1
" 35 " 40 "	13	14	27	2	4	6	3	0	3
" 40 " 45 "	9	8	17	2	3	5	3	2	5
" 45 " 50 "	14	12	26	2	4	6	6	3	9
" 50 " 55 "	5	2	7	1	3	4	4	1	5
" 55 " 60 "	6	6	12	2	0	2	3	3	6
" 60 " 65 "	3	2	5	0	1	1	1	1	2
" 65 " 70 "	4	2	6	1	0	1	1	2	3
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	1
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	100	102	202	26	33	59	27	22	49

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month	57	8	1		
From 1 to 2 months	25	19	2	2	2
" 2 " 3 "	11	11	4		3
" 3 " 4 "	13	12	3		
" 4 " 5 "	7	15	8	4	
" 5 " 6 "		14	8	1	
" 6 " 7 "	8	14	4	1	
" 7 " 8 "	4	9	4	1	
" 8 " 9 "	3	25	3	1	
" 9 " 10 "	1	13	6	1	
" 10 " 11 "	1	9	3		
" 11 " 12 "		12	2	1	
" 12 " 18 "	16	16	3	3	2
" 18 months to 2 years	5	93	1	5	
" 2 to 3 years	10	41	4	4	
" 3 " 4 "	6	65	2	1	
" 4 " 5 "	4	58		1	
" 5 " 6 "		38			
" 6 " 7 "	1	46	1	1	
" 7 " 8 "		42		1	
" 8 " 9 "	2	47			1
" 9 " 10 "	2	45			
" 10 " 15 "	3	88			
" 15 " 20 "	1	70			
" 20 years and upwards		69			
Not stated	22	4			
Totals	202	883	59	28	8

TABLE No 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	6	1645		1645
Tailor's shop	2	603		603
Shoe shop	4	1001		1001
Engineer s shop	3	1065		1065
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work	4	526		526
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed				
Bakery	2	581		581
Laundry	20	1867	3881	5748
Dairy	5	1520		1520
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	338		338
Piggery				
Painting	5	1256		1256
Farm	44	10423		10423
Garden and	43	9789		9789
Grounds				
Stable	3	1088		1088
Kitchen	18	2236	4406	6642
Dining rooms	41	6129	8919	15048
Officers' quarters				
Sewing rooms	43		12282	12282
Knitting	44		13810	13810
Spinning				
Mending	17		2162	2162
Wards	258	47024	33711	80735
Halls				
Storeroom	1	328		328
General	41	9092	4937	14029
Total	605	96511	84108	180619

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	5	.....	5
Brant	22	19	41
Bruce	4	5	9
Carleton	.....	1	1
Dufferin	5	1	6
Dundas	.....	.....	.....
Durham	.....	2	2
Elgin	2	2	4
Essex	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	12	.....	12
Glengarry	.....	.....	.....
Grenville	.....	.....	.....
Grey	24	14	38
Haldimand	21	17	38
Halton	16	15	31
Hastings	.....	.....	.....
Huron	2	5	7
Kent	2	2	4
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	.....	1
Leeds	2	.....	2
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	22	32	54
Middlesex	2	2	4
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing District	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	15	22	37
Northumberland	10	4	14
Ontario	10	11	21
Oxford	8	3	11
Parry Sound District	2	2	4
Peel	3	5	8
Perth	2	2	4
Peterborough	3	4	7
Prescott	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Russell	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	64	57	121
Stormont	2	.....	2
Thunder Bay District	4	1	5
Victoria	4	8	12
Waterloo	15	14	29
Welland	21	22	43
Wellington	35	38	73
Wentworth	49	66	115
York	57	56	113
Not classed, unknown, etc	.....	.....	.....
Total	450	433	883

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials.	Age.	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.	Religion.	Social state.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
W. S. R.	9	M.	Simcoe.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Single.	9 years.	Warr'nt	None.	Orillia.

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	915	185
Bed quilts	32	187
Bibs	24	.....
Braces, men's	752	.....
Blankets	.....	136
Chemises	644	612
Coats	.....	752
Carpet balls	472	.....
Caps	47	.....
Clothes bags	12	.....
Dresses	704	1274
Drawers (pairs)	506	504
Handkerchiefs	64	.....
Jackets	128	.....
Lambrequins	14	.....
Mattress ticks	155	.....
Mitts (pairs)	292	175
" cloth (pairs)	140	.....
Night gowns	318	102
Pillow slips	726	109
Pillow shams	146	.....
Pudding cloths	130	.....
Pants (pairs)	60	1204
Pillow ticks	12	.....
Rag mats	61	.....
Sheets	1096	197
Shirts	650	5338
Skirts	676	193
Shrouds	54	.....
Screens	12	.....
Socks (pairs)	692	9354
Stockings (pairs)	678	4576
Straw ticks	11[illegible]	318
Table cloths	90	24
Table napkins	36	.....
Towels	785	84
Tea bags	12	.....
Toilet covers	16	.....
Vests	.....	205
Window blinds	84	.....
Waists	24	.....
Total	11373	25529

TABLE No. 16.

Number of articles made and repaired in the tailor shop during the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	125	
Vests	76	
Trousers (pairs)	243	
Combination suits	17	
Overalls	11	
Uniform coats	32	26
" trousers (pairs)	52	45
Total	556	71

Number of articles cut out in tailor shop for making in the halls during the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles	—
Summer jackets	122
Trousers (pairs)	60
Total	182

TABLE No. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in the shoe shop during the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Men's working shoes (pairs)	152	102
Men's slippers	218	102
Women's shoes and slippers	485	111
Braces	322	
Straps	56	
Total	1233	315

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Thirteenth annual report of the operations of this Asylum.

I am happy to be able to report a very satisfactory and encouraging year in our little world In my former reports there was, of necessity, a good deal of sameness, and with the exception of a slight difference in the statistics, one year's report would answer for another, or for any number of others. A purely custodial Asylum, though a great blessing to the country, has not many features to enthuse those in charge, and naturally leads us to a monotonous routine. Now, however, with new scope and new interests opening out around us, it is possible for those connected with the management of the institution to grow enthusiastic in their work. This is observable in many of our employes, but perhaps more marked in our teachers, a talk with whom would almost lead to the conviction that educating idiots is the noblest and most important work that a person can be engaged in. And it certainly is a noble, self-denying work, but attended with labor and patience, as well as love and sympathy, if the teacher is to succeed in fanning the stray spark of intelligence into a flame of even uncertain flicker, and in many cases to create the spark.

At the close of last year we had a residence in total of 284 ; and of this number 143 were males and 141 females. There have been admitted during the year, 25 males and 20 females, a total of 45, making 329 the number under care during the year. Of these 16 died : 9 males and 7 females ; and 4 were discharged : 1 male and 3 females, leaving in residence 309, of whom 158 are males and 151 females. Of this number, 98 males and 98 females are in the new building, where nominally we have 4 vacancies, 2 for males and 2 for females. At the old building, however, with beds for 45 males and 55 females, we have 60 males and 53 females. As 5 of the males are young and helpless, they are cared for on the female side, leaving the numbers 55 in the male and 58 in the female side of the house. The only thing in this summary requiring special notice is that while last year our death-rate was over 8 per cent., this year it is less than 5 per cent., and that one-third of the deaths was the result of epilepsy. This brings up the question of separate and specially constructed rooms or building for those of our inmates who are afflicted in this way. To complete our system we require something of the kind. We have quite a large number of epileptics and paralytics—26 of the former and 20 of the latter, —who should have some special accommodation provided for them. At present they occupy the day rooms and dormitories with the non-epileptics, and as the floors are all hardwood and polished, with seats and beds of the ordinary height, they become bruised and cut about the head. It is a wonder some of their skulls are not fractured, as they get some terrible falls. While our rooms are all that can be desired from an aesthetic and sanitary point of view, they are dangerous and cruel for this class. Many of them are our most active and useful inmates, and without a moment's warning they fall forward from their seats, striking the floor with the upper part of the head ; or perhaps when moving about they fall, the head being the first part to come in contact with the hard wood floor. I am not clear as to how the difficulty can be overcome, but I am firmly convinced an effort should be made, and I have no doubt we could bring it to a successful issue.

Work.

The employment of the inmates is a matter to which we give a considerable degree of attention, and we continue to find in it a vast amount of benefit in the way of healt and contentment. The very most should be made of the practices of employing all

inmates who are capable in some way or other. From the following table of articles made in our wards, it will be seen we make a very fair showing, especially when it is remembered that our people, as a class, are the most helpless and dependent in a community.

Table showing number of articles made in the wards, by the inmates, during the year :—

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	132	Shirts	3
Bed ticks	14	Sheets	314
Bibs	33	Socks, pairs	150
Chemises	37	" refooted, pairs	132
Collars	87	Stockings, pairs	173
Drawers, pairs	25	Stockings refooted, pairs	31
Dresses	8	Table cloths	35
Frills	40	Toilet covers	2
Flannel shirts	2	Table napkins	48
Gingham suits	2	Towels, hand	34
Pillow cases	156	" dish	134
" shams	36	" roller	88
" ticks	3	" bath	108
Shrouds	1	Window blinds	68

Our outside labor at the new Asylum is not as profitably employed as it should be, owing to the fact that a gardener has not yet been appointed, and the grounds not laid out and drained as recommended in the two last reports. It may be thought that fencing, draining, making roads and improving the grounds generally, cannot very well be gone on with while the main building is in course of erection. If so, it is a mistaken thought, for the operations in connection with building would not in the least interfere with the general improvements. It is to be hoped the early spring will see them under way, and that they may be in some shape by the time we occupy the main building.

The Public Works Department should be asked to commence the terracing around the front early next season, as without this improvement we will be unable to approach or enter the building when finished. It is necessary that the Public Works Department should do this work, because with our own labor it would take an indefinite number of years to do it, ad we have plenty of work in other ways. At the present writing we are busily engaged in stoning and levelling the grounds between the buildings and the highway, which will add very much to the general appearence of the surroundings.

As the land on the lake front has not been purchased yet, nothing of course has been done in that direction. There are many good reasons why we should secure this land at once, which have been pointed out in correspondence from time to time.

Improvements.

Early in the spring tenders were called for, by the Public Works Department, for the erection of our main building, and shortly after letting the contract ground was broken, and as I write the first storey is receiving the finishing touches. By this time next year we hope to see it well on towards completion. It promises to be the most complete and convenient institution of the kind on the continent, and will be a credit alike to the Government and the province.

Our stables which have been erected are model ones, and have been fitted up with the Tisdale fixtures.

A farmer's house of neat but plain architecture, has also been built during the year.

A piggery, patterned, I believe, after the one on the Model farm, of a very solid and substantial character, has also been erected.

Two large coal sheds have been built near the railway switch, of sufficient capacity to hold all the coal we will ever require for one year.

These improvements have all been made by the Public Works Department.

Wants.

Among the wants a great many might be enumerated, but keeping in view the fact that much is being done in the way of building, only a few of the more pressing ones will be mentioned.

We require a barn to store our hay and straw, and such grain crops as we expect to grow in the near future.

The driving-shed although authorized, and provided for in the last estimates, has not yet been built. This building we want badly, as we have a good many vehicles and farm implements to be put under shelter.

We should also have two large airing sheds for the inmates, as there are no verandahs for that purpose. Sheds similar to the one in the boy's playground at the old asylum would answer admirably.

The house at present occupied by the former, should be improved and put in a thorough state of repair, and placed at the disposal of the engineer, whose family now lives about a mile away, a very inconvenient distance.

Amusements.

We have been a little more fortunate this year in the matter of amusements than hitherto. In addition to our own entertainments, with magic lanterns and music, we have been favored by friends from the outside. A brigade of young ladies gave a delightful exhibition of drill, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the children. The Citizen's band gave a band concert at each af the buildings. Some travelling troupes kindly added their quota. But the treat of treats was given by Mr. W. Thomson, a generous and public spirited citizen, who kindly took our inmates of the old building, out for a delightful sail on our lake, in the steamer Longford, on two occasions. These were certainly red-letter days for the children. One of the boys gave expression to his feelings by saying: "Well Mr. Thomson, we have had a very pleasant trip, and I guess these poor d—ls appreciate it."

There are a great many organizations however, that might do something to amuse our people, but do not, such as church choirs.

Our children receive no presents from the merchants and business men of the town, and while not presuming to ask them for such, we are forced to contrast them with men under similar circumstances in connection with similar institutions in the United States. Every year the business men there, gather up little odds and ends that are practically valueless to them, and send them in for the Xmas trees. Little presents coming in that way are more appreciated by the children than they are when purchased by ourselves. It would show, too, that these gentlemen, who receive their hundreds and thousands of dollars from us year after year, cherish a warm feeling for the unfortunate, and take something more than a merely pecuniary interest in the Asylum. To these ladies and gentlemen who have manifested an interest in us, our grateful thanks are due.

Our School.

In reviewing our School work for the first year of its operation, we find abundant evidence of its success. A very marked improvement is observable in our 70 or 80 children under training. Any one seeing them a year or so ago, and seeing them to-day, would most undoubtedly see a great change for the better in many of them, and some change in all. This would have been still more marked, if we had had two additional

teachers. One teacher cannot be expected to accomplish a great deal in improving, and in some cases almost creating the minds of 40 or 50 idiot children. As we have 73 attending school, and under regular training—and 13 or 14 others of a low grade, who, of necessity, have to be neglected, I am sure you will agree that two men teachers are required. We have embarked in this work of training and educating, as far as possible those unfortunate children, and we should not be stinted in the ways and means for doing it. Our motto must be: "Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well."

By referring to the answers to the circulars you addressed to the different Superintendents last year, it will be seen they all agree that an average of from 15 to 20 pupils is as many as should be placed ueder one teacher, or as one teacher can do justice to. Pennsylvania says from 5 to 30. N. Y. an average of 15. Ohio, not more than 20 in any case. Illinois, not more than 20. Connecticut, 20. Iowa, from 15 to 24. Indiana, better grade 25, lesser grade 12 to 14. These are the answers from some of the most important institutions, given by men with from 10 to 30 years experience in the work. As the majority of them only admit the better grade, and none admit them as low as we do, it follows that our average to each teacher should be lesser than theirs. Our teachers are enthusiastic about their work, and they have become thoroughly habituated to talking "shop," but they feel they are working under great disadvantages in having such large classes, and imperfect classification.

To give some idea of our manner of teaching, I append our time tables, believing it will be of some interest to the public, as well as to the members of the Legislature. The first was our primary attempt at the work, and although the exercises may appear to be very simple for sane children, they were perfecely bewildering to our poor imbeciles for several weeks.

Monday to Friday.

9. a.m. . . . . Lord's Prayer in concert, hymns and kindergarten, morning songs
9.30 a,m. . . . . Club swinging, 1st Div.
10 a.m. . . . . Dumb-bell drill, 2nd Div.
10.30 a.m. . . . . Various exercises and ladder walking, all the pupils.
11 a.m. . . . . Exercise, most helpless children, better pupils assist.
11.15. . . . . All march a few minutes and dismiss.

2 p.m. . . . . Kindergarten songs, phonetic drill.
2.30 p.m. . . . . Kindergarten games.
3 p.m. . . . . Dumb-bell drill, 1st Div.
3.30 p.m. . . . . All march a few minutes and dismiss with farewell songs.—Piano music to all exercises.

Saturday.

9 a.m. . . . . Opening exercises as in other days.
9.30 a.m. . . . . Beanbag throwing, carpet balls. or rubber balls.
10.30 a.m. . . . . Exercises and play with colored worsted balls.
11 a.m. . . . . Carrying bricks, glasses of water, etc.
11.30 a.m. . . . . All march a few minutes and dismiss.

Sunday.

9.30 to 10 a.m. . . . All the inmates assemble in large school room—Sing and recite hymns, with prayer,
3 to 4 p.m. . . . . The Lord's prayer—singing hymns and sacred recitations.

The above routine was continued from June till Nov. 1888, and then changed to the following:—

TIME TABLE—From 1st December, 1888, to present time, with a little variation.

		1ST DIVISION—MISS CHRISTIE, TEACHER.			2ND DIVISION—MISS DENNINGS, TEACHER.
Friday	9 a.m.	Prayer and devotional recitations and Kindergarten songs.	Friday	9 a.m.	Assemble for opening exercise.
	9.30 a.m.	Music for 2nd Division.		9.30 a.m.	1st Division assist 2nd in march and to places in class room.
	9.45 a.m.	Dumb-bell and club drill.		9.45 a.m.	Spool winding and strap lacing.
	10.15 a.m.	Recess.		10.15 a.m.	Recess.
Thursday	10.40 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Reading from chart in concert, and individually—for a few children writing in copy books.	Thursday	10.40 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Ladder walking and calisthenics. Dismiss.
Tuesday	2 p.m.	Kindergarten songs.	Tuesday	2 p.m.	Assemble.
	2.20 p.m.	Music for 2nd Division.		2.20 p.m.	March assisted by 1st Division and to class room.
	2.30 p.m.	Articulation and calisthenics.		2.30 p.m.	Color, form, and nail boards.
Monday	3 p.m.	Recess.	Monday	3 p.m.	Recess.
	3.20 p.m.	Number and color lesson.		3.20 p.m.	Carpet balls, and throwing bean bags.
	3.40 p.m.	Evening hymns and closing song.		3.40 p.m.	Dismiss.
Wednesday		Kindergarten blocks and balls, picture books and toys in place of reading, drill and numbers as on other days.	Wednesday		Rubber and Kindergarten balls.
Saturday	9 a.m.	Carpet balls, see-saw, nine-pins.	Saturday	9 a.m.	See-saw, carpet balls, etc.
	11.30 a.m.	Quoits or rubber balls.			No school in afternoon.

SUNDAY. { 9.30 a.m to 10 a.m.—Sunday School, Praise Service (hymns).
{ 3.00 to 4 p.m.—Bible stories and sacred recitations—hymns, etc.

As already stated we have had 73 children attending our training classes during the year, made up of all grades from fair down to the lowest. Of this number 17 of them are dumb, 3 being deaf. There are 14 who make an attempt at speaking, but cannot articulate a word, merely producing sound. There are 16 that can be understood by those accustomed to their peculiar speech, 3 of whom have succeeded in learning a few words. There are therefore only 25 out of the 73 who can speak at all plainly.

Miss Christie was asked to furnish a statement of the year's work from her standpoint, and I don't think I can do better than to give it in her own words, knowing its correctness in every particular.

"The year's work has slowly but truly effected a great change in the mental as well as moral disposition of nearly all of the children. Some few are of sad, nervous, excitable temperaments, with stubborn wills, as to make it impossible with only two teachers to do them justice, and for several months their presence in the school room was demoralizing to the good behaviour of the others. But they have learned to respect the defects of their more unfortunate companions, and take their failure to do as they themselves are expected, as a matter of course. Having all grades in two divisions, many are capable of greater advancement than we have been able to further. However slow the improvement, it is a great deal in the course of a year, as is plainly indicated in the countenances and deportment of most of the children. Visitors are often heard to remark, 'How bright they look!' 'How happy they seem to be!' etc., etc., while we know them to be especially changed in their respect for each other, being kind instead of cruel, joyous rather than dull or morose, and keenly alive to the ludicrous in work as well as at play. The quick impulse to kick, pinch or scratch an unoffending companion is seldom seen in the school room now. Some of the lowest as well as the highest grade have transformed the different idiotic movements of the hands before the face into an intelligent use of our various appliances, and their ability to perform all the exercises in some way has steadily increased according to their dormant, but I believe natural skill. As many as ten low grade children, who for some months took no notice of the work going on around them, now attempt every exercise of the second division. Some of these succeed without the assistance of their teacher, and their voluntary attempts to help a companion, often more capable than themselves, is as amusing as admirable, and often stimulates the indolent when the teacher fails. Much of our success we owe to the variety and abundance of material furnished us. The beautiful picture books, toy games, etc., have been a source of development as well as amusement. As the power of forming ideas in the abstract is lacking, we can only reach them through something tangible, and have therefore collected some illustrations of everything with which a child will generally come in contact, or is supposed to learn, either in the form of pictures and objects, or in stories and games. Our work is something like making a fire without matches or coals, like the lone and destitute Indian who could only procure a spark to kindle his faggots, and that from the friction of two stones. So with us; often there is not a spark of intelligence, and we must work earnestly and patiently till it appears, and as dexterously as possible keep it alight till the little flame is kindled. To the brighter class of children the Kindergarten songs, games, blocks, etc., have introduced many truths they had not come in contact with previously, and brought out some children to a wonderful degree who were perfect babies, though not of the very low grade, inasmuch as they call for an all-sided development, or the opportunity is embodiod in them. Two children in particular were really infants at 8 years; one did not talk or walk; the other about like a child of 2 years. Both do everything intelligently, and march with the classes for the dumb-bell exercises, but neither talk plainly or at all well. Several pupils keep a class eugaged with a game while an individual lesson is being given, and one child who last year could not talk, read, write or handle any of our appliances, is now the brightest of the whole lot; not of course the most advanced, but the most capable of advancement in every respect. She not only regained the power of language, very much as a child learns first to talk, but reads, writes, counts and takes the most active part in every exercise, and only the last few weeks does she do so voluntarily, which is the most remarkable feature of all, so opposed was she to exert herself in any required direction. Her stubborn will and indomnitable energy, were always in some unprofitable

pursuit during class exercises, but little by little has she adopted the spirit of the work, and is with her marvellous improvement, happy and delighted with most every exercise. Four pupils use the first and second reader; about 25 read from the chart; 8 write in copy books very nicely, and 30 count objects very well, and in form and color shew the training to a remarkable extent. In the class of 33, all but 8 will use harmonious colors together, and with the few tints we use, will always suggest the most artistic effects. With geometrical tablets some make very good designs, showing symmetry to a remarkable degree. They also show considerable ingenuity in building with blocks, and in stick laying will make a great variety of representations, etc."

I offer no apology for including Miss Christie's remarks in this report, as I believe they will be found interesting, and go to show clearly the material we have to train, and very largely the methods of training. The drill exercises, with dumb-bells and Indian clubs, and marching, form a very large and valuable part of the system, and very creditable attempts at each are made by the majority of the children. The kindergarten system of teaching has been adopted as far as it is suitable and applicable to imbecile children, believing that better results can be obtained by this method in a given time, and it most naturally leads up to industrial training, which after all should be the chief end aimed at. It is desirable to keep in view the fact that in a year or two more we should have one or two trade instructors, as by that time we will have some material prepared to learn some of the simpler trades. Shoemaking would not only be a simple and useful trade, but in our case, a profitable one as well. Tailoring would also be a suitable trade for our purpose, as when our population increases, with the completion of our buildings, we will require additional labor in the sewing rooms, and an intelligent tailor should be employed, who could act as instructor in that trade.

Sunday Services.

By reference to the time table it will be seen we have a Sunday service both forenoon and afternoon, in connection with our school, which is attended by all the inmates, and much enjoyed by them. The ministers of the town have not, however, indicated that they take any interest in this matter, notwithstanding the anxiety displayed by some of them two years ago to render us some aid in this direction, and when they went so far as to call ours a "Godless institution."

Officers and Employes.

In conclusion it is but proper to state, and it gives me much pleasure to do so, that all the officers and employes have performed their duties, with but few exbeptions, in a very satisfactory manner, and have striven to make the institution as efficient as it is popular. The teachers especially have labored most conscientiously in the work assigned to them, and are partially rewarded by the success which have attended their efforts.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

Orillia, 1st October, 1889.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888	....	.....	.....	143	141	284
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	4	2	6			
" Medical Certificate	21	18	39	25	20	45
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	168	161	329
Discharges during year : —						
As unimproved	1	3	4			
Total number of discharges during year	1	3	4			
Died	9	7	16			
Transferred	....	.....	.....	10	10	20
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1889	.....	.....	.....	158	151	309
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	305	281	586
" discharged	23	14	37			
" died	109	95	204			
" eloped	2	.....	2			
" transferred	13	21	34	147	130	277
" remaining, 30th September, 1889	.....	.....	.....	158	151	309
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1889				195	152	347

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 29th of July, 1889)	158	151	309
Minimum " " " (on the 1st of Oct., 1888)	143	141	284
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	55370	53776	108146
Daily average population	151.70	147.33	299.03

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions. since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married					6	6
Single	25	20	45	305	275	580
Total	25	20	45	305	281	586
Religion.						
Presbyterians	4	2	6	54	47	101
Episcopalians	3	5	8	62	68	130
Methodists	9	8	17	73	80	153
Baptists		3	3	4	13	17
Roman Catholics	7	2	9	52	34	86
Mennonites				6	3	9
Quakers				3	1	4
Other denominations	2		2	7	5	12
Not reported				44	30	74
Total	25	20	45	305	281	586
Nationalities.						
English	3	2	5	26	21	47
Irish	1		1	26	21	47
Scotch				20	11	31
Canadian	21	15	36	203	201	404
United States		2	2	3	6	9
Other Countries		1	1	11	8	19
Unknown				16	13	29
Total	25	20	45	305	281	586

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				5	4	9
Bruce	1		1	7	7	14
Carleton	4	1	5	13	6	19
Dufferin				1	1	2
Elgin				1	9	10
Essex	1		1	7	5	12
Frontenac	1		1	10	16	26
Grey		1	1	14	11	25
Haldimand				10	3	13
Halton				8	5	13
Hastings		2	2	3	8	11
Huron	2	3	5	12	15	27
Kent				4	10	14
Lambton	2	1	3	9	8	17
Lanark				6	4	10
Leeds and Grenville				9	3	12
Lennox and Addington				7	6	13
Lincoln				4	3	7
Middlesex		3	3	11	12	23
Muskoka District	2		2	5	2	7
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham	2	1	3	11	12	23
Ontario	2		2	12	8	20
Oxford		1	1	8	8	16
Peel				2	8	10
Perth		1	1	6	5	11
Peterborough	1		1	1	5	6
Prescott and Russell		1	1		1	1
Prince Edward				1	4	5
Renfrew				1	6	7
Simcoe	2	1	3	22	13	35
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				8	1	9
Victoria				6	5	11
Waterloo				6	4	10
Welland		2	2	1	4	5
Wellington				9	3	12
Wentworth	2		2	15	13	28
York	3	2	5	44	38	82
Total admissions	25	20	45	305	281	586

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton	1		1	4	3	7
Elgin					4	4
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac				7	9	16
Grey				7	4	11
Haldimand				1		1
Halton					2	2
Hastings				2	3	5
Huron				4	2	6
Kent					3	3
Lambton		1	1	2	3	5
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				5	2	7
Lennox and Addington				2	5	7
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District	1		1	2		2
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario	1		1	4		4
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	3	4
Perth				4	3	6
Peterborough					3	3
Prescott and Russell		1	1		1	1
Renfrew				1	4	5
Simcoe				6	3	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				7		7
Victoria				2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	6	7
York	1		1	10	5	15
Total admissions	4	2	6	99	85	184

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
549	C. G. C.....	M.....	October 24th, 1888.....	February 1st, 1889.....	
561	M. A. M.....	F.....	March 1st, 1889.....	March 1st, 1889.....	
494	A. M.....	F.....	" 21st, 1888.....	June 15th, "	
579	B, McL.....	F.....	July 15th, 1889	Sept. 5th "	

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
359	I. B. W.....	M.....	10	October 21st, 1888 ...	5	2	3	Epilepsy.
504	M. B.....	F. ..	28	" 25th "	.....	6	7	Peritonitis.
113	T. T.....	M.....	36	November 4th "	11	10	14	Epilepsy.
505	H. A. B	F	14	February 17th, 1889..	.....	10	7	Consumption.
27	I. H. H	M.....	34	" 18th " ..	12	4	24	General Debility.
537	T. M.....	M.....	28	March 19th, 1889	.....	6	11	Heart Disease.
347	S. A. D.....	M.....	11	April 1st "	6	.....	17	General Debility.
516	E. E. C.....	F.....	6	" 3rd "	.....	9	27	Epilepsy.
243	E. S	F.....	15	" 24th "	7	8	17	Phthisis.
435	C. B	M.....	30	May 6th "	2	.....	28	Disease of Liver.
556	E. B. W	M.....	8	" 24th "	.....	4	21	Epilepsy.
395	M. J. T.....	F	34	" 26th "	3	6	9	General Debility.
376	G. B	F	16	June 5th "	4	7	27	General Debility.
550	E. S	M.....	30	" 17th "	.....	7	22	Epilepsy.
450	G. E. H	M.....	19	August 15th "	1	8	3	Phthisis.
460	M. H	F	32	September 13th, 1889.	1	8	11	Bilious Fever.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in *quinquennial* periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	7		7				2	1	3
" 10 " 15 "	5	8	13				1	1	2
" 15 " 20 "	2	3	5				1	2	3
" 20 " 25 "	2	2	4						
" 25 " 30 "	4	3	7				1	1	2
" 30 " 35 "	1		1				3	2	5
" 35 " 40 "	3	1	4				1		1
" 40 " 45 "		2	2						
" 45 " 50 "	1		1						
" 50 " 55 "									
" 55 " 60 "									
" 60 " 65 "		1	1						
" 65 " 70 "									
" 70 " 75 "									
" 75 " 80 "									
" 80 " 85 "									
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals	25	20	45				9	7	16

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month		2			
From 1 to 2 months		1			
" 2 " 3 "		7			
" 3 " 4 "		3			
" 4 " 5 "		3			
" 5 " 6 "		5			
" 6 " 7 "		3			
" 7 " 8 "		3			
" 8 " 9 "		1			
" 9 " 10 "		4			
" 10 " 11 "		8			
" 11 " 12 "		4			
" 12 " 18 "		32			
" 18 months to 2 years		43			
" 2 to 3 years		34			
" 3 " 4 "		6			
" 4 " 5 "		9			
" 5 " 6 "		8			
" 6 " 7 "		47			
" 7 " 8 "		6			
" 8 " 9 "		11			
" 9 " 10 "		7			
" 10 " 15 "		62			
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Not stated		4			
Totals		309			

TABLE No 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	300		300
Tailor's shop				
Shoe shop				
Engineer's shop	3	991		991
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work				
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed	3	900		900
Bakery				
Laundry	10	620	3010	3630
Dairy				
Butcher's shop and slaughter house				
Piggery				
Painting				
Farm	3	600		600
Garden and Grounds	25	4000		4000
Stable	4	1460		1460
Kitchen	5	365	1460	1825
Dining rooms	10	1095	2550	3645
Officers' quarters	2	365	365	730
Sewing rooms	3		900	900
Knitting	10		3130	3130
Spinning				
Mending				
Wards	38	5800	8030	13830
Halls				
Storeroom				
General	9	2765		2765
Total	126	19261	19445	38706

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1889, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	1	1
Brant	1	1	2
Bruce	1	3	4
Carleton	9	3	12
Dufferin	.....	1	1
Dundas	3	.....	3
Durham	3	2	5
Elgin	1	5	6
Essex	6	3	9
Frontenac	2	2	4
Glengarry	2	.....	2
Grenville	.....	.....	.....
Grey	9	8	17
Haldimand	5	2	7
Halton	3	4	7
Hastings	3	7	10
Huron	7	9	16
Kent	2	5	7
Lambton	7	4	11
Lanark	3	2	5
Leeds	2	2	4
Lennox and Addington	6	6	12
Lincoln	.....	2	2
Middlesex	6	5	11
Muskoka District	3	2	5
Nipissing District	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	3	3	6
Northumberland	3	3	6
Ontario	7	4	11
Oxford	4	4	8
Parry Sound District	.....	.....	.....
Peel	3	2	5
Perth	4	2	6
Peterborough	.....	3	3
Prescott	1	.....	1
Prince Edward	1	2	3
Rainy River District	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	1	4	5
Russell	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	8	6	14
Stormont	2	.....	2
Thunder Bay District	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	1	3	4
Waterloo	3	2	5
Welland	.....	4	4
Wellington	3	3	6
Wentworth	6	4	10
York	24	23	47
Not classed, unknown, etc	.....	.....	.....
Total	158	151	309

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS,

AND REFORMATORIES,

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1890.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, October, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable
J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1889.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1889.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

In submitting the twenty-second annual report upon the Common Gaols of Ontario, it is gratifying to note that while there has been a slight increase in the total number of commitments of adult males yet there has been a marked decrease in the commitments of females and boys as shown in the following statement:

DATE OF COMMITMENT.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869.....	3599	294	1680	82	5655
" " " 1870.....	4215	319	1737	108	6379
" " " 1871.....	4586	329	1642	58	6615
" " " 1872.....	5006	281	1615	56	6958
" " " 1873.....	5745	323	1735	74	7877
" " " 1874.....	7298	377	1746	67	9488
" " " 1875.....	8048	389	1566	70	10073
" " " 1876.....	9005	434	1727	70	11236
" " " 1877.....	11053	542	1824	62	13481
" " " 1878.....	9537	480	1959	54	12030
" " " 1879.....	8995	416	1756	53	11220
" " " 1880.....	8829	549	1863	59	11300
" " " 1881.....	7007	468	1681	73	9229
" " " 1882.....	7286	522	1750	62	9620
" " " 1883.....	7858	423	1551	48	9880
" " " 1884.....	9858	458	1719	46	12081
" " " 1885.....	9419	450	1507	50	11426
" " " 1886.....	8831	352	1424	38	10645
" " " 1887.....	8996	409	1574	38	11017
" " " 1888.....	10060	551	1778	65	12454
" " " 1889.....	10349	451	1685	46	12531

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the figures relating to the year under report when compared with 1888 show that a small increase has taken place in the total number of commitments, namely, 77 or 0.61 per cent. Although the number of adult males was increased by 289 or 2.87 per cent. The adult females were less by 93 or 0.52 per cent., and the girls under 16 years of age were also reduced by 19 or 29.23 per cent., making a total reduction in the number of females committed during the year of 112 or 6.08 per cent. as previously alluded to. There was also a decrease in the number of boys committed during the year of 100 or 18.15 per cent.

The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1888 and 1889, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of persons committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1889.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1888.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	195	24	219	160	14	174	35	10	45			
Berlin	112	8	120	105	7	112	7	1	8			
Belleville	197	25	222	221	29	250				24	4	28
Brantford	377	28	405	312	34	346	65		65		6	6
Brampton	244	9	253	257	6	263		3	3	13		13
Brockville	160	19	179	117	14	131	43	5	48			
Bracebridge	84	16	100	22	3	25	62	13	75			
Cayuga	116	6	122	72	3	75	44	3	47			
Cornwall	81	6	87	53	8	61	28		28		2	2
Cobourg	118	15	133	90	13	103	28	2	30			
Chatham	174	34	208	127	16	143	47	18	65			
Goderich	66	8	74	117	13	130				51	5	56
Guelph	72	15	87	120	10	130		5	5	48		48
Hamilton	800	125	925	849	182	1031				49	57	106
Kingston	231	23	254	172	37	209	59		59		14	14
London	919	123	1042	746	137	883	173		173		14	14
Lindsay	56	7	63	57	12	69				1	5	6
L'Orignal	27	2	29	13	4	17	14		14		2	2
Milton	324	8	332	487	6	493		2	2	163		163
Napanee	30	14	44	30	15	45					1	1
Ottawa	520	121	641	532	183	715				12	62	74
Owen Sound	173	19	192	177	5	182		14	14	4		4
Orangeville	65	6	71	58	2	60	7	4	11			
Perth	65	13	78	66	16	82				9	3	4
Picton	53		53	62		62				1		9
Pembroke	68	7	75	43	17	60	25		25		10	10
Peterboro	95	16	111	131	23	154				36	7	43
Port Arthur	46	6	52	48	2	50		4	4	2		2
Parry Sound	38	3	41	24	2	26	14	1	15			
Rat Portage	108	7	115	103	6	109	5	1	6			
Simcoe	99	9	108	64	13	77	35		35		4	4
St. Catharines	81	18	99	60	19	79	21		21		1	1
Sarnia	248	13	261	197	18	215	51		51		5	5
Stratford	145	5	150	136	22	158	9		9		17	17
Sandwich	181	21	202	170	22	192	11		11		1	1
St. Thomas	155	26	181	131	17	148	24	9	33			
Sault St. Marie	118	9	127	181	10	191				63	1	64
Toronto	3119	832	3951	3305	823	4128		9	9	186		186
Walkerton	92	12	104	92	9	101		3	3			
Woodstock	377	20	397	416	32	448				39	12	51
Welland	174	8	182	160	12	172	14		14		4	4
Whitby	68	19	87	83	13	96		6	6	15		15
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay	3		3	4		4				1		1
Little Current	28	1	29	6		6	22	1	23			
Manitowaning	19	4	23	13	3	16	6	1	7			
Mattawa	31		31	30	4	34	1		1		4	4
Minden	5		5	2	1	3	3		3		1	1
Haliburton												
Sudbury	50		50	82	4	86				32	4	36
Huntsville	5		5	4		4	1		1			
Fort William	78	16	94	92	1	93		15	15	14		14
Bruce Mines	4	1	5	12	1	13				8		8
Burk's Falls	18		18				18		18			
North Bay	87	5	92				87	5	92			
Total	10799	1732	12531	10611	1843	12454	959	135	1094	771	246	1017

Toronto, although shewing a large increase in 1888, shews the material decrease of 177 in 1889. Milton also shews a large decrease, viz., 161. The other decreases are scattered over several of the gaols, in each case the number being small. Among those gaols that increases have taken place in the number of commitments are London, 159; Bracebridge, 75; Brantford, 59; Cayuga, 47; Chatham, 65; St. Thomas, 33.

The number of commitments in each of the past thirteen years is shewn in the subjoined tables, divided into five classes:

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of Crime.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Assault, common	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469	482	534
Assault, felonious	134	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153	210	197
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99	94	138
Rape, and assault with intent	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44	68	39	31	40	39
Murder	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45	25	32	19	37	31
Manslaughter	7	6	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13	21	18
Attempt at suicide	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8	7	9
Miscellaneous	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32	46	39	46	32	2
Total	990	1,009	847	904	853	920	859	933	1,043	907	838	923	968

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of Crime.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Arson and incendiarism	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21	36	51
Burglary	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35	72	76
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15	25	4
Destroying and injuring property	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	92	73	75	86
Embezzlement	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26	32	17
Forgery	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30	60	52	38	64	49
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113	149	118	85	136	125
Horse, cattle and sheepstealing	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79	80	81
Housebreaking and robbery	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112	156	164
Larceny	2,070	1,818	1,626	1,669	1,363	1,401	1,278	1,742	1,589	1,396	1,370	1,698	1,606
Receiving stolen goods	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34	38	47	27	38	48
Trespass	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212	315	329
Miscellaneous	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90	85	.....
Total	2,773	2,686	2,523	2,523	1,990	2,175	1,989	2,676	2,614	2,314	2,183	2,812	2,636

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of Crime.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Bigamy.....	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15	8	16
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146	190	136
Keeping houses of ill-fame	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89	110	103
Perjury	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14	21	25
Seduction ...	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	....	8	14	19
Indecent assault and exposure..	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48	40	48	49	64	76
Miscellaneous..	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80	39	59
Total	415	519	449	492	399	466	366	418	376	346	401	446	434

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of Crime.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Abusive and obscene language	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76	44	50	42	49	70
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables.....	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166	167	163
Carrying unlawful weapons...	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35	42	29
Deserting employment	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5	7	6
Drunk and disorderly	4,032	3,785	3,581	3,795	3,328	3,497	3,895	4,650	3,696	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians.....	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	60	106	128	246	157
Threatening and seditious language.....	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43	38	40
Vagrancy	3,888	2,524	2,536	2,210	1,580	1,449	1,554	2,130	2,455	2,243	2,192	2,301	2,164
Miscellaneous..	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145	213	316
Total.....	8,544	7,066	6,700	6,640	5,388	5,391	6,068	7,341	6,671	6,350	6,886	7,514	7,722

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of Crime.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Contempt of Court	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111	120	134
Debtors	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53	63	47	60	78	107
Detained as witnesses	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15	31	49
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460	473	437
Non-payment of fines and costs	41	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63	57	45
Total	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709	759	772
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	13,481	12,030	11,220	11,300	9,229	9,620	9,880	12,081	11,426	10,645	11,017	12,454	12,531

As compared with the previous year the commitments under the first heading have generally decreased, with the exception of common assault and cutting and wounding where there have been slight increases in the numbers.

The committals under the second heading being for crimes against property also shew a decrease with but few exceptions.

The foregoing remarks will also apply to section three, crimes against public morals and decency.

Under the fourth head, offences against public order and peace, there has been a general increase of 208, which was principally for drunkenness, there being an increase for that offence of 326, while for some of the other crimes there have been small decreases, making a total increase under this head as above.

The other causes for which persons were detained shew a slight increase, while there has been a decrease in the number of lunatics committed to the gaols.

A table shewing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 is annexed. The figures for 1888 and 1889 are compared and the increases or decreases in each place are shewn.

NAME OF GAOL.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1885.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1886.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1887.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1889.	Increase or Decrease during year ending 30th Sept., 1889.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	18	.....
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	8	.....
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	.....	28
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	71	.....
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	4	.....
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	21	.....
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	22	.....
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	1	.....
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	22	.....
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	16	.....
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	52	.....
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	.....	11
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	.....	28
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	32	.....
London	277	338	404	408	540	132	.....
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	.....	1
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	.....	6
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	.....	3
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	.....	21
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	.....	2
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	3	.....
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	.....	2
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	.....	7
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	4	.....
Peterboro'	27	13	11	26	20	.....	6
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	2	.....
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	15	.....
Rat Portage	87	53	56	73	74	1	.....
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	14	.....
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	5	.....
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	35	.....
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	7	.....
Sandwich	47	31	45	46	47	1	.....
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	.....	6
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	.....	73
Toronto	1707	1705	2166	2098	2096	.....	2
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	.....	14
Woodstock	21	28	.....	64	55	.....	9
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	9	.....
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Lock-ups :—							
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	2
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	12	.....
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	7	.....
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	3	.....
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	18	.....
Huntsville	17	1	.....	2	1	.....	1
Fort William	.....	36	64	59	43	.....	16
Bruce Mines	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	8
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Total	3696	3555	4130	4451	4777	574	248
Actual increase in 1889, compared with 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	.....

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	2,906
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates, and courts, including remand cases	1,066
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	60
Detained as witnesses	43
Detained as fraudulent debtors	115
Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large	424
Died before trial	14
Detained by civil processes other than above	87
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th Sept., 1888	124
Found guilty and sentenced	7,692
Total number of commitments	12,531

The places of confinement to which the 7,692 convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:

	1888.	1889.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	147	172
do to the Reformatory for Boys	87	79
do direct to the Central Prison	415	475
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	268	276
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	129	98
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	47	30
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until expiration of sentence	6,403	6,562
Total	7,496	7,692

The summaries given below show the nature of the offences committed by the convicted prisoners:—

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	534	358
Assault, felonious	197	115
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	138	60
Rape, and assault with intent	39	12
Murder	31	7
Manslaughter	18	4
Attempted suicide	9	2
Miscellaneous	2	6
	968	564

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	51	16
Burglary	76	31
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	4	2
Destroying and injuring property	86	60
Embezzlement	17	6
Forgery	49	20
Fraud, and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	125	50
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	81	46
Housebreaking and robbery	164	84
Larceny	1,606	1,000
Receiving stolen goods	48	26
Trespass	329	270
Miscellaneous		
	2,636	1,611

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	16	10
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	136	54
Keeping houses of ill-fame	103	50
Perjury	25	4
Seduction	19	1
Indecent assault and exposure	76	46
Miscellaneous	59	37
	434	202

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	70	47
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	163	102
Carrying unlawful weapons	29	29
Deserting employment	6	5
Drunk and disorderly	4,777	3,359
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians	157	151
Threatening and seditious language	40	12
Vagrancy	2,164	1,266
Miscellaneous	315	230
	7,721	5,201
	11,759	7,578
Contempt of Court	134	114
Total	11,893	7,692

The convictions represent 61.38 per cent. of the commitments, a little higher ratio than last year.

The following tables shew the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed :—

Periods of Sentence.

	1888.	1889.
For periods under thirty days	2,689	3,117
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,539	2,248
For sixty days, or two months	689	659
Over two months to three months	458	466
Over three months to four months	137	181
Over four months to five months	46	58
Over five months to six months	420	428
Over six months to nine months	75	71
Over nine months up to one year inclusive	95	99
Over one year and up to two years	109	113
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	57	65
Over three years in the Penitentiary	90	102
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	87	81
Sentenced to death and executed	1	
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	1	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	3	3
	7,496	7,692

Sex.

Male	10,611	6,608
Female	1,843	1,084
	12,454	7,692

Nationalities.

Born in Canada	6,056	6,270
Born in England	2,105	2,142
Born in Ireland	2,514	2,370
Born in Scotland	626	644
Born in the United States	815	840
Born in other countries	338	265
	12,454	12,531

Religious Denominations.

	1888.	1889.
Roman Catholic	4,499	4,544
Church of England	3,925	3,876
Presbyterian	1,590	1,610
Methodist	1,646	1,682
Other Denominations	794	819
	12,454	12,531

Social Conditions.

	1888.	1889
Married	4,446	4,637
Unmarried	8,008	7,894
	12,454	12,531

Habits.

Temperate	3,732	3,798
Intemperate	8,722	8,733
	12,454	12,531

Educational Status.

Could read and write	10,076	9,933
Could neither read nor write	2,378	2,598
	12,454	12,531

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary :—

	1888.	1889.
In the Common Gaols	730	675
In the Central Prison, Toronto	346	352
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	196	210
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	170	131
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	536	573
	1,978	1,941

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past twelve years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs :—

YEAR.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries, and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,220	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49.037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	51,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,673 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,667 84	3,313 20	135,983 93

A summary is given below shewing the days stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:—

3,131	Criminal prisoners remained in Gaol.....	79,750 days.
9,400	Municipal " " "	197,350 "
12,531	Prisoners in all " "	277,100 "

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder:—

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1889, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No, 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed.*

Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced.*

Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

After these tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1889, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1889.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 mo's and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	15	3				10	5		3		18
Berlin	1					1					1
Belleville	27	2	1		4	9	8		6	3	30
Brantford	15	3			1	17					18
Brampton	3				1	2					3
Brockville	10	3			1	5	5		2		13
Bracebridge	1						1				1
Cayuga	8				4	3			1		8
Cornwall	8					4	2		1	1	8
Cobourg	16	7			3	6	8		6		23
Chatham	15	3			1	9	6		1	1	18
Goderich	1	4					1		4		5
Guelph	9	1			5	1	3		1		10
Hamilton	20	5	1		9	12	1	1	3		26
Kingston	13	7			4	4	10		2		20
London	22	10			9	12	6		4	1	32
Lindsay	4					3	1				4
L'Orignal	9		1		1		3		5	1	10
Milton	5	1			1	2	2			1	6
Napanee	2	2				2	2				4
Ottawa	17	11			6	10	12		1		29
Owen Sound	14	3			6	2	8			1	17
Orangeville	17				2	2	13				17
Perth	7	3				1	8		1		10
Picton											
Pembroke	10	2				2	9		1		12
Peterboro	7	2					6	1	2		9
Port Arthur	5	1				2	2		2		6
Parry Sound		2				2					2
Rat Portage	2						2				2
Simcoe	6		1		1	2	3		1		7
St. Catharines	4	3			1	3	2		1		7
Sarnia	17	5			2	5	11		3	1	22
Stratford	7	1	1		1	2	4	1	1		9
Sandwich	8	4			3	5			4		12
St. Thomas	10				1	1				8	10
Sault Ste. Marie	6		1		1	3	3				7
Toronto	110	66	4		34	110	17	1	15	3	180
Walkerton	7	3	2			1	5	1		5	12
Woodstock	18	5			4	5	3		3	8	23
Welland	5		1		1	3	2				6
Whitby	4	1		1	1	2	2		1		6
Lock-ups—											
Gore Bay											
Little Current	1	1			1			1			2
Manitowaning											
Mattawa											
Minden											
Haliburton											
Sudbury	3				3						3
Huntsville											
Fort William	3	2				1	4				5
Bruce Mines											
Burk's Falls	1				1						1
North Bay	1						1				1
Total	495	166	13	1	113	266	181	6	75	34	675

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under 16 to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquit- trial, number sentenced, and num-

NAME OF GAOL.	Total Number Committed During the Year.			Number Under 16 Years of Age.			Number Over 16 Years of Age.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie	195	24	219	19	.....	19	176	24	200	191	27	1
Berlin	112	8	120	5	1	6	107	7	114	91	23	4
Belleville	197	25	222	6	1	7	191	24	215	186	23	9
Brantford	377	28	405	14	2	16	363	26	389	230	55	34
Brampton	244	9	253	2	1	3	242	8	250	183	39	13
Brockville	160	19	179	13	1	14	147	18	165	108	32	6
Bracebridge	84	16	100	2	.....	2	82	16	98	95	5	.....
Cayuga	116	6	122	5	1	6	111	5	116	72	26	11
Cornwall	81	6	87	2	.....	2	79	6	85	71	9	1
Cobourg	118	15	133	3	.....	3	115	15	130	96	19	8
Chatham	174	34	208	8	1	9	166	33	199	184	15	7
Goderich	66	8	74	3	.....	3	63	8	71	36	8	11
Guelph	72	15	87	4	1	5	68	14	82	80	6	.....
Hamilton	800	125	925	40	8	48	760	117	877	390	128	78
Kingston	231	23	254	5	.....	5	226	23	249	217	32	4
London	919	123	1042	27	.....	27	892	123	1015	613	196	78
Lindsay	56	7	63	7	1	8	49	6	55	58	4	1
L'Orignal	27	2	29	1	.....	1	26	2	28	26	2	.....
Milton	324	8	332	3	.....	3	321	8	329	300	27	5
Napanee	30	14	44	1	1	2	29	13	42	19	6	2
Ottawa	520	121	641	20	2	22	500	119	619	557	45	15
Owen Sound	173	19	192	14	....	14	159	19	178	105	44	21
Orangeville	65	6	71	.....	.....	.....	65	6	71	25	22	5
Perth	65	13	78	2	.....	2	63	13	76	53	9	1
Picton	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	53	21	6	4
Pembroke	68	7	75	3	....	3	65	7	72	58	10	4
Peterboro'	95	16	111	6	.....	6	89	16	105	64	18	7
Port Arthur	46	6	52	....	.....	.....	46	6	52	52	.....	.....
Parry Sound	38	3	41	2	1	3	36	2	38	36	4	.....
Rat Portage	108	7	115	3	2	5	105	5	110	81	14	7
Simcoe	99	9	108	14	.....	14	85	9	94	74	28	5
St. Catharines	81	18	99	3	.....	3	78	18	96	93	3	3
Sarnia	248	12	261	15	.....	15	233	13	246	252	6	2
Stratford	145	5	150	4	.....	4	141	5	146	79	16	6
Sandwich	181	21	202	2	.....	2	179	21	200	165	18	6
St. Thomas	155	26	181	4	3	7	151	23	174	114	35	15
Sault Ste. Marie	118	9	127	2	2	4	116	7	123	116	8	3
Toronto	3119	832	3951	157	6	163	2962	826	3788	3088	498	161
Walkerton	92	12	104	6	.....	6	86	12	98	93	9	1
Woodstock	377	20	397	9	6	15	368	14	382	251	75	29
Welland	174	8	182	4	.....	4	170	8	178	129	26	8
Whitby	68	19	87	6	3	9	62	16	78	64	15	5
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	....	.....
Little Current	28	1	29	.....	.....	.....	28	1	29	15	6	4
Manitowaning	19	4	23	.....	2	2	19	2	21	16	3	4
Mattawa	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	30	1	.....
Minden	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	5	.....	.....
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	....	50	50	.....	.....
Huntsville	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	4	....	4	5	.....	.....
Fort William	78	16	94	.....	.....	.....	78	16	94	65	15	14
Bruce Mines	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	..	18	17	1	.....
North Bay	87	5	92	2	.....	2	85	5	90	90	2	.....
Total	10799	1732	12531	451	46	497	10349	1685	12034	9127	1619	603

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of securities
ted on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting
ber *committed* under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Escaped before trial.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	33	11	.....	.....	156	.....	Barrie.
2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	Berlin.
4	1	.....	17	3	.....	51	.....	1	3	146	.....	Belleville.
86	.....	.....	8	2	3	142	.....	.....	1	249	.....	Brantford.
18	1	.....	3	1	.....	219	1	.....	1	27	.....	Brampton.
33	2	.....	8	.....	.....	7	36	.....	1	125	.....	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	Bracebridge.
13	1	.....	3	.....	1	33	2	2	6	74	.....	Cayuga.
6	2	.....	10	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	69	.....	Cornwall.
10	3	1	13	2	.....	13	9	1	3	88	.....	Cobourg.
2	1	1	3	5	.....	64	3	.....	1	130	.....	Chatham.
19	1	.....	7	4	2	10	4	.....	.....	46	.....	Goderich.
1	2	.....	6	2	2	5	25	.....	5	40	.....	Guelph.
329	11	.....	12	9	.....	10	132	1	9	741	.....	Hamilton.
1	.	.....	4	4	.....	9	38	....	4	195	.....	Kingston.
155	7	2	28	10	.....	319	78	1	11	586	.....	London.
.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	16	3	.....	.....	34	.....	Lindsay.
1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	13	.....	L'Orignal.
.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	9	273	.....	1	43	.....	Milton.
17	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	37	.....	Napanee.
14	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	198	6	.....	6	410	.....	Ottawa.
22	.....	7	7	4	.....	22	6	.....	6	140	.....	Owen Sound.
19	1	.....	2	.....	.....	6	10	.....	2	50	.....	Orangeville.
15	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	56	.....	Perth.
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	.....	16	.....	Picton.
3	.....	.....	8	2	8	6	1	.....	.....	50	.....	Pembroke.
22	1	1	7	....	1	7	38	.....	.....	56	.....	Peterboro'.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	39	.....	Port Arthur.
1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	Parry Sound.
13	.....	9	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	Rat Portage.
1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	13	22	.....	1	65	.....	Simcoe.
.....	3	.....	9	1	.....	2	13	.....	1	70	.....	St. Catharines.
1	1	4	11	1	.....	45	14	.....	2	183	.....	Sarnia.
49	1	.....	6	2	3	6	47	1	1	83	.....	Stratford.
13	.....	1	8	.....	11	17	16	.....	3	146	.....	Sandwich.
17	1	1	7	2	1	39	.....	.....	7	123	.....	St. Thomas.
.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	24	2	.....	1	94	.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
204	7	9	87	34	.....	1381	54	2	34	2343	.....	Toronto.
1	3	.....	10	3	8	13	1	.....	1	65	.....	Walkerton.
42	2	.....	11	14	1	8	155	4	4	198	.....	Woodstock.
19	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	41	.....	1	132	.....	Welland.
3	1	.....	16	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	63	.....	Whitby.
												Lock-ups—
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	Gore Bay.
4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	Little Current.
.....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	7	12	.....	.....	5	.....	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	3	6	.....	Sudbury.
..	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	44	.....	2	.....	.....	43	.....	North Bay.
1182	60	43	424	115	87	2906	1066	14	124	7692	.....	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting the same.
Barrie		5	7	7	5	1			2	1	5	13	1			
Berlin				8							2				1	
Belleville		2	3	7	4			2			4	3	2		1	
Brantford		1	1	29	2							3			2	
Brampton		1		2					2			1				
Brockville		1		3	9			1				4				
Bracebridge		1									1	1				
Cayuga		2		2	2						2	1				
Cornwall		2		9							2	4			1	
Cobourg		2	2	4	7							5			1	
Chatham	1	2		4	1					5	1	5				
Goderich			3	3							3	2				
Guelph				6							1	2			2	2
Hamilton		10	2	62	4			1		3	7		2		2	11
Kingston		3		17	3					1	5		2	2		
London		3		29	15					1	5	5			1	
Lindsay				5	2	1		1			2					
L'Orignal				3	1						2	3				
Milton				5							1	3			1	
Napanee			2	1					1			1				
Ottawa		4		45	4				31	6		8			1	10
Owen Sound		3	2	12	1				4	2		18				
Orangeville				3	1			1				1				
Perth				2	2							5				
Picton				6	1						1	1				
Pembroke				6								2				
Peterboro'				2								1				
Port Arthur				4								1	1			
Parry Sound		1		2												2
Rat Portage				8												
Simcoe		2		2	2						2	2			1	
St. Catharines		3	1	8							1	4				
Sarnia			4	9								1				
Stratford			1	6	5							3				
Sandwich		1	1	13	7						1	10	1		1	
St. Thomas		1	4	13	6	1					1	2	1			
Sault Ste. Marie			3	6												
Toronto	1	4	2	131	110	5		8		8	21	5	14	1	6	60
Walkerton				6				1				2	1			1
Woodstock		5	1	7	1					3	1		1	1		
Welland				8	1							9				
Whitby				4				1			2					
Lock-ups—Gore Bay				2												
" Little Current		4		1									1			
" Manitowaning				2												
" Mattawa		3		5								1	1			
" Minden				1												
" Haliburton																
" Subdury																
" Huntsville																
" Fort William				11												
" Bruce Mines											1	1				
" Burk's Falls				2	1											1
" North Bay		4		1		1				2	2	1	1		3	
Total	2	70	33	534	197	9		16	40	32	76	134	29	4	24	87

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September 1889.

Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and disturbing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	NAME OF GAOL.
....	....	1	....	46	....	1	....	....	9	....	....	2	....	....	2	4	Barrie.
....	....	1	....	20	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	2	....	1	.....	Berlin.
3	....	....	....	39	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	3	2	....	....	6	Belleville.
2	....	3	....	218	....	....	....	1	6	1	2	5	6	....	2	.....	Brantford.
....	....	1	....	28	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Brampton.
....	....	1	....	52	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	....	....	3	Brockville.
....	....	3	4	25	....	1	....	2	4	....	....	1	....	....	2	10	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	1	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	.....	Cayuga.
3	2	3	....	29	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	.....	Cornwall.
2	....	....	1	28	1	....	....	3	1	....	1	1	2	....	2	.....	Cobourg.
5	....	5	1	61	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	2	5	....	2	4	Chatham.
4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	Goderich.
2	....	....	....	10	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	.....	Guelph.
10	1	21	....	401	1	16	....	2	8	....	....	2	13	....	9	1	Hamilton.
4	2	....	....	139	....	....	3	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	Kingston.
10	....	1	2	540	2	10	....	1	10	3	15	3	9	8	....	13	London.
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	.....	L'Orignal.
....	....	2	1	13	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	.....	Milton.
....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Napanee.
....	....	5	....	276	1	2	....	3	2	....	....	....	3	....	7	13	Ottawa.
4	....	2	7	27	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	.....	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	Perth.
....	....	....	....	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Picton.
2	....	2	....	4	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	...	Pembroke.
....	....	....	1	20	....	....	....	10	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	Peterboro'.
....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Port Arthur.
....	....	....	1	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	9	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	Rat Portage.
1	....	1	....	17	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	1	2	.....	Simcoe.
1	....	2	....	33	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	St. Catharines.
1	....	....	4	99	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	5	3	....	1	1	Sarnia.
2	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	3	....	...	1	Stratford.
....	....	3	1	47	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	4	4	....	3	.....	Sandwich.
....	....	5	1	23	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	5	.....	St. Thomas.
....	....	....	3	30	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	11	....	....	3	Sault Ste. Marie.
34	1	20	9	2096	9	36	5	9	32	2	....	18	68	....	15	68	Toronto.
3	....	....	....	8	1	3	....	3	3	..	....	5	1	....	1	....	Walkerton.
14	....	3	....	55	....	1	....	2	4	....	....	2	4	....	....	2	Woodstock.
....	....	....	....	21	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	.....	Welland.
....	....	....	....	5	...	1	....	....	3	....	2	....	9	....	2	.....	Whitby.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Lock-ups—Gore Bay.
....	....	....	3	14	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	" L. Current.
....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	.....	" Manitowan'g
....	....	....	....	8	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	" Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	" Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	" Haliburton.
....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	" Subdury.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	" Huntsville.
....	....	....	....	43	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	2	" Ft. William.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	" Bruce Mines.
....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	" Burk's Falls.
....	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	" North Bay.
107	6	86	49	4777	17	91	10	49	125	7	36	81	164	18	76	136	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Refusing bail.
Barrie	3	41	20	2				1	1		
Berlin		22	7		1	1	1				
Belleville	3	32	17			1	2		3	4	
Brantford		42	8			2	1		1	1	
Brampton		6	4								
Brockville	1	37	8		6	1				4	
Bracebridge	2	12	10	1				1	1		
Cayuga		12	3			2	1				
Cornwall		7	10								
Cobourg		16	13	1	1	1		1			
Chatham	6	42	3		3	5	1	9			
Goderich		8	7							4	
Guelph	1	16	6			1	1		1	1	
Hamilton	2	100	21							4	
Kingston	1	29	4						1	1	
London	7	74	28				3		3	3	
Lindsay		17	9							1	
L'Orignal		4	8			1					
Milton	3	5	3			1					
Napanee		8	3						1		
Ottawa	16	102	21		3	3			1	1	
Owen Sound	3	18	7	6			1		1		
Orangeville		10	2				1	1			
Perth		8	10		2				3		
Picton		1							1		
Pembroke		20	7	1		1					
Peterboro'		20	7						2	2	
Port Arthur		9	4						1		
Parry Sound		4	4	1	1			1	1		
Rat Portage	1	10	1						1		
Simcoe		29	6	1	7			1	1	2	
St. Catharines		11	9				3		1		
Sarnia	2	40	11	1		1			2	1	
Stratford	1	18	6				1		3		
Sandwich	1	39	8			1		3	1		
St. Thomas	1	44	7		3		2	3		1	
Sault Ste. Marie		24	2			3		2			
Toronto	46	557	87	4		4			6	14	
Walkerton	1	17	10							1	
Woodstock	2	38	11			1		1	1	1	
Welland		22	3				3			1	
Whitby		15	16				2	1			
Lock-ups—Gore Bay											
" Little Current			1				2	1			
" Manitowaning			1								
" Mattawa		1	1								
" Minden		3									
" Haliburton											
" Subdury		4				1					
" Huntsville			1		1						
" Fort William		3						2	1		
" Bruce Mines		1									
" Burk's Falls		2									
" North Bay		6	2							1	
Total	103	1606	437	18	28	31	25	28	39	48	

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1889—*Continued.*

Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	5	219	Barrie.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	24	.....	17	120	Berlin.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	52	1	12	222	Belleville.
.....	4	1	.....	1	13	.....	42	.....	5	405	Brantford.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	197	1	2	253	Brampton.
.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	22	2	5	179	Brockville.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	5	100	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	2	.....	1	18	.....	38	1	5	122	Cayuga.
.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	87	Cornwall.
.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	24	3	2	133	Cobourg.
.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	7	1	15	208	Chatham.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	31	1	1	74	Goderich.
.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	2	4	87	Guelph.
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	49	.....	122	.....	26	925	Hamilton.
.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	27	.....	1	254	Kingston.
3	15	5	.....	.....	10	.....	189	7	9	1042	London.
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	63	Lindsay.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	L'Orignal.
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	273	2	8	332	Milton.
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	44	Napanee.
.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	1	11	64)	Ottawa.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	59	.....	2	192	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	41	.....	2	71	Orangeville.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	33	.....	2	78	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	53	Picton.
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	75	Pembroke.
.....	7	2	.....	.....	1	.....	23	1	6	111	Peterboro'.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	52	Port Arthur.
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	41	Parry Sound.
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	115	Rat Portage.
.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	5	1	5	108	Simcoe.
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	10	3	1	99	St. Catharines.
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	50	1	11	261	Sarnia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	65	1	4	150	Stratford.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	15	.....	7	202	Sandwich.
1	10	.....	.....	.....	15	3	13	1	8	181	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	1	127	Sault Ste. Marie.
5	11	10	1	6	132	.....	250	7	13	3951	Toronto.
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	22	104	Walkerton.
2	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	218	2	2	397	Woodstock.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	86	1	10	182	Welland.
.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	1	10	1	4	87	Whitby.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Lock-ups—Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	" Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	" Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	31	" Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	" Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	" Subdury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	" Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	21	94	" Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	" Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	18	" Burk's Fal s.
.....	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	22	.....	.....	92	" North Bay.
19	121	47	4	40	329	9	2164	45	268	12531	Total.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	2	.....	2
Abusive and obscene language	56	14	70
Arson	25	8	33
Assault	498	36	534
Assault, felonious	190	7	197
Attempted suicide	6	3	9
Abduction	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	15	1	16
Breaches of the peace	35	5	40
Breaches of by-laws	31	1	32
Burglary	76	.....	76
Carrying unlawful weapons	28	1	29
Contempt of court	129	5	134
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	4	.....	4
Cruelty to animals	24	.....	24
Cutting, wounding and attempting	77	10	87
Debtors	105	2	107
Deserting employment	6	.....	6
Destroying and injuring property	70	16	86
Detained as witnesses	35	14	49
Drunk and disorderly	4,035	742	4,777
Embezzlement	17	.....	17
Escaping from or obstructing constables	89	2	91
Escaping from prisons	10	.....	10
Forgery	49	.....	49
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	122	3	125
Gambling	7	.....	7
Giving liquor to Indians	34	2	36
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	81	.....	81
House-breaking and robbery	160	4	164
Incendiarism	16	2	18
Indecent assault and exposure	75	1	76
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	59	77	136
Keeping houses of ill-fame	33	70	103
Larceny	1,480	126	1,606
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large	258	179	437
Manslaughter	18	.....	18
Misdemeanor	26	2	28
Murder	21	10	31
Perjury	20	5	25
Prostitution	2	26	28
Rape and assault with intent	39	.....	39
Refusing bail	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods	44	4	48
Seduction	19	.....	19
Selling liquor without license	109	12	121
Shooting with intent	47	.....	47
Stabbing	4	.....	4
Threatening and seditious language	40	.....	40
Trespass	310	19	329
Unlawful shooting	8	1	9
Vagrancy	1,873	291	2,164
Want of sureties to keep the peace	39	6	45
Other offences not enumerated	243	25	268
Total	10,799	1,732	12,531

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1889, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1889.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1888.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	142	14	156	102	8	110	40	6	46	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	84	2	86	53	3	56	31	.....	31	.....	1	1
Belleville	130	16	146	117	21	138	13	.....	13	.....	5	5
Brantford	234	15	249	170	16	186	64	.....	64	.....	1	1
Brampton	25	2	27	19	1	20	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	113	12	125	72	8	80	41	4	45	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge	76	13	89	11	.....	11	65	13	78	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	71	3	74	38	4	42	33	.....	33	.....	1	1
Cornwall	66	3	69	30	3	33	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	79	9	88	41	3	44	38	6	44	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	116	14	130	59	5	64	57	9	66	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	42	4	46	31	10	41	11	.....	11	.....	6	6
Guelph	31	9	40	53	4	57	.....	5	5	22	.....	22
Hamilton	646	95	741	531	131	662	115	.....	115	.....	36	36
Kingston	179	16	195	131	29	160	48	.....	48	.....	13	13
London	530	56	586	411	78	489	119	.....	119	.....	22	22
Lindsay	29	5	34	39	7	46	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12
L'Orignal	13	.....	13	11	1	12	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Milton	40	3	43	37	.....	37	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	27	10	37	32	1	33	.....	9	9	5	.....	5
Ottawa	344	66	410	313	77	390	31	.....	31	.....	11	11
Owen Sound	125	15	140	103	10	113	22	5	27	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville	45	5	50	43	2	45	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Perth	50	6	56	48	8	56	2	.....	2	.....	2	2
Picton	16	.....	16	12	.....	12	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	47	3	50	35	3	38	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro'	49	7	56	47	9	56	2	.....	2	.....	2	2
Port Arthur	34	5	39	54	4	58	.....	1	1	20	.....	20
Parry Sound	33	2	35	6	.....	6	27	2	29	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	79	3	82	66	1	67	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	59	6	65	22	.....	22	37	6	43	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	57	13	70	57	3	60	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	176	7	183	180	9	189	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Stratford	83	.....	83	73	7	80	10	.....	10	.....	7	7
Sandwich	132	14	146	137	15	152	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
St. Thomas	105	18	123	85	16	101	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	91	3	94	91	5	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Toronto	1,777	566	2,343	1,816	531	2,347	.....	35	35	39	.....	39
Walkerton	60	5	65	42	9	51	18	.....	18	.....	4	4
Woodstock	191	7	198	166	15	181	25	.....	25	.....	8	8
Welland	130	2	132	171	5	176	.....	.....	.....	41	3	44
Whitby	56	7	63	38	.....	38	18	7	25	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups :—												
Gore Bay	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Little Current	24	.....	24	4	1	5	20	.....	20	.....	1	1
Manitowaning	18	4	22	4	2	6	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	5	.....	5	24	1	25	.....	.....	.....	19	1	20
Minden	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	78	16	94	85	6	91	.....	10	10	7	.....	7
Bruce Mines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	40	3	43	.....	.....	.....	40	3	43	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,608	1,084	7,692	5,717	1,072	6,789	1,074	144	1,218	173	132	305

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature
the County Judges' Criminal Court, during

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where Sentenced to.											
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To Gaol and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To Gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or 2 months.	Over 2 to 3 months.
Barrie	142	14	156	12	5	3	2	3	1	2	128	54	40	18	17
Berlin	84	2	86	8	10	1	5	5	2	1	59	39	14	2	7
Belleville	130	16	146	5	7	.....	2	7	1	2	122	28	57	18	16
Brantford	234	15	249	12	6	.....	3	3	2	....	223	145	60	18	10
Brampton	25	2	27	.....	2	.....	....	3	...	1	21	8	10	2	2
Brockville	113	12	125	1	17	2	1	6	3	2	93	63	8	10	4
Bracebridge	76	13	89	.....	1	.....	....	1	....	....	87	70	3	2	7
Cayuga	71	3	74	.....	...	3	....	4	2	....	65	41	13	7	2
Cornwall	66	3	69	.....	3	... .	1	4	3	....	58	34	13	5	2
Cobourg	79	9	88	10	1	.....	....	3	1	1	72	15	34	14	8
Chatham	116	14	130	1	18	.....	4	3	4	....	100	64	18	12	2
Goderich	42	4	46	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	41	9	11	....	17
Guelph	31	9	40	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	1	30	17	.....	9	2
Hamilton	646	95	741	26	38	1	17	5	8	1	645	431	178	33	27
Kingston	179	16	195	6	8	.....	2	9	6	1	163	57	59	17	20
London	530	56	586	33	21	.....	8	7	5	2	510	395	49	54	34
Lindsay	29	5	34	.....	1	.....	....	....	1	1	31	9	13	4	4
L'Orignal	13	.....	13	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	13	4	2	2	1
Milton	40	3	43	.....	2	.....	....	..	1	1	39	14	10	3	....
Napanee	27	10	37	1	....	....	....	3	....	1	32	8	.....	4	....
Ottawa	344	66	410	3	42	5	2	8	1	3	346	269	30	11	19
Owen Sound	125	15	140	.....	6	.....	8	2	3	2	119	59	19	8	20
Orangeville	45	5	50	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	50	4	18	1	9
Perth	50	6	56	3	....	.....	....	1	1	1	50	7	6	7	15
Picton	16	.....	16	.....	....	.....	....	1	....	1	14	11	.....	....	1
Pembroke	47	3	50	4	1	.....	....	8	1	....	36	10	10	3	....
Peterboro'	49	7	56	.....	1	.....	....	3	..	....	52	13	15	5	8
Port Arthur	34	5	39	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	35	19	2	3	3
Parry Sound	33	2	35	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	35	27	.....	2	5
Rat Portage	79	3	82	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	81	69	3	6	....
Simcoe	59	6	65	.....	3	.....	....	2	5	....	55	40	8	4	3
St. Catharines	57	13	70	.....	13	.....	4	1	2	....	50	23	14	6	4
Sarnia	176	7	183	8	17	1	....	6	4	1	146	41	67	19	12
Stratford	83	.....	83	... .	1	.....	....	2	1	1	78	25	21	20	11
Sandwich	132	14	146	1	19	.....	5	....	2	....	119	84	32	2	4
St. Thomas	105	18	123	4	16	.....	6	7	1	....	89	42	30	11	9
Sault Ste. Marie	91	3	94	3	10	.....	1	7	1	2	70	25	32	9	1
Toronto	1,777	566	2,343	111	144	14	28	41	17	12	1,976	529	1,238	214	94
Walkerton	60	5	65	.....	4	.....	1	....	1	....	59	42	9	7	1
Woodstock	191	7	198	7	6	.....	4	4	....	3	174	56	40	32	45
Welland	130	2	132	11	22	.....	....	1	1	....	97	27	30	37	10
Whitby	56	7	63	1	7	.....	1	3	1	1	49	28	11	8	4
Lock-ups :—															
Gore Bay	3	.....	3	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	....	....
Little Current	24	.....	24	1	5	.....	....	1	....	....	17	20	2	....	....
Manitowaning	18	4	22	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	22	21	1	....	....
Mattawa	5	.....	5	... .	....	.....	....	....	....	....	5	2	3	....	....
Minden	5	.....	5	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	....	....
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....
Sudbury	6	.....	6	.....	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....
Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Fort William	78	16	94	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	94	69	11	8	1
Bruce Mines	.....	...	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Burk's Falls	17	.....	17	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	17	12	2	2	1
North Bay	40	3	43	.....	6	.....	1	....	....	....	36	30	2	....	4
Total	6,608	1,084	7,692	276	475	30	103	167	83	46	6,512	3117	2,248	659	466

No. 7.

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Periods of Sentence.												County Judges' Criminal Court.			
Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Over 2 years and up to 3 to Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards to Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	NAME OF GAOL.
9	1	12	1	....	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	21	31	52	Barrie.
....	2	8	....	1	6	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8	33	41	Berlin.
5	....	11	1	2	....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	Belleville.
4	2	2	1	....	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8	15	23	Brantford.
....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	Brampton.
2	1	17	6	3	2	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7	14	21	Brockville.
2	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10	Bracebridge.
3	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	13	14	Cayuga.
....	....	5	....	....	3	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	Cornwall.
2	....	8	....	1	2	3	....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14	Cobourg.
1	....	17	....	3	5	....	3	4	.....	.....	1	2	5	7	Chatham.
1	....	5	....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14	Goderich.
1	2	4	...	1	2	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16	Guelph.
8	4	1	21	10	15	2	3	8	.....	.....	.....	5	16	21	Hamilton.
3	4	15	1	4	....	5	4	6	.....	.....	.....	3	13	16	Kingston.
9	....	17	6	5	5	7	....	5	.....	.....	.....	18	26	44	London.
1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	Lindsay.
....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	L'Orignal.
1	3	8	1	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	10	11	21	Milton.
18	....	3	....	1	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	Napanee.
4	1	43	2	12	10	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	Ottawa.
2	7	14	2	4	....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9	Owen Sound.
1	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Orangeville.
1	1	16	....	1	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16	Perth.
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Picton.
6	....	....	7	2	3	....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	Pembroke.
3	....	7	....	2	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Peterboro'.
....	2	7	....	.	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Port Arthur.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	Parry Sound.
....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	14	Rat Portage.
....	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	5	17	22	Simcoe.
5	1	12	1	....	1	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	St. Catharines.
6	....	25	....	2	1	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	23	27	50	Sarnia.
....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	Stratford.
3	....	6	....	8	5	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	17	22	Sandwich.
3	....	9	....	3	7	3	4	1	.....	1	.....	5	3	8	St. Thomas.
2	1	....	7	1	8	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	5	21	26	Sault Ste. Marie.
56	17	95	8	19	14	10	31	17	.....	1	.....	13	18	31	Toronto.
....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	22	27	Walkerton.
4	2	7	....	....	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	15	Woodstock.
11	5	9	....	1	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	Welland.
3	....	4	....	....	1	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	23	27	Whitby.
															Lock-ups :—
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	Manitowaning
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	7	17	24	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
....	....	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Park's Falls.
....	....	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	North Bay.
181	58	428	71	99	110	67	100	83	.....	3	1	215	527	742	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of Court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie	....	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	13	1
Berlin	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Belleville	....	2	....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	2
Brantford	....	1	....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Brampton	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Brockville	....	1	....	3	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Bracebridge	....	1	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cayuga	....	1	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Cornwall	....	2	....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Cobourg	....	2	....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Chatham	1	2	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	1
Goderich	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Guelph	....	....	....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Hamilton	....	9	1	53	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	2
Kingston	....	3	....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
London	....	2	....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....
Lindsay	....	....	....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	....	....	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Milton	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Napanee	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Ottawa	....	4	....	30	6	.....	.....	.....	21	5	.....	8	.....
Owen Sound	....	2	....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	18	.....
Orangeville	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth	....	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Picton	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Pembroke	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Peterboro'	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Port Arthur	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	....	....	....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	....	2	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
St. Catharines	....	3	....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Sarnia	....	....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Stratford	....	....	....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sandwich	....	....	....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Thomas	....	1	1	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
Sault. Ste. Marie	....	....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Toronto	....	4	....	86	57	1	.....	4	.....	6	7	5	14
Walkerton	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Woodstock	....	....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Welland	....	....	....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Whitby	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Lock-ups—													
Gore Bay	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	....	4	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Manitowaning	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	....	1	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	....	....	....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce Mines	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Total	1	52	13	358	115	2	.....	10	28	21	31	114	29

No. 8.

during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud, or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	Barrie.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Berlin.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Belleville.
.....	2	.....	.....	2	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	Brantford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brampton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cayuga.
.....	1	.....	2	3	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cornwall.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Cobourg.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Chatham.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goderich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Guelph.
.....	2	6	.....	17	386	.....	8	.....	1	3	.....	.....	Hamilton.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	116	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	Kingston.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	7	.....	1	6	1	11	London.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L'Orignal.
.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Milton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Napanee.
.....	1	1	.....	5	198	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	Ottawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Picton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pembroke.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	Peterboro'.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Port Arthur.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Rat Portage.
.....	1	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	St. Catharines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Sarnia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stratford.
.....	1	.....	.....	3	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Sandwich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	6	32	.....	11	1,315	5	22	2	2	14	.....	.....	Toronto.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	Walkerton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Woodstock.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Welland.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	Whitby.
													Lock-ups.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Little Current
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	North Bay.
2	16	42	5	60	3,359	6	53	5	20	50	2	32	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie	1			1	4	3	24	1				1
Berlin	2	2		1			16					
Belleville	3	2			3	2	19				1	
Brantford	2			1			25					
Brampton							4					
Brockville					3	1	27		5	1		
Bracebridge				1	5		5					1
Cayuga	2	1					10					
Cornwall	2			1			7					
Cobourg	1			2			10	1	1			1
Chatham	2	2		1		3	24			1		4
Goderich							5					
Guelph							7				1	
Hamilton	1	7		7		2	63					
Kingston				1		1	21					
London	2	2			6	1	40					
Lindsay				1		1	7					
L'Orignal							3					
Milton	1			1		3	4					
Napanee							4					
Ottawa		3		3	2	5	68					
Owen Sound				2	1	3	15					
Orangeville							6					
Perth	1						4					
Picton							1					
Pembroke		6					11			1		
Peterboro'					2		5					
Port Arthur							6					
Parry Sound							4	1	1			1
Rat Portage					1	1	10					
Simcoe	3	1					16		1			1
St. Catharines	1						5					
Sarnia	3	2		1	1	1	19					
Stratford	1						6					1
Sandwich	1	1		3	1		30					3
St. Thomas	2		1	3			30					3
Sault Ste. Marie		10					15			1		2
Toronto	10	34		8	23	22	344	1				
Walkerton	4			1		1	13					
Woodstock	1	1					28					1
Welland				2			11					
Whitby		9		2			12					
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay												
Little Current				1						2		
Manitowaning			2									
Mattawa				1								
Minden							3					
Haliburton												
Sudbury							4			1		
Huntsville												
Fort William					2		3				2	
Bruce Mines												
Burk's Falls							2					
North Bay		1		1			4					
Total	46	84	3	46	54	50	1,000	4	8	7	4	19

No. 8—*Continued.*

during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Refusing bail.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	5	156	Barrie.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	23	12	86	Berlin.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	41	14	146	Belleville.
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	28	3	249	Brantford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	1	27	Brampton.
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	14	4	125	Brockville.
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	28	89	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	1	74	Cayuga.
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	69	Cornwall.
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	23	.....	88	Cobourg.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	10	130	Chatham.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	46	Goderich.
1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	40	Guelph.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	101	12	741	Hamilton.
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	3	195	Kingston.
1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	107	.....	586	London.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	34	Lindsay.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	43	Milton.
1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	37	Napanee.
.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	4	410	Ottawa.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	55	.....	140	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	50	Orangeville.
2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	33	.....	56	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	Picton.
.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	50	Pembroke.
.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	23	2	56	Peterboro'.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	39	Port Arthur.
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	82	Rat Portage.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	4	65	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	70	St. Catharines.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	47	3	183	Sarnia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2	83	Stratford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	14	7	146	Sandwich.
.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....	10	4	123	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	94	Sault Ste. Marie.
2	12	.....	11	3	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	153	11	2,343	Toronto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	17	65	Walkerton.
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	99	14	198	Woodstock.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	72	6	132	Welland.
1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	10	4	63	Whitby.
													Lock-ups—
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	Little Current
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	Manitowaning
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	21	94	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	17	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	18	5	43	North Bay.
12	26	1	119	17	1	12	270	5	1	1,266	211	7,692	Total.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abortion	.....	1	1
Abusive and obscene language	43	9	52
Arson	11	2	13
Assault	340	18	358
Assault, felonious	112	3	115
Attempted suicide	1	1	2
Abduction	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	10	.....	10
Breaches of the Peace	24	4	28
do by-laws	21	.....	21
Burglary	31	.....	31
Contempt of Court	111	3	114
Carrying unlawful weapons	28	1	29
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	2	.....	2
Cruelty to animals	16	.....	16
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	36	6	42
Deserting employment	5	.....	5
Destroying and injuring property	53	7	60
Drunk and disorderly	2,771	588	3,359
Embezzlement	6	.....	6
Escaping from or obstructing constables	52	1	53
Escaping from prison	4	1	5
Forgery	20	.....	20
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	48	2	50
Gambling	2	.....	2
Giving liquor to Indians	30	2	32
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	46	.....	46
Housebreaking and robbery	84	.....	84
Incendiarism	3	.....	3
Indecent assault	45	1	46
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	20	34	54
Keeping houses of ill-fame	18	34	50
Larceny	927	73	1,000
Manslaughter	4	.....	4
Misdemeanour	7	1	8
Murder	7	.....	7
Perjury	4	.....	4
Prostitution	1	18	19
Rape and assault with intent	12	.....	12
Refusing bail	1	.....	1
Receiving stolen property	22	4	26
Seduction	1	.....	1
Selling liquor without license	104	10	119
Shooting with intent	17	.....	17
Stabbing	1	.....	1
Threatening and seditious language	12	.....	12
Trespass	256	19	270
Unlawful shooting	5	.....	5
Vagrancy	1,049	217	1,266
Other offences not enumerated	185	24	211
Totals	6,608	1,084	7,692

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status, and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

NAME OF GAOL.	Nationalities.						Religious Denominations.					Social and Educational State.					Total number committed to Gaol.
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	
Barrie	122	38	32	12	10	5	75	56	43	41	4	84	135	44	51	168	219
Berlin	57	12	15	9	8	19	31	15	36	9	29	41	79	12	66	54	120
Belleville	158	20	28	7	5	4	60	59	13	83	7	92	130	74	112	110	222
Brantford	283	62	46	19	24	16	114	109	62	67	73	98	307	108	88	317	405
Brampton	69	88	57	17	16	6	67	103	46	20	17	42	211	33	70	183	253
Brockville	107	9	39	2	16	6	83	46	22	20	8	61	118	43	55	124	179
Bracebridge	66	12	2	4	1	15	28	21	12	24	15	19	81	23	42	58	100
Cayuga	64	17	9	3	23	6	34	32	12	20	24	25	97	19	40	82	122
Cornwall	61	7	10	1	5	3	47	12	16	8	4	41	46	29	35	52	87
Cobourg	75	15	28	9	2	4	32	42	26	28	5	53	80	31	37	96	133
Chatham	134	17	19	7	25	6	62	34	22	73	17	71	137	38	121	87	208
Goderich	31	11	19	10	1	2	9	21	18	9	7	50	24	19	21	53	74
Guelph	47	24	6	3	5	2	21	23	11	22	10	26	61	12	45	42	87
Hamilton	484	152	172	37	59	21	383	278	112	115	37	312	613	195	104	821	925
Kingston	139	36	57	10	12	....	115	83	19	35	2	67	187	63	31	223	254
London	466	191	235	65	71	14	320	383	153	134	52	334	708	139	418	624	1,042
Lindsay	37	14	11	1	..	....	19	24	10	10	....	20	43	2	24	39	63
Lorignal	26	....	3	....	....	....	24	3	1	....	....	18	11	14	14	15	29
Milton	70	112	94	36	16	4	83	159	60	22	8	61	271	57	63	269	332
Napanee	36	1	6	....	....	1	10	22	1	10	1	13	31	12	21	23	44
Ottawa	448	39	107	21	13	13	445	104	50	32	10	263	378	212	113	528	641
Owen Sound	81	37	37	14	12	11	38	57	37	28	32	91	101	53	88	104	192
Orangeville	18	18	25	....	2	8	2	38	12	8	11	31	40	12	38	33	71
Perth	42	7	19	9	1	....	24	26	21	5	2	35	43	18	40	38	78
Picton	44	2	3	3	1	....	16	16	4	14	3	23	30	....	4	49	53
Pembroke	62	1	4	....	....	8	43	4	13	5	10	26	49	35	14	61	75
Peterboro'	77	6	18	4	6	....	29	28	15	37	2	50	61	29	55	56	111
Port Arthur	25	10	4	3	3	7	30	8	6	1	7	22	30	16	9	43	52
Parry Sound	25	6	6	2	....	2	9	14	8	6	4	15	26	6	24	17	41
Rat Portage	50	22	23	5	5	10	43	31	14	3	24	76	39	36	20	95	115
Simcoe	66	4	18	5	10	5	26	15	8	29	30	35	73	40	67	41	108
St. Catharines	62	14	15	4	2	2	37	34	8	25	5	42	57	13	24	75	99
Sarnia	169	37	28	14	12	1	69	77	40	29	46	55	206	90	141	120	261
Stratford	54	47	18	21	8	2	37	39	42	19	13	89	61	19	65	85	150
Sandwich	100	11	23	5	58	5	96	29	15	47	15	73	129	39	95	107	202
St. Thomas	107	26	15	6	24	3	29	36	19	49	48	65	116	39	134	47	181
Sault Ste. Marie	79	11	12	7	16	2	55	22	24	15	11	41	86	27	50	77	127
Toronto	1670	811	940	196	271	63	1543	1457	435	402	114	1786	2165	695	939	3012	3951
Walkerton	81	5	8	6	3	1	14	20	26	30	14	45	59	32	63	41	104
Woodstock	171	101	65	24	28	8	104	145	57	60	31	88	309	73	143	254	397
Welland	73	37	30	10	23	9	56	66	23	21	16	44	138	17	55	127	182
Whitby	54	15	10	1	7	....	18	20	10	30	9	28	59	19	43	44	87
Lock-ups :—																	
Gore Bay	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	2	1	3
Little Current	14	5	6	1	3	....	11	8	2	8	....	15	14	8	6	23	29
Manitowaning	22	....	....	1	....	....	19	1	2	1	....	11	12	11	5	18	23
Mattawa	27	2	2	....	....	....	22	6	2	1	....	6	25	10	5	26	31
Minden	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	1	4	2	2	3	5
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Subdury	10	7	12	8	9	4	12	8	7	3	20	21	29	35	....	50	50
Huntsville	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	5
Fort William	31	10	20	7	15	11	48	10	2	4	30	20	74	39	25	69	94
Bruce Mines	3	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	2	....	3	2	1	1	4	5
Burk's Falls	10	2	3	1	2	....	....	7	2	8	1	6	12	2	15	3	18
North Bay	54	9	11	3	4	11	49	21	9	8	3	2	3	13	25	67	92
Total	6270	2142	2370	644	840	265	4544	3876	1610	1682	819	4637	7894	....	....	....	12531

TABLE

Showing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and Boiler-makers.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Brick-layers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Waggon-makers.	Cigarmakers.
Barrie	....	2	1	1	....	4	6	14	....	1	....	2	...	7	....	....
Berlin	4	....	3	1	....	1	1	2	....	4	....	2	....	6	....	....
Belleville	1	....	2	3	....	2	5	6	....	2	1	1	....	5	....	1
Brantford	2	....	....	5	....	3	4	14	...	1	3	2	....	14	....	3
Brampton	....	....	1	2	1	3	2	2	....	....	....	5	....	2	....	....
Brockville	1	....	....	5	...	1	3	3	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....
Bracebridge	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cayuga	....	....	1	2	....	2	4	7	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	...
Cornwall	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	4	....	....
Cobourg	....	....	2	3	....	4	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	14	....	....
Chatham	3	....	....	1	1	2	5	5	....	3	....	....	....	7	....	....
Goderich	...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....
Guelph	....	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	4
Hamilton	11	...	7	9	....	12	28	44	....	6	7	12	1	24	2	15
Kingston	1	....	....	2	1	7	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	7	....	3
London	18	....	6	6	1	22	8	27	....	16	7	6	7	27	4	19
Lindsay	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	....
L'Orignal	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Milton	...	....	4	3	....	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
Napanee	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	2	....	....	1	....	4	7	20	....	3	....	....	....	15	1	2
Owen Sound	1	...	2	1	....	6	1	10	....	2	....	....	5	6	1	....
Orangeville	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....
Perth	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Picton	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	2	....	....
Pembroke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Peterboro'	2	....	....	....	....	1	4	3	....	....	....	2	1	5	....	....
Port Arthur	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Parry Sound	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Rat Portage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Simcoe	1	....	....	...	1	2	....	11	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
St. Catharines	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	..	....
Sarnia	1	....	....	....	3	1	2	15	...	....	4	....	3	1	....	2
Stratford	1	4	6	1	....	2	. .	1	....	2	....	1	1	6	....	....
Sandwich	3	....	1	....	2	2	3	3	....	....	1	5	....	4	....	3
St. Thomas	2	....	1	2	....	7	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	8	1	1
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	..	....	....	....	2	....	9	...	....
Toronto	35	1	37	20	8	45	67	120	1	45	8	28	47	99	6	32
Walkerton	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	....
Woodstock	2	....	3	3	1	2	4	7	....	2	....	7	4	8	1	3
Welland	....	....	2	1	....	2	6	2	....	....	....	5	1	7	....	1
Whitby	3	....	....	....	2	1	1	5	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Manitowaning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	3	....	....
Minden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Huntsville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bruce Mines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Total	108	7	72	77	24	155	177	344	1	93	32	95	77	319	19	90

No. 11.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yoemen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunkmakers.	Hatters.	Hotelkeepers and Licensed Victuallers.	NAME OF GAOL.
2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	23	....	....	....	....	1	Barrie.
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	8	....	1	....	....	....	....	Berlin.
4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	16	....	....	....	....	1	Belleville.
....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	6	20	2	....	....	....	1	Brantford.
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	....	2	....	2	1	....	Brampton.
1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	Brockville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	14	....	....	1	....	....	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	Cayuga.
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	Cornwall.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	4	Cobourg.
4	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	15	....	....	1	....	....	Chatham.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	1	....	....	....	....	Goderich.
2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	Guelph.
13	....	....	....	8	1	1	....	....	23	7	5	1	1	7	1	Hamilton.
2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	5	9	....	....	....	....	2	Kingston.
19	2	1	1	5	....	4	3	1	11	88	2	....	2	....	11	London.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	L'Orignal.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	10	1	....	....	....	....	Milton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	Napanee.
9	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	15	2	....	1	....	4	Ottawa.
5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	15	....	....	2	....	1	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	Orangeville.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	Perth.
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	Picton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	3	Pembroke.
1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	Peterboro'.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	Port Arthur.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	Rat Portage.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	1	Simcoe.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	....	....	2	3	St. Catharines.
....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	Sarnia.
4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	5	7	....	....	....	....	Stratford.
3	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	10	2	....	....	....	1	Sandwich.
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	25	4	....	....	....	5	St. Thomas.
1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	Sault Ste. Marie.
118	1	4	4	26	1	8	11	3	90	39	16	7	11	13	6	Toronto.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	10	....	....	2	....	....	Walkerton.
3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	8	8	4	1	....	....	5	Woodstock.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	16	1	....	....	....	1	Welland.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	Whitby.
																Lock-ups—
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	Manitowaning.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Haliburton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Huntsville.
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	Burk's Falls.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	2	....	....	....	3	North Bay.
209	3	10	10	59	5	26	26	12	192	502	56	10	24	24	72	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stonecutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Ropemakers.
Barrie	....	100	....	....	1	3	....	1	1	1	3	8	....	1	..	....
Berlin	....	45	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
Belleville	7	104	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	11	1	....
Brantford	16	245	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	4	....	12	....	1	....	....
Brampton	....	175	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	2	....	6	....	....	2	....
Brockville	7	113	....	....	3	1	1	1	1	2	....	6	....	....	3	....
Bracebridge	....	20	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Cayuga	....	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....
Cornwall	....	40	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....
Cobourg	....	56	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	1
Chatham	....	106	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	4	....	19	....	....
Goderich	....	29	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guelph	....	25	....	....	1	....	3	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
Hamilton	....	395	....	....	8	2	....	....	23	4	6	14	....	2	3	....
Kingston	....	125	....	....	7	....	....	....	5	....	....	13	....	....	....	....
London	11	395	....	....	6	1	...	3	27	8	14	34	....	...	11	....
Lindsay	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....
L'Orignal	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milton	....	253	....	...	6	....	....	....	4	....	1	5	. .	....	....	....
Napanee	....	15	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	48	356	....	....	12	4	2	....	2	2	4	18	....	40	....	....
Owen Sound	....	86	....	1	5	1	....	....	1	1	....	3	...	5	..	....
Orangeville	....	32	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	..
Perth	1	46	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Picton	....	28	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pembroke	....	45	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peterboro'	2	41	....	....	....	2	....	....	5	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Port Arthur	1	29	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....
Parry Sound	....	19	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Rat Portage	....	73	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
Simcoe	2	43	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
St. Catharines	5	34	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....
Sarnia	....	153	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	2	....	....
Stratford	....	66	....	....	2	4	....	....	1	3	...	4	....	2	1	....
Sandwich	...	99	....	1	2	2	....	....	1	2	1	2	....	1	6	....
St. Thomas	8	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	....	....	4	....
Sault Ste. Marie	....	80	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....
Toronto	4	1,126	7	2	34	32	....	....	65	58	50	174	3	273	2	....
Walkerton	....	44	...	...	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodstock	....	202	....	....	2	....	....	....	6	....	....	15	....	1	2	....
Welland	....	86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	....	1	....
Whitby	....	27	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	3	....	....	1	....
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	8	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	.. .	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minden	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Huntsville	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	4	30	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	6	....
Bruce Mines	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	....	5	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay	2	20	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	2	11	....
Total	118	5,308	7	79	119	70	10	10	166	100	94	365	8	373	57	1

No. 11.—*Continued.*

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Sailors and Fishermen.	School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Woolworkers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Woodturners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
....	....	22	1	....	....	....	2	....	.. .	..	....	2	5	219	Barrie.
5	....	4	2	....	4	1	1	.	....	3	....	4	5	120	Berlin.
3	2	6	1	....	....	1	..	2	2	....	....	5	12	222	Belleville.
2	....	6	8	....	....	....	2	....	5	1	....	5	5	405	Brantford.
5	....	8	4	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	1	4	253	Brampton.
....	1	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	...	2	3	179	Brockville.
....	....	3	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	100	Bracebridge.
7	....	2	3	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	122	Cayuga.
....	....	6	2	....	3	....	....	..	4	....	....	....	5	87	Cornwall.
2	....	5	1	1	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	3	8	133	Cobourg.
1	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	8	3	208	Chatham.
2	...	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	9	4	74	Goderich.
....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	8	3	87	Guelph.
15	....	69	15	2	10	4	7	1	7	....	2	17	73	925	Hamilton.
8	....	2	2	....	2	....	1	....	..	....	....	37	2	254	Kingston.
10	2	108	20	2	27	1	2	6	....	2	....	10	18	1042	London.
....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	1	63	Lindsay.
....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	2	3	29	L'Orignal.
4	....	7	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	10	332	Milton.
....	1	9	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	44	Napanee.
2	....	26	6	...	5	....	5	1	....	4	1	14	3	641	Ottawa.
11	....	6	1	....	1	....	4	....	1	3	....	4	....	192	Owen Sound.
....	3	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	71	Orangeville.
....	....	9	3	..	....	1	....	..	4	....	1	....	....	78	Perth.
4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	Picton.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	75	Pembroke.
....	....	11	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	111	Peterboro'.
2	....	5	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	52	Port Arthur.
3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	41	Parry Sound.
....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	14	115	Rat Portage.
2	....	1	...	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	12	5	108	Simcoe.
14	.. .	9	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	99	St. Catharines.
15	....	4	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	29	3	261	Sarnia.
4	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	2	150	Stratford.
5	....	14	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	10	5	202	Sandwich.
1	2	17	3	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	2	4	7	181	St. Thomas.
....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	127	Sault Ste. Marie.
66	3	381	82	1	162	6	35	8	19	62	13	219	85	3951	Toronto.
1	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	15	4	104	Walkerton.
5	5	17	11	1	6	....	1	3	1	4	....	29	6	397	Woodstock.
11	....	8	2	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	10	182	Welland.
....	1	5	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	12	3	87	Whitby.
															Lock-ups—
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	Gore Bay.
8	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.... .	29	Little Current.
4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	23	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	31	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	.....	5	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	50	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	5	Huntsville.
4	....	8	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	17	94	Fort William.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	18	Burk's Falls.
....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	.....	92	North Bay.
226	20	823	192	14	250	18	68	27	60	89	21	539	370	12531	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners in custody

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.
				$ c.
Barrie	1			
Berlin	1			15 00
Belleville			1	
Brantford	3			
Brampton				
Brockville				
Bracebridge	2			
Cayuga				
Cornwall				
Cobourg		2	1	
Chatham				
Goderich		1		
Guelph				
Hamilton			1	
Kingston				
London			1	
Lindsay				
L'Orignal				
Milton				
Napanee				
Ottawa				156 00
Owen Sound		1		
Orangeville				
Perth				
Picton				
Pembroke				
Peterboro'				
Port Arthur				5 00
Parry Sound				
Rat Portage				13 00
Simcoe	1			
St. Catharines				
Sarnia				
Stratford			1	
Sandwich				
St. Thomas		1		
Sault Ste. Marie	1			
Toronto	3	1	2	
Walkerton				
Woodstock	2	1	4	200 00
Welland				
Whitby				37 36
Lock-ups:—				
Gore Bay				
Little Current				
Manitowaning				
Mattawa				
Minden				
Sudbury				
Huntsville				
Fort William				
Bruce Mines	1			
Burk's Falls		1		
North Bay				
Total	15	8	11	426 36

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest during the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Cost of daily rations for prisoners.	Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
Cts.						
8 1-4	Yes.	24	8	39	10	Barrie.
8 1-5	Yes.	25	5	18	1	Berlin.
6 3-4	Yes.	32	5	34	10	Belleville.
6 9-10	Yes.	24	6	31	5	Brantford.
7 1-5	Yes.	25	4	19	.....	Brampton.
6 1-4	Yes.	29	3	21	2	Brockville.
30	Yes.	5	2	9	1	Bracebridge.
9 1-2	Yes.	14	4	19	3	Cayuga.
13	Yes.	17	5	12	1	Cornwall.
9 7-11	Yes.	24	5	28	6	Cobourg.
6 1-14	Yes.	26	3	25	6	Chatham.
6	Yes.	12	4	25	6	Goderich.
8	Yes.	36	8	14	2	Guelph.
5 3-5	Yes.	60	6	55	24	Hamilton.
9 3-4	Yes.	53	9	36	18	Kingston.
5 11-25	Yes.	18	3	16	4	London.
5 3-4	Yes.	18	4	14	1	Lindsay.
9 1-7	Yes.	18	6	13	3	L'Orignal.
5 7-10	Yes.	23	4	29	2	Milton.
7 4-5	Yes.	18	4	15	3	Napanee.
12	Yes.	96	8	48	18	Ottawa.
11 1-5	Yes.	32	6	29	12	Owen Sound.
7	Yes.	23	6	24	13	Orangeville.
6 1-2	Yes.	18	4	27	10	Perth.
8 2-5	Yes.	26	6	6	.....	Picton.
7 1-4	Yes.	24	4	18	5	Pembroke.
12 3-8	Yes.	20	4	23	6	Peterboro'.
8	Yes.	22	5	12	1	Port Arthur.
30	Yes.	5	4	6	.....	Parry Sound.
17 1-2	Yes.	7	2	15	2	Rat Portage.
7 1-2	Yes.	24	8	13	3	Simcoe.
9	Yes.	40	8	13	5	St. Catharines.
9	Yes.	19	5	29	10	Sarnia.
6 1-4	Yes.	29	6	19	8	Stratford.
9	Yes.	32	4	29	5	Sandwich.
5 1-6	Yes.	16	4	21	3	St. Thomas.
11 1-2	Yes.	14	3	26	4	Sault Ste. Marie.
7 1-2	Yes.	270	19	239	160	Toronto.
7 3-4	Yes.	24	8	12	1	Walkerton.
8 5-8	Yes.	32	5	80	13	Woodstock.
7	Yes.	49	5	46	2	Welland.
6 1-3	Yes.	25	6	13	1	Whitby.
						Lock-ups—
30	Yes.	5	2	3	.....	Gore Bay.
30	Yes.	5	2	7	1	Little Current.
30	No.	5	4	2	1	Manitowaning.
30	Yes.	5	2	4	1	Mattawa.
30	No.	6	1	2	.....	Minden.
45	Yes.	5	1	7	.....	Sudbury.
30	Yes.	7	2	2	.....	Huntsville.
14 5-8	Yes.	10	6	7	1	Fort William.
12	Yes.	9	5	1	1	Bruce Mines.
30	Yes.	7	2	3	.....	Burk's Falls.
45	Yes.	7	2	8	1	North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	How Maintained.						
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of Municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
						$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	219	101	118	3691	5461	1959 62	2144 50
Berlin	120	42	78	1655	1409	612 56	1250 00
Belleville	222	93	129	2588	4679	716 01	1650 00
Brantford	405	86	319	1105	4257	629 13	1650 00
Brampton	253	13	240	242	1284	352 49	1150 00
Brockville	179	68	111	1428	2990	759 84	1650 00
Bracebridge	100	100	.....	1130	.....	.....	350 00
Cayuga	122	31	91	1051	1846	783 00	1225 00
Cornwall	87	42	45	1036	748	607 67	1365 00
Cobourg	133	44	89	1223	4097	1175 18	1580 00
Chatham	208	55	153	2484	2306	816 39	1717 50
Goderich	74	25	49	576	3587	1132 99	1420 00
Guelph	87	29	58	1023	1172	1148 90	1350 00
Hamilton	925	138	787	2699	10892	2200 28	2900 00
Kingston	254	65	189	2430	6547	2278 60	1950 00
London	1042	111	931	2258	13924	2756 41	3550 00
Lindsay	63	24	39	937	1697	456 90	1180 00
L'Orignal	29	13	16	945	555	444 43	1149 00
Milton	332	26	306	415	2555	251 19	1015 00
Napanee	44	11	33	569	1783	614 88	1050 00
Ottawa	641	118	523	3607	8169	2921 62	2200 00
Owen Sound	192	39	153	1302	5754	2260 60	1750 00
Orangeville	71	18	53	421	5511	542 02	1250 00
Perth	78	20	58	604	5007	811 46	1560 00
Picton	53	10	43	394	367	257 94	908 75
Pembroke	75	39	36	1594	2241	403 13	1281 50
Peterboro'	111	18	93	925	4211	1197 12	1350 00
Port Arthur	52	52	.....	3031	.....	848 84	1175 00
Parry Sound	41	41	.....	837	.....	269 78	350 00
Rat Portage	115	115	.....	1783	.....	494 32	2044 00
Simcoe	108	41	67	838	1344	658 63	1050 00
St. Catharines	99	24	75	523	2374	1397 97	1490 00
Sarnia	261	66	195	1825	5139	1603 89	1550 00
Stratford	150	21	129	644	3795	1140 61	1400 00
Sandwich	202	75	127	1890	2218	719 70	2100 00
St. Thomas	181	75	106	2059	2227	313 67	1807 75
Sault Ste. Marie	127	127	.....	4336	.....	1894 06	1750 61
Toronto	3951	639	3312	15227	60995	11260 75	11703 63
Walkerton	104	43	61	827	1038	326 06	1425 00
Woodstock	397	59	338	2279	9202	2558 23	1850 00
Welland	182	34	148	382	4381	1550 00	1734 00
Whitby	87	57	30	1445	1408	574 35	1625 00
Lock-ups—							
Gore Bay	3	3	.....	22	.....	65 45	200 00
Little Current	29	29	.....	580	.....	282 26	225 00
Manitowaning	23	23	.....	160	.....	114 90	200 00
Mattawa	31	11	20	118	58	158 10	303 00
Minden	5	5	.....	13	.....	390 00	150 00
Sudbury	50	50	.....	452	.....	.....	400 00
Huntsville	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Fort William	94	94	.....	1197	.....	410 18	516 10
Bruce Mines	5	4	1	7	1	58	200 00
Burk's Falls	18	18	.....	386	.....	266 30	200 00
ay	92	43	49	557	121	.....	457 50
Totals	12531	3131	9400	79750	197350	55388 99	77667 84

No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1889.

Expenditures.					Salaries of—				
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	NAME OF GAOL.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
132 11	4236 23	9 55	9 79	19 34	800 00	500 00	225 00	200 00	Barrie.
24 69	1887 25	5 31	10 42	15 73	560 00	450 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
.....	2366 01	3 22	7 43	10 65	600 00	550 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
110 92	2390 05	1 83	4 07	5 90	650 00	500 00	300 00	200 00	Brantford.
19 23	1521 72	1 46	4 55	6 01	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
5 98	2415 82	4 28	9 22	13 50	1000 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
.....	350 00	.....	3 50	3 50	300 00	.....	50 00	.....	Bracebridge.
19 75	2027 75	6 58	10 04	16 62	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
.....	1972 67	6 98	15 69	22 67	740 00	300 00	100 00	225 00	Cornwall.
50 00	2805 18	9 21	11 88	21 09	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
95 87	2628 76	4 38	8 26	12 64	725 00	617 50	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
21 22	2574 21	15 20	19 32	34 52	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
.....	2498 90	13 20	15 52	28 72	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
36 41	5136 69	2 52	3 03	5 55	1000 00	1300 00	350 00	250 00	Hamilton.
198 47	4392 07	9 75	7 54	17 29	800 00	765 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
128 05	6434 46	2 76	3 41	6 17	750 00	1750 00	750 00	300 00	London.
.....	1636 90	7 25	18 73	25 98	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
13 26	1606 69	15 78	39 62	55 40	600 00	274 00	225 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
4 25	1270 44	77	3 06	3 83	500 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
100 00	1764 88	16 25	23 86	40 11	475 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
427 90	5549 52	5 23	3 43	8 66	650 00	1000 00	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
86 00	4096 60	13 23	8 11	21 34	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
30 00	1822 02	8 05	17 61	25 66	600 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Orangeville.
59 44	2430 90	11 16	20 00	31 16	900 00	400 00	160 00	100 00	Perth.
.....	1166 69	4 86	17 15	22 01	400 00	348 75	100 00	60 00	Picton.
.....	1684 63	5 37	17 09	22 46	600 00	456 50	125 00	100 00	Pembroke.
.....	2547 12	10 79	12 16	22 95	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro'.
8 00	2031 84	16 47	22 60	39 07	600 00	400 00	175 00	.....	Port Arthur.
16 00	635 78	6 97	8 54	15 51	300 00	.....	50 00	.....	Parry Sound.
11 56	2549 88	4 40	17 77	22 17	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
110 57	1819 20	7 12	9 72	16 84	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe
.....	2887 97	14 08	15 09	29 17	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
65 55	3219 44	6 40	5 94	12 34	650 00	500 00	250 00	150 00	Sarnia.[8]
.....	2540 61	7 61	9 33	16 94	600 00	425 00	250 00	125 00	Stratford.
202 20	3021 90	4 57	10 39	14 96	600 00	1050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
.....	2121 42	1 73	9 99	11 72	600 00	857 75	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
42 66	3687 33	15 17	13 86	29 03	500 00	885 61	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
691 24	23655 62	3 03	2 96	5 99	1700 00	5860 00	660 00	1200 00	Toronto.
311 04	2062 10	6 13	13 70	19 83	700 00	375 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
190 20	4598 43	6 92	4 66	11 58	800 00	500 00	200 00	350 00	Woodstock.
50 00	3334 00	8 79	9 53	18 32	600 00	450 00	254 00	100 00	Welland.
22 98	2222 33	6 87	18 67	25 54	800 00	450 00	175 00	200 00	Whitby.
									Lock-ups—
.....	265 45	21 81	66 67	88 48	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
10 00	517 26	10 08	7 76	17 84	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
1 00	315 90	5 03	8 70	13 73	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	461 10	5 10	9 78	14 88	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	153 90	78	30 00	30 78	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
.....	400 00	8 00	.....	8 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
.....	200 00	40 00	.....	40 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
6 75	933 03	4 44	5 49	9 93	350 00	.....	.....	.....	Fort William.
.....	200 58	11	40 00	40 11	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Bruce Mines.
9 90	476 20	15 34	11 11	26 45	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Burk's Falls.
.....	457 50	.....	4 86	4 86	400 00	.....	.....	.....	North Bay.
3313 20	136370 03	4 68	6 20	10 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	Totals.

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending the 30th September, 1889.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	Cts.
Barrie	219	9152	1959 62	21.41
Berlin	120	3064	612 56	19.99
Belleville	222	7267	716 01	9.85
Brantford	405	5362	629 13	11.55
Brampton	253	1526	352 49	23.09
Brockville	179	4418	759 84	17.19
Cayuga	122	2897	783 00	27.02
Cornwall	87	1784	607 67	34.06
Cobourg	133	5320	1175 18	22.09
Chatham	208	4790	816 39	17.04
Goderich	74	4163	1132 99	27.09
Guelph	87	2195	1148 90	52.34
Hamilton	925	13591	2200 28	16.11
Kingston	254	8977	2278 60	25.38
London	1042	16182	2756 41	17.03
Lindsay	63	2634	456 90	17.34
L'Orignal	29	1500	444 43	29.62
Milton	332	2970	251 19	8.45
Napanee	44	2352	614 88	26.14
Ottawa	641	11776	2921 62	24.81
Owen Sound	192	7056	2260 60	32.37
Orangeville	71	5932	542 02	9.13
Perth	78	5611	811 46	14.46
Picton	53	761	257 94	33.89
Pembroke	75	3835	403 13	10.51
Peterboro'	111	5136	1197 12	23.30
Port Arthur	52	3031	848 84	28.00
Parry Sound	41	837	269 78	32.23
Rat Portage	115	1783	494 32	27.72
Simcoe	108	2182	658 63	30.18
St. Catharines	99	2897	1397 97	48.25
Sarnia	261	6964	1603 89	23.03
Stratford	150	4439	1140 61	25.69
Sandwich	202	4108	719 70	17.51
St. Thomas	181	4286	313 67	7.31
Sault Ste. Marie	127	4336	1894 06	43.68
Toronto	3951	76222	11260 75	14.77
Walkerton	104	1865	326 06	17.48
Woodstock	397	11481	2558 23	22.28
Welland	182	4763	1550 00	32.54
Whitby	87	2853	574 35	20.13
Total	12076	272298	53701 22	19.73

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

Barrie Gaol.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	157	174	219
Greatest number confined at any one time	31	31	39
Number of re-committals - - -	7	9	28
Total cost of maintaining goal - -	$4,124.64	$4,058.91	$4,236.23

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed:

Acting under your instructions I made an inspection of the Barrie gaol on the 24th August. There were then in custody ten men and three women. Seven of the prisoners were vagrants, three were under sentence for drunkenness, and one for larceny. One male and one female had been committed as lunatics.

The gaol was found to be well kept in all respects.

I enquired into the circumstances of the escape of James Powell, a lunatic, which occurred on the night of the 11th August, and ascertained as follows: The prisoner's mental condition having improved very much during his stay in gaol; he was employed at intervals in cutting wood, and while so engaged he seems to have found the opportunity to secrete a couple of sticks of wood in the water-closet, by the aid of which, and the closet door which he lifted off its hinges, he was enabled to scale the wall.

Owing to a slight indisposition, Powell had occasion to visit the closet somewhat frequently on the day of his escape, and was allowed to do so without attendance or strict surveillance.

It is quite evident that in this instance rule 41 was not strictly observed, which makes it the special duty of the turnkeys to watch prisoners and oversee them when at work, seeing that they are never left alone in the gaol yards. Had this rule been followed the escape could not have happened. I would add, however, that the gaoler was absent on leave at the time of this occurrence, and the inexperience of the man temporarily employed to assist the turnkey may in some measure account for the lack of oversight of this prisoner.

I noticed that the escape was further facilitated by the position of the water-closet roof which projects outside the yard wall, and affords an easy means of reaching the ground. This structural arrangement appears to conflict with the requirements of Rule 97. It is also to be noted that the door of the closet is attached simply with "hook-and-eye" hinges, making it readily available as a means of escape. This should be made more secure.

Berlin Gaol.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	109	112	120
Greatest number confined at any one time	14	15	18
Number of re-committals - - -	28	29	29
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,860.04	$1,809.09	$1,887.25

A copy of the report made upon this gaol to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:

My first inspection of the Berlin gaol for the current year was made on the 29th May, when it contained only two prisoners, one a male charged with larceny, and the other a female vagrant.

On this visit I had occasion to investigate the circumstances of the escape of a male prisoner named Thomas Jenkins, who was under sentence of eighteen months in the Central Prison for horse stealing.

The escape took place on Saturday, 18th May, under circumstances which do not reflect any credit upon the management of the gaol. The gaoler himself had the prisoners doing some work outside, and when returning to the gaol and but a few yards from the place where the prisoner had been working, the gaoler returned for a tool that had been left behind, allowing the prisoner to go on alone. The prisoner did so, and he has not been seen since. The turnkey was absent from the gaol at the time. The gaoler pursued his prisoner for some distance, leaving the gaol to take care of itself, but did not catch him.

I am not at all satisfied with the manner in which this gaol is conducted. The Sheriff does not enforce that discipline and attention to duties on the part of the gaol officers that is necessary. I have explained the whole matter in a special letter to the Sheriff, and trust that what I have said will lead to some improvement.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to visit this gaol. He reported as under:

Acting under your instructions I made a visit to the Berlin gaol on the 7th October. The prisoners in custody numbered 4, all males. 3 were on remand, and 1 was committed for refusing to attend drill.

The corridors on the north side of this gaol are still furnished with old worn out wooden bedsteads, which are found to be very objectionable, it being impossible to keep them clear of vermin. Iron ones should be substituted at the earliest possible moment.

The gaol is in good order. Books properly kept and entered up to date.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	214	250	222
Greatest number confined at any one time	34	28	34
Number of recommittals - - -	29	74	36
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,161.60	$2,204.15	$2,366.01

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me are annexed:

I made an inspection of the Belleville gaol on the 6th of June, and saw the 27 prisoners then in custody, 23 males and 4 females.

One of the males had been convicted of rape, one for aiding and abetting, one for seduction, one for aggravated assault and awaiting his trial, one charged with burglary, one with larceny, and for using abusive language one was under sentence of two months, one had been committed charged with giving liquor to an Indian, one for trespassing on railway, one for refusing to keep his family, and 8 for minor offences such as vagrancy, drunkenness, etc., and 3 were committed as insane. Of the females, 3 were convicted of vagrancy, and 1 as insane.

Since the date of my last visit the gaoler has been occupying his new quarters. The completion of the alterations and improvements in the gaol afford the desired room and means for the classification of prisoners.

I found in Ward No. 1, eight prisoners under sentence; in No. 2, two under sentence, convicted of serious offences; in No. 3, there was one of violent habits and threatening character, who by his separation from other prisoners in custody, was placed beyond the power of doing injury to himself or others; in Ward No. 4, there were 4 prisoners, 3 lunatics in keeping of a trusty prisoner; in Ward No. 5 there were 4 young men under sentence for a few days each for first offences.

The ward occupied temporarily by lunatics is in all respects most suitable, and the one by the younger men is equally good, and provides amply for the isolation and separation so desirable in all such cases.

From the large number of commitments lately, it is fortunate that the improvement had been made and additional room added before the increasd number had to be cared for. The refitting and improvement has been substantially and satisfactorily done. The principal requirement now is to furnish iron bedsteads in wards No. 3 and 5, and in view of the necessity for them the Sheriff will please bring these notes in regard thereto, to the notice of the committee in charge at an early day, so that the wooden cots now in use may be removed. Some parts of them might on occasion be used for purposes of assault to the detriment of the officials, and they are otherwise objectionable.

I found the premises in excellent order, neat and well-kept. The house erected for the gaoler is a model of neatness and comfort, heated with a furnace, supplied with city water and gas, and the plans and arrangements are convenient throughout.

I made a second inspection of the Belleville gaol on the 10th October, 1889, and saw the 28 prisoners then in custody. Awaiting trial there was 1 charged with murder, 1 for rape, 7 for larency, 1 for house-breaking, 1 carrying a revolver 1 for giving liquor to Indians, 11 drunks and vagrants, 5 were committed as insane, Of the females, 1 committed as insane, 1 for vagrancy.

Since the alterations and improvements were made in this gaol, I found that the classification of prisoners was very correctly made and the sentenced prisoners were confined in ward No. 1. In No. 2 were those awaiting trial for more aggravated offences. In No. 3 were those awaiting trial for less serious crime and offences. In No 4 the male lunatics were kept. And in No. 5 the female lunatics were being cared for. In No. 6 the boys were properly separated and could not come in contact with any of the other prisoners in charge.

I found the premises in excellent order, neat aud clean in all appointments, and the books properly entered up.

Since the date of my last visit, an office has been provided for the gaoler, in every respect well situated. It is overlooking the working yard and consequently under the thorough surveillance of the gaoler.

Water is to be supplied from the city system as soon as sewers and trenches can be dug by prison labour. This will put the gaol in very good condition throughout, and all the appointments are ample for the accommodation of the prisoners incarcerated. And one other matter only remains which will be a decided improvement, when the council can see their way to its accomplishment; namely, the concreting the basement floor in the old part of the gaol, and after the water has been introduced in event of the concreting being done, this gaol will be second to none in its appointments, and the county authorities are entitled to credit for the thorough and substantial manner in which the gaoler's house has been built, and all the internal alterations in the gaol proper have been done.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	292	346	405
Greatest number confined at any one time	30	31	31
Number of re-committals - - -	119	142	120
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,582.42	$2,897.99	$2,390.05.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 22nd May. There were on that date twelve male prisoners in custody—no females.

Two of the prisoners were charged with horse stealing and were on remand; all the others were drunks and vagrants, with the exception of one boy, eleven years of age, who was charged with vagrancy. It appears that this youth had been adopted by some persons who had failed to govern him in such a way as to keep him off the streets and out of mischief, the result being that he is lodged in gaol pending the decision of the magistrates as to what is to be done with him. This is an exceedingly painful case and one which ought to be disposed of without delay, it is a monstrous thing that a boy of this age, who has committed no crime, should be lodged with criminals within the walls of a gaol.

I found the gaol in good order and condition, except as mentioned below:

On this visit I had occassion to investigate the circumstances attending the escape of two prisoners, which took place on the night of the 13th inst. It appears that these men, strangers in the locality, had been convicted of robbery from a bonded car and sentenced to three months in the Central Prison, and while waiting transfer they effected their escape in the following manner.—

Having procured an axe and some sticks of stovewood, with the aid of these they pried out some bars from their cell door, then proceeded to the water-closet, excavated the bricks from the arch of the closet, made a hole in the roof and got out, taking with them blankets with which they made a rope and attached it to the chimney of the gaoler's residence and lowered themselves into the street. The whole escape was well planned and skilfully executed; the men have not been heard from since.

How these men obtained the axe, which was one belonging to the gaol and had not been missed, I failed to discover. That an axe could be in the possession of the prisoners in their cell, or that such an implement belonging to the gaol, could have been allowed to disappear without being missed, does not reflect credit upon the management of the gaol. In fact everything has been done with respect to these prisoners that could have been done, if connivance at their escape had been meditated, I do not, however, suspect the latter for a moment.

These prisoners were companions; they were arrested together, for the same offence, and tried and sentenced together, and during the whole of their imprisonment, instead of being kept apart from each other as they ought to have been, they were not only kept in the same corridor but were made to sleep in the same cell. The consequence was that they had ample facilities for concocting their schemes, and working together in their accomplishment.

The circumstances connected with this escape disclose the existence of a state of things which must immediately be remedied.

The first is that in the construction of the gaol the brick arch which forms the roof of the upper corridor and cells is of a very flimsy character, being merely a light arch two bricks thick, which a prisoner could almost pick a hole through with a nail.

The next is that the corridors are heated with wood stoves. There are no less than six or seven of these stoves in use, there being one inside each corridor that requires to be heated, and the presence of a supply of split wood therefor is, of course, a necessary condition when fires are required. Thus at most times weapons are provided for the prisoners should they see fit to use them.

Upon an examination of the building of the gaol, I find that it will be necessary to cover the arches of the upper story with iron, so that when the next prisoner undertakes to pull out some bricks from the ceiling he may find himself in contact with the iron, which will not be so easy to get through.

The system of heating the gaol will require to be entirely changed, and some plan adopted by which stoves in the corridors where the prisoners are, can be dispensed with. I made some inquiry into the expense which is now incurred in heating the county buildings, and found it to be enormous, and I am strongly of opinion that the cost of erecting a low pressure steam, or a hot water apparatus, would be paid for out of the saving in fuel which would be effected by the latter, in five or six years, and I would strongly recommend the adoption of one of these plans. Failing either of these, furnaces could be erected in the gaol by which it could be heated—not so economically as by the other plans ; but the presence of stoves would be avoided, and ready-made weapons in the shape of stovewood for the use of prisoners would be no longer available.

There is a great necessity in this gaol, as things now are, for the employment of an additional turnkey. The gaoler is necessarily occupied a great part of the day with the business part of his duties. He has his books to keep and other matters to look after which prevent his presence in the gaol and taking part in the care of the prisoners. In fact the gaolers' duties should not embrace any of these. He is the superintending and supervising officer, and should not be called upon to perform routine gaol work.

The one turnkey now employed spends some considerable portion of the day in the duties pertaining to the caretaking of the court house, in which work he has in charge a gang of prisoners to perform the labour.

This is right enough so far as it goes, but while the turnkey is engaged in this work, and the gaoler is engaged in his necessary work, the gaol is left to take care of itself, and I am told that it is the practice to allow working prisoners to to be in the workyard for hours at a time without any supervision at all. This is contrary to the rules, and must be stopped.

It appears clear enough, therefore, that the duties of this important gaol cannot be satisfactorily performed with the present staff, namely, the gaoler and the turnkey. It is true that at some seasons of the year there are not many prisoners in charge ; but for the greater part of the year there are more prisoners confined than so limited a staff can do justice to.

I made a second inspection of the Brantford gaol on the 22nd November when there were 17 prisoners in custody, 14 males and 3 females.

Three of the males were waiting trial for larceny, 1 was under sentence for larceny, and 1 for assault, the remainder were of the drunk and disorderly class.

Two of the females were under sentence for selling liquor to Indians, and 1 was a vagrant.

I found that nothing has yet been done in the way of providing against such escapes as I reported in my last inspection minutes.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	145	263	253
Greatest number confined at any one time -	16	24	19
Number of re-committals - - -	49	81	70
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,644.33	$2,031.89	$1,521.72

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

My first statutory inspection of the Brampton gaol was made on the 3rd June. There was only one prisoner in custody, a male, who was on remand charged with the use of abusive language. He is a man who has already served two terms in the Central Prison.

The gaol had, for a few days, been entirely empty of prisoners.

I found the gaol and its surroundings in thoroughly good order in all respects, with the exception of the female airing court. This, from disuse (there having been no female prisoners for some time), has become overgrown with grass and weeds, and has received no attention on the part of the gaol employes. The gaoler did not seem to understand that it is quite as necessary to keep this yard in good condition when not in use as when it is. The sheriff will be good enough to see that this yard is thoroughly cleared of grass and weeds, and put in good shape and kept so.

It is a matter of regret that this gaol, which in all other respects is so well up to the times, should be allowed to remain with bedsteads made with boards in the cells. These wooden things are very hard to keep clean and free from vermin, while there is no difficulty whatever in keeping iron bedsteads perfectly pure. I would very strongly recommend an appropriation by the County Council for iron turn-up bedsteads, which are not very expensive and will do away with a long standing complaint against the Brampton gaol in this respect.

I observed that a couple of the cell doors, where attempts at escape had been made by prisoners, have not been repaired, and gave verbal instructions to the sheriff on the subject. This matter, which is a very small one, will now be attended to without any delay.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection, a copy of his report is annexed :—

Acting under your instructions I visited the Brampton gaol on the 7th October. The prisoners numbered three, all males, two being committed as drunk and disorderly and one for larceny. Iron bedsteads have been recommended by the Inspector in several of his inspections, but so far have not been procured they are an absolute necessity and should be obtained as soon as possible.

I examined the books and found them entered up to date and properly kept.

The gaol was in every respect in good order.

BROCKVILLE.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year - -	119	131	179
Greatest number confined at any one time -	21	25	21
Number of re-committals - - - -	62	54	71
Total cost of maintaining gaol - - -	$2,324.00	$2,243.69	$2,415.82

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 27th December, and found 9 prisoners in custody, 8 males and 1 female. Of those under sentence there were 3 for short terms, for drunkenness and disorderliness, and 2 for vagrancy. Two were waiting trial and 1 was charged with robbery. The female had been committed as a vagrant.

"I found the books correctly kept, and the gaol and premises in good order. Such classification of prisoners is maintained as can be effected under the structural conditions of the building, but in this respect the gaol is fairly well provided in view of the average population of the prison."

I made a second statutory inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 26th September. I found that there were fourteen prisoners in custody on that day, 10 males and 4 females. Of the males one was committed as a lunatic, one was charged with murder, one with assault, the others were all serving short sentences for minor offences. Of the females one was committed as a lunatic, one for keeping a disorderly house, and the other two for vagrancy.

Since the date of my last visit some work has been done in scraping the walls of the gaol, and so far as progress has been made with prison labour, it only reveals the necessity for making a clean and thorough job of every wall in the building, by removing the old whitewash and accumulations for years past, when this work is accomplished the replastering of the walls will be a necessity throughout, so that an even surface may be had which can with ordinary care be kept clean. In its present condition it is impossible to have the gaol in a presentable state. During the past month or two, extensive alterations have been made in the Court House building, and a projection has been built extending in a south-easterly direction for about eight feet which almost entirely shuts out fresh air and light from the stairways leading into the female wards. Down stairs another disability has been created by constructing a door-way into the furnace room below the Court House, from the gaoler's kitchen in which the female prisoners are rightly employed in washing, etc.; from this apartment access to the street is quite easy, and the door-way named should be closed at once, otherwise escape may be effected.

The floors on the several corridors of the gaol should be concreted and in event ef this being done the gaol will be in a comfortable condition so far as the keeping of the prisoners would be concerned.

BRACEBRIDGE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed duaing the year -	11	21	100
Greatest number confined at any one time	4	2	9
Number of re-committals - - -	2	..	5
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$287.00	$250.00	$350.00

A copy of a report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I made an Inspection of the Bracebridge gaol on the 13th April, and found only one prisoner in custody. Since the commencement of the official year 66 prisoners have been committed.

As formerly noted there are only five cells in the gaol; three for males and two for females; and as many as nine prisoners have been in the gaol at one time during the present year.

I found the premises clean and in as good order as could be expected under the many disadvantages with which the gaoler has to contend. The want of accommodation for himself and family on the premises entails much extra work in preparing and carrying food for the prisoners from his house to the gaol, which is a considerable distance; also in doing the washing and scrubbing, etc. The enlargement of the gaol and the providing of suitable accommodation for the gaoler should be undertaken at the earliest possible date, in order that that official may discharge his duties in conformity with the rules and regulations.

This inspection was made in company with the Provincial Architect, and plans were agreed upon which will largely meet the requirements, both for the accommodation of the gaoler and prisoners, and the appropriation specially granted for the purpose it is hoped will cover the expenditure.

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	67	75	122
Greatest number confined at any one time	9	9	19
Number of re-committals - - -	28	33	50
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,865.61	$2,165.07	$2,027.75

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr Nicholson to make the first inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

In accordance with your instructions I inspected this gaol on the 30th August:—

The prisoners numbered nine; seven males and two females. Two of the former were awaiting trial for robbery and murder. All the others both male and female were under sentence for drunkenness, vagrancy, etc.

On the 19th of the present month a prisoner named George Browne, made a bold attempt to escape from this gaol by digging a hole through the wall of his cell which abuts upon the outer wall. It appears that in order to search the prisoner's cell thoroughly the gaoler removed him to the women's ward which was empty, and while there he got possession of an old pair of scissors. With these he dug a hole about two feet square, half way through the wall, when he was discovered and at once removed to another cell.

The gaol was in its usual state of good order.

This gaol was inspected by Dr. O'Reilly on the 21st November, and every part of the premises found to be in good condition.

Only four prisoners were in custody, all males; one was waiting trial for murder, one was under sentence of fifteen months to the common gaol for perjury, and two were vagrants.

The books were well and neatly kept.

CORNWALL GOAL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	56	61	87
Greatest number confined at any one time	7	12	12
Number of re-committals - - -	13	14	16
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,967.36	$1,918.96	$1,972.67

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed.

I made an inspection of the Cornwall gaol on the 9th May, and found five males and two females in custody.

One of the males was under sentence for six months for shooting with intent, one for indecent assault, one for horse stealing, and two for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

One of the females was committed as a vagrant, and the other was a lunatic.

I found the gaol in good order throughout. Both the male and female airing yards were in good condition; but the woodyard adjoining was not as neatly kept as could be desired, and the gaoler was so informed. The books were properly entered up.

The gaol population has increased during the current year as compared with a like period of former years, and it highly probable that, in consequence of the large addition to the population of Cornwall, and the surrounding country, which will probably amount to 2,000 or more, while the reconstruction of the canal is in progress, the capacity of the goal will be taxed to its utmost.

The gaol has at present a total of only 17 cells.

I again inspected the Cornwall gaol on the 25th September and saw the prisoners then in custody, namely, eight males. One of them had been committed as insane; all the others were under sentence—two for larceny, one for vagrancy, one for assault, one was under capais, the others were charged with minor offences.

I found the premises in good order, except that the locks all required to be either removed or substantially repaired. The keys will not, in many cases, turn the bolt in the locks, and in such a condition it is needless to point out the injury and unsafe state of the premises in event of an emergency arising which would require the gaoler's ordinary or immediate presence.

I found the books in good order and the premises properly kept.

As the court house and county offices, court room and gaol is jointly heated a question has arisen as to the proportion which might fairly be charged to the heating of the gaol. After a full examination, it appears that about one-quarter of the expenditure would be necessary for that purpose, and representa'ions will accordingly be made to settle the matter on that basis.

COBOURG GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	71	103	133
Greatest number confined at any one time	19	19	28
Number of re-committals - - -	20	24	37
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,012.68	$3,002.36	$2,805.18

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

An inspection of the Cobourg gaol was made by me on the 11th May. There were nine prisoners in custody, five males and four females. Two of the males were committed as insane, but not certified to; one was under sentence for assault, one for drunkenness, and one for vagrancy. All the females were committed as lunatics, and three of them formally certified to.

Since the date of my last inspection several important prisoners have been in charge and have received sentences varying from one to seven years for their

offences. Escapes have been attempted on two different occasions, one by scaling the wall of the prison during the temporary absence of the turnkey, the other while prisoners were being conveyed from the court house to the gaol prior to being removed to Kingston, but in neither case was the attempt successful.

After enquiry it appears that the gaoler and turnkey have on some occasions both been absent from the gaol at the same time in charge of prisoners being conveyed to and from the court house. This practice must be discontinued, and instructions have been given that at no time must the gaol be left without the oversight and protection of one or other of the officials in charge.

I made a second statutory inspection of the Cobourg gaol, on the 28th September, and saw all the prisoners then in custody. There were a total of twenty-five, seventeen males and eight females. Of the males, two had been committed as insane, five were under sentence for larceny, one for indecent assault, one for horse stealing, one for receiving stolen goods, five of the others have been committed under the vagrant act for minor offences, the other two are awaiting trial for indictable offences. Of the females, four have been committed as insane, one as a prostitute, one for vagrancy, one for trespass, and one has been committed charged with murder.

During the occasion of this visit I made enquiry regarding the circumstances in connection with the suicide of a prisoner which took place on the 1st inst. The absence of any ordinary means for the successful accomplishment of his purpose by the suicide, made the consideration of the matter perplexing, but enquiry proved beyond doubt that his death was a voluntary act on the part of the prisoner, and that no carelessness or indifference had been displayed by the gaoler or his turnkey that would in the slightest degree make them responsible for the act.

I found the premises clean and neat and the books properly kept.

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	112	143	208
Greatest number confined at any one time	21	23	25
Number of re-committals - - -	4	15	24
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,506.47	$2,734.48	$2,628.76

A copy of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 12th June, when there were nine prisoners in custody, eight males and one female. Of the males there were awaiting trial two for murder and one for shooting with intent. One was under sentence to the Central Prison for horse stealing and one to the common gaol for selling liquor to an Indian. Three were drunk and disorderly cases. The female prisoner was under sentence for prostitution.

The internal condition of the gaol was found to be excellent in all respects. In the work-yard I noticed a galvanized iron pipe which, with some stone door frames, would be well calculated to assist prisoners in escaping from there. I have to request that the Sheriff will see that this pipe is removed and that such alteration is made in the door frames as will obviate the danger referred to. The whole matter was fully pointed out to the gaoler.

In this gaol there is great need of an hospital, and also a laundry.

There are only two corridors for men and one for women, so that no attempt in the direction of classification of prisoners is at all possible.

Chatham is a growing town and it frequently happens that there is a considerable number of prisoners in the gaol; at such times classification is urgently needed but is not possible. I call attention to this matter now with a view to pressing for these improvements later on.

On my second visit I found ten male and three female prisoners. One of the males was under sentence of death for murder, one for burglary sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary, two for burglary sentenced to the Central Prison, four for assault, four for being drunk and disorderly, one for abusive language.

One of the females was awaiting trial for murder, one was sentenced to the common gaol for prostitution and one was insane.

I found the gaol in excellent order in all respects.

GODERICH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year - -	70	130	74
Greatest number confined at any one time	18	23	15
Number of re-committals - - - -	29	69	38
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,290.60	$2,853.06	$2,574.21

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Rielly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Goderich gaol on the 28th May, and found eight prisoners in custody, six males and two females. Two of the males were under sentence to the Central Prison for larceny, three were insane, and one a vagrant.

One of the females was insane and the other a vagrant.

The gaol was in its usual satisfactory condition as to cleanliness and order.

I called the attention of the gaol authorities to my report of 1886, of which no notice, in any practical shape, has been taken. The gaoler and his family are still left to inhabit most unsanitary quarters, which is a crying shame, considering the small amount of money that would be required to make them satisfactory.

Dr. O'Rielly instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Rielly as follows:—

In accordance with instructions received from you I visited the Goderich gaol on the evening of the 8th October, 1889.

On the above occasion there were six prisoners in custody, three males and three females. One of the males was committed for contempt of court, one as a vagrant, and the third one was a lunatic. One of the females was a vagrant and two were insane awaiting removal to an asylum. The town system of waterworks has been introduced since the last inspection was made, otherwise the gaol was in its usual state. The books were found correct and properly kept.

GUELPH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	106	130	87
Greatest number confined at any one time	14	19	14
Number of re-committals - - - -	9	19	7
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,241.75	$2,378.28	$2,498.90.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Rielly are annexed:

My first inspection of the Guelph gaol for the current year was made on the 29th May, when it contained only three prisoners, two males and one female. One of the males is waiting trial for murder under very shocking circumstances. Two extra guards are maintained to watch this prisoner, one by day and one by night. The other male prisoner was under sentence for larceny. The only female prisoner is an old resident of the gaol, a vagrant who has been in two or three years.

I found the gaol in excellent order in all respects.

At my inspection of this gaol on the 7th October, there were nine prisoners in custody, eight males and one female. Two of the male prisoners were awaiting trial for stabbing with intent, three for assault, and one for murder. The remaining two were lunatics. The one female in custody was alleged to be insane

The gaol was in fairly good condition in all respects.

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	875	1,031	925
Greatest number confined at any one time	58	63	55
Number of re-committals - - - -	485	609	535
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$5,392.80	$5,095.09	$5,136.69

Copies of the reports made upon this gaol by Dr. O'Rielly to the Government are annexed:—

My first statutory inspection of this gaol was made on the 22nd May. On that occasion there were thirty-four prisoners in custody, namely, twenty-seven men, six women, and one child, the latter having been committed with her mother, who was charged with drunkenness and the child as a vagrant.

Of the male prisoners one was on remand charged with bigamy, and another with burglary, two were under sentence for larceny, and three for assault, one was insane, but not yet certified. One of the women was charged with insanity, and the remainder were drunks and vagrants.

I found the gaol in its usual state of good order and everything working satisfactorily, except in one respect, and that is the very great difficulty the gaoler experiences in keeping the gaol free from vermin.

In a city gaol such as this many of the prisoners are received in a very filthy condition and covered with vermin of a kind very difficult to kill. The cleansing of these prisoners together with their clothing is necessarily done by themselves or other prisoners, and is, of course, done in a very careless and perfunctory manner, and it is often found that when a prisoner's clothing is returned to him on leaving the gaol, it is as bad as when it came in.

The gaoler suggests that a place for fumigating this clothing should be provided. I think it a very good idea, and would recommend that such an arrangement be made.

An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 6th December. There were in custody on that date twenty-eight males and five females.

Of the male prisoners twenty-two were under sentence for minor offences, one was charged with insanity, but not certified, and the following were awaiting

trial: One for vagrancy, one for false pretences, one for assault, one for manslaughter, and one was held in default of sureties to keep the peace.

Of the females two were insane, one was under sentence to the Mercer Reformatory for concealment of birth, one was sentenced to the common gaol for assault, and one for drunkenness.

On this visit my attention was called to the great need which exists for a water-closet in the administration or official part of the gaol. There is only one closet for the entire officers' quarters, which must necessarily be used by the gaoler's family, and all the officials of both sexes. There is great need for very considerable improvement in this respect.

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	216	209	254
Greatest number confined at any one time	53	33	36
Number of re-committals - - - -	25	30	37
Total cost of maintaining goal - - -	$4,053.95	$3,891.34	$4,392 07

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 9th May, when there were twenty-two male and three female prisoners in custody. Of the males two were under sentence for violating the The Canada Temperance Act, one was held on a *capias*, four were serving short terms for assault, one was on remand, and the remaining fourteen were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy.

One of the females was committed as insane, one for keeping a disorderly house, and the other for vagrancy.

I found the premises in their usual state of excellent order and cleanliness; a very noticeable defect, however, is the use of wooden benches in the place of iron bedsteads. Four dozen of the latter would supply the requirements of the gaol, and make a very great improvement in its appointments. So satisfactory in other respects, the gaol should have this small want supplied without further delay.

I made a second inspection of the Kingston Gaol on the 26th September. The number of prisoners in custody on the day of my visit was 21—13 males and 8 females. Of the males 2 were awaiting trial charged with rape, 2 for larceny, 2 had been committed as insane, 1 had been fully certified, 2 were on remand, one charged with larceny the other with drunkenness; the other 5 were under short sentences for drunkenness, vagrancy, etc. Of the 8 female prisoners one was insane and the other seven were under sentence—one for keeping a disorderly house and the remaining six vagrancy. During the past year 209 prisoners were received up to a like date, and during the current year 253 have been committed, showing an increased population of the gaol for the current year of 44 prisoners.

The old wooden benches are still in use in the cells for beds, and do not in any way add to the comfort or appearance of the premises. Otherwise I found the gaol in its usual condition of excellent order, and all the apartments clean and neat.

LONDON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	841	883	1,042
Greatest number confined at any one time	61	66	68
Number of re-committals. - - - - -	387	412	429
Total cost of maintaining gaol - - -	$6,378.07	$7,578.61	$6,434.46

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Rielly to the Government are annexed:—

My first inspection of the London gaol for the current year was made on the 5th April, on which occasion there were 34 male and 13 female prisoners in custody.

One of the male prisoners was waiting trial for perjury and one for larceny. Twelve were under sentence for assault, and one for violation of the Canada Temperance Act. Three were insane, and the balance were vagrants and drunks.

One of the females was under sentence for larceny, one was held for want of sureties to keep the peace, four were insane, and the remainder were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy.

The gaol was as well kept as it is possible to keep an old building such as it is.

I inspected this gaol on the 21st September, and found it well kept and orderly as usual.

There were 33 prisoners in custody—25 males and 8 females. Two of the males were awaiting trial for larceny, one for fraud, three for assault, one for false pretences, one for debt, and seventeen were drunks and vagrants.

Of the females four were alleged to be insane and four were vagrants.

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year - -	62	69	63
Greatest number confined at any one time	13	18	14
Number of re-committals - - - -	2	6	5
Total cost of maintaining gaol - - -	$1,540.37	$1,989.50	$1,636.90

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed;—

"An inspection of the Lindsay gaol was made by me on the 3rd January, There were in custody on that day 8 male and 4 female prisoners. One male and one female had been committed as lunatics. One of the men was charged with larceny, all the others were under sentence for vagrancy and minor offences.

"The special object of my visit was to meet the chairman and committee in charge of the county buildings, and discuss with them the question of additional gaol accommodation. The necessity for increased room was beyond question, and the required structural alterations were fully considered, as well as the proper heating of the building. A number of serious cases of illness have occurred recently among the indigent persons committed, and no proper place exists for their care when in that condition. In this gaol there are only four corridors, with eighteen cells. Although the number of prisoners usually committed has not been in excess of the accommodation, with a reasonable provision for classification, yet in the case of sickness just referred to, no suitable room is available for their proper care and treatment.

"The attic of the gaol has never been finished, and on making an examination of that part of the building it was found that by fitting it up the required apartments for the above named class of persons, as well as others, could be provided. By building up the walls which form the divisions of the two lower flats the attic could be divided into suitable rooms. The windows are already well secured, and the principal expenditure would be the sheeting of the ceiling with iron, but that would not be very great. A continuation of the present stairway would also be necessary to afford access to the upper corridors. In the event of this work being completed as proposed, the extra accommodation made available would in all probability meet the requirements for some time to come.

"The heating of the gaol was considered, and the understanding arrived at was that in completing the attic it would be most desirable to have it comfortably heated either by steam or hot water, as may be found most advantageous.

"Attention was called to the condition of the cellar floor and the necessity for concreting it to insure its perfect sanitary condition, as well as security.

"No difference of opinion existed as to the necessity for making the improvements named at the earliest possible date, and the understanding arrived at was that the committee should bring the matter up at the first meeting of the new council for the current year, with a view to having their co-operation and authority in proceeding with the work. The necessity for the enlargement is so obvious that there can be no object in deferring the work, and it is therefore to be hoped that the council generally will accord with the views of the committee, and adopt, without delay, the suggestions made."

The second inspection I reported as follows:—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 30th October, and saw the four males and one female then in custody. The latter was serving a short sentence for drunkenness; one of the males was under sentence for assault, one for larceny, and the remaining two for drunkenness and disorderliness.

The alterations and improvements undertaken in this gaol since the date of my last inspection were still in progress, and when completed will add two more corridors containing three large cells each. These will be well adapted for the safekeeping of sick prisoners, or insane persons temporarily committed. They are quite secure and in all respects well suited to the purpose for which they have been constructed, and although the time occupied in the work has been extended, good and satisfactory work is being done, and when completed the increased accommodation afforded, will greatly improve the condition of the gaol.

I note, however, that the locks of the cells are fastened to the gates, and that sufficient space between the bars is left to admit of tampering with the locks from the inside of the cell.

If the cells are only used for the purpose designated, their security in this respect will be sufficient; but as circumstances might arise which would necessitate their use for a more dangerous class of prisoners, it is desirable to have these cells made as secure as possible. The remedy of course is to place an additional bar in the gates, and the protection of the locks by fastening a small sheet iron plate around them.

In view of the desirability in many cases of affording sick or insane prisoners the freedom of the corridors, it will also be necessary to protect the windows with iron gratings fastened upon the framework, and so hung as to be opened or closed at pleasure by the gaoler or his assistant, securing them by small Scandinavian locks to staples in the woodwork.

This arrangement would not interfere with the opening of the sash to admit fresh air when necessary.

The gaol has been furnished with hot water heating apparatus throughout, and the authorities are entitled to much credit for the satisfactory manner in which the work has been accomplished. The first outlay will no doubt be recouped in a short time, by the saving in fuel which will be effected, and the gaol will be much more comfortably heated.

The kitchen floor in the basement has been relaid, and quite a number of minor improvements which were recommended, have been carried out in a good and substantial manner.

I need only add that when the premises are free of the disturbance incident to the workmen employed, and the accumulated debris removed, the gaol will not only present a very neat appearance, but will in every way be found to provide most satisfactorily for the classification and safekeeping of the prisoners.

The sheriff will please bring these notes to the notice of the committee in charge, on the occasion of their next meeting, with the view of having the suggestions in regard to the cell gates and corridor windows attended to.

L'Orignal Gaol.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	22	17	29
Greatest number confined at any one time -	10	8	13
Number of re-committals - - -	...	1	2
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,126.02	$1,294.32	$1,606.69

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. He reported to me as follows:—

Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the L'Orignal gaol on the 27th July.

There were eight prisoners in custody on that date, all males. Two were insane, and one was an idiot. One was waiting trial on a charge of assault and robbery, and the remainder were under sentence, two for assault and two for felony.

The gaol was in good condition, and the books properly entered up.

Milton Gaol.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	255	493	332
Greatest number confined at any one time -	25	32	29
Number of re-committals - - -	39	93	32
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1.356.29	$1,318.57	$1,270.44

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

My first statutory inspection of this gaol was made on the 3rd June. There were on that date three male and three female prisoners in custody.

One of the males was held on a charge of violating the liquor law, the other two were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy, respectively.

Of the females one was held on a charge of child murder, and the others were charged with keeping a disorderly house in Georgetown.

I found the gaol in all respects in its usual state of good order; there is not, and cannot be a better kept gaol in the province. The management of it, however, is rendered unnecessarily troublesome to the gaoler and matron, from the absence of a proper gaol kitchen, which has never been provided. I have called attention to this matter several times without avail, and it will probably be necessary for me to ask for the machinery of the law to be put in operation, before anything is accomplished.

The second inspection of the Milton gaol was made on the 2nd December when it contained eight prisoners, all males.

Four of the prisoners were vagrants, one was under sentence for five months for assault, one was awaiting trial for larceny, one for criminal assault on a child and one for contempt of court.

This gaol partakes more of the character of a poor house than of a gaol.

Since the 1st October last, there has been fifty-five prisoners admitted to this gaol, forty-four of whom were vagrants, mostly committed for one night, and sent on their way the following morning. The greatest number committed at any one time was twelve, of whom only one was a female.

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	49	45	44
Greatest number confined at any one time	8	9	15
Number of re-committals - - -	22	18	25
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1 233.92	$1,439.21	$1,764.88.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed.

I inspected the Napanee gaol on the 5th of June.

There were four prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, two males and two females, one of the females had been committed as a vagrant, and the other was under sentence for larceny.

The books were properly kept, and I found the premises in good order Nothing worthy of note had transpired since the date of my last visit.

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	632	715	641
Greatest number confined at any one time	42	55	48
Number of re-committals - - -	80	88	74
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$5,316.37	$5,678.75	$5,549.52.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

I made an inspection of the Ottawa gaol on the 9th of April.

I found eighteen males and thirteen females incarcerated, two of the males were under sentence for larceny, one for assault, two were fully certified to as lunatics and were awaiting their removal to an asylum, one male was committed charged with murder and one for larceny. Of the females two were under sentence for larceny, one for keeping a house of ill-fame, two had been committed charged with murder, and one with forgery.

The remainder of the prisoners both male and female had been committed charged with minor offences.

The commitments for the current year are about the same in number as for a like period in former years.

I found the books and records in good order and properly kept.

I found the premises were kept as the accomodation in the gaol would permit.

The alterations and structural arrangements for the better classification of prisoners required is at length being undertaken, and I understand that an architect is retained with the view of furnishing such plans and specifications as shall meet the requirements in this regard. The submission of them for their approval was promised at an early day.

I made another inspection of the Ottawa gaol on the 4th October. There were then eighteen male and nine female prisoners in custody, total twenty-seven.

One of the males had been committed as insane, one was under sentence for larceny, five for vagrancy and seven for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The others were awaiting trial on various charges of a minor nature. The females were all under sentence, three for vagrancy, two for keeping houses of ill fame, one for selling liquor without a license, and one for larceny. The other two were under sentence for assault.

There is a marked decrease in commitments to this gaol for the past year, the number being 641, as against 715 for the previous year, showing a decrease of 74. A noticeable feature of this decrease is that it is principally in the number of commitments of female prisoners.

I found the premises well kept and the books entered up.

I regret to find however that active operations in regard to the alterations required had not been proceeded with. I was informed that the delay was occasioned by difficulties arising between the county and the city respecting the adjustment of accounts. A mattter in connection with the drainage of the building was also represented to be under discussion and causing delay.

The delay may be partially attributed to the causes assigned, but neglect is also apparant.

An informal interview was had with the committee of council in regard to the improvements necessary, and as to the necessity for the early commencement of operations. Before the interview terminated, a proposal that the plans submitted by the architect, and approved of sometime ago, should be carried out immediately, appeared to be unaminously acquiesced in. It is therefore to be hoped that these alterations, which are so necessary and important, will be undertaken without further loss of time.

Owen Sound Gaol.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	147	182	192
Greatest number confined at any one time	35	34	29
Number of re-committals - -	58	79	87
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,852.48	$3,750.33	$4,096.60.

A copy of the report made upon this gaol to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly, is annexed:

The Owen Sound gaol was inspected by me on the 18th July.

There were fourteen male and two female prisoners in custody.

Six of the former were vagrants, and of the others, one was committed for larceny, one for drunkenness, one for a breach of a township by-law, one for indecent exposure, one for fraud, one for assault and one for insanity.

Both the female prisoners were vagrants.

The wooden bedsteads remaining in the gaol had been taken down owing to the filth and vermin that accumulated in them, and the gaoler was instructed not to put them up again as they are entirely unfit for use. The sheriff must see that proper iron bedsteads are provided in their place. The wash room has not yet been completed, but it is to be hoped that the council will see that it is attended to without unnecessary delay. The rest of the gaol was in satisfactory condition

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As directed by you I visited the Owen Sound gaol on the 26th August.

There were fourteen males and four females in custody. Nine of the former were under sentence as follows: Larceny, one; fraud, one; assault, two; indecent exposure, one; held as a debtor, one; vagrancy, two; drunkenness, one. Three were on remand, and two were charged with being insane.

Two of the females were on remand, and the others were committed as vagrants.

The prisoners were locked up for the night at the time of my inspection. There was a perceptible want of ventilation in the corridors. The floors had been newly painted and the walls whitewashed. The building, generally, was in excellent order.

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	57	60	71
Greatest number confined at any one time	23	21	24
Number of re-committals - - -	25	20	46
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,286.44	$2,210.60	$1,822.02

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

Acting under your instructions I visited the Orangeville gaol on the 27th August.

Sixteen prisoners—twelve men and four women—were in custody, no less than ten of whom were under sentence for vagrancy. Three others were under sentence for larceny, and one was waiting trial for incendiarism. The remaining two were idiotic.

A wash house has been erected in the gaol yard, and the wooden fence that enclosed the yard has been replaced by a stone wall.

The gaol was in its usual state of cleanliness and good order.

PERTH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	77	82	78
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	38	27
Number of re-committals - - -	31	22	25
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,254.60	$2,356.00	$2,430.90

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made a statutory inspection of the Perth gaol on the 13th June, and saw all the prisoners—six males and five females.

One of the males was under sentence for larceny, the other five had been committed for vagrancy.

One of the females was an idiot, and another was fully certified as insane; the remainder were vagrants.

About the same number of prisoners have been committed during the current year, up to date, as during the corresponding period of the two previous years, although as many as twenty-seven prisoners have been under charge at one time. This condition of matters if continued will necessitate the enlargement of the gaol accommodation, as no proper classification of prisoners can be made under present circumstances.

The gaoler's apartments could at a moderate expense be converted into prisoners quarters if a house were built for the accommodation of the gaoler's family, and the gaol surgeon points out the necessity for making these changes.

I therefore beg to direct the attention of the municipality to the consideration of this matter, and the sheriff will please bring to the notice of the committee of council my remarks in regard thereto.

I found the premises in excellent order, and clean and neat.

The books were properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed:—

Acting under your instructions I visited the Perth gaol on the 29th July.

There were eleven males and three females in custody, ten of whom were vagrants. Three were under sentence for larceny, attempted rape and drunkenness respectively, and one was charged with insanity.

The gaol was in good order throughout, and the books of record were found to be properly written up.

PICTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	42	62	53
Greatest number confined at any one time	6	6	6
Number of re-committals - - -	27	27	32
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,068.66	$1,827.66	$1,166.69

This gaol was inspected by me on the 11th October. From the records I noted that fifty-three prisoners had been incarcerated during the past year. There were none in custody however on the day of my visit.

I found the premises strictly clean and in good order, evidencing care and attention to duty on the part of the gaoler and turnkey. The books were also fully entered up.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	57	60	75
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	15	18
Number of re-committals - - -	20	16	17
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,675.76	$1,731.50	$1,684.63

A copy of a report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the evening of the 10th of April. There were eight prisoners then in custody, six males and two females. Two of the males were under sentence for larceny, and the other four were serving short terms for vagrancy. One of the females was detained on account of civil process, and the other a vagrant.

I found the premises in excellent order, the spring cleaning had just been finished, and the cells, corridors and stairways, and all the apartments were thoroughly clean and tidy.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me annexed:—

Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Pembroke gaol on the 24th July.

There were then in custody eight male and three female prisoners. Three of the males were waiting trial for burglary, one was held under a *capias* as a debtor, one was committed for a violation of the Canada Temperance Act, and the others were under sentence for vagrancy.

Of the females, one was insane, one a prostitute, and one a vagrant.

The gaol generally was in good order. Piping has been laid to connect the down pipes of the building with the drain in use with the object of flushing it. The books are well kept.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	100	154	111
Greatest number confined at any one time	22	30	23
Number of re-committals - - -	17	74	47
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,573.64	$2,861.29	$2,547.12

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"The Peterborough gaol was inspected by me on the 14th June and I saw the sixteen male prisoners there in custody. Three had been committed as insane, two of whom were fully certified to; three were under sentence for larceny; two for violation of the Canada Temperance Act; one was under temporary charge as a witness; one was under sentence for drunkenness, and the other for vagrancy.

"There is a noticeable falling off in the commitments to this gaol for the lapsed period of the current year when compared with a like period of the preceding year. Up to the present date there have been eighty-one committed, and in the previous year the number was one hundred and ten.

"Although there has been no overcrowding of the cells for some years past, still the accommodation for lunatics or juvenile prisoners is quite unequal to affording any facilities for classification. There are four corriders containing eighteen cells (six of which are double), and those together with two small rooms on the east of the gaol, which were added about two years ago, comprise the total accommodation. There is therefore only six divisions in all for both male and female prisoners.

"The cells on the female side would be greatly improved by repainting, and I am informed by the gaoler that the work could be done if the necessary materials were furnished. The sheriff will therefore make a requisition of what is required for the purpose.

"I found the books properly and neatly kept, and the gaol otherwise in good order."

Instructed by Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol, he reported as follows :---

"Acting under your instructions I made an inspection of this gaol on the 30th July. I found the turnkey in charge, the gaoler being absent. The prisoners numbered ten—nine men and one woman. The latter and two of the former were insane. Of the others, two were under sentence for larceny, and the remainder were vagrants.

The premises were clean and in good order, and the books properly entered up.

PORT ARTHUR GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	70	50	52
Greatest number confined at any one time	23	15	12
Number of re-committals - - -	4	1	. .
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,710.32	$2,060.90	$2,031.84

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government is annexed :—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 22nd July, when it contained five prisoners---four men and one woman.

Two of the men were under sentence to the Central Prison for larceny ; one was insane ; and one a vagrant who cannot be discharged owing to his state of health. He is seventy-four years of age. The female prisoner was a vagrant.

PARRY SOUND GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	11	26	41
Greatest number confined at any one time	4	4	6
Number of re-committals - - -	2	2	5
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$287.00	$364.28	$635.78

At my request Mr. Winchester, Inspector of Legal Offices, made an inspection of the Parry Sound gaol on the 9th November.

He reported that there were four males and one female in charge on that day. The premises were clean and in good condition, with the exception that the ventilation was not sufficient. The food supplies were good and furnished according to regulations.

The books were properly kept and the regulations and discipline properly observed.

RAT PORTAGE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	80	109	115
Greatest number confined at any one time	6	12	15
Number of re-committals - - -	31	30	34
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,384.41	$2,593.29	$2,549.88

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. English to make an inspection of this gaol, who reported as follows :---

There were four male prisoners in custody. Three were under sentence, one for larceny; one shooting with intent to do bodily harm; and one for keeping a house of ill-fame; and one waiting trial for obtaining money under false pretences.

The gaol was in as good order as could be expected considering the quality of the building. It is a wooden structure on a log foundation with no drain from it. The logs are beginning to decay, and there is a very disagreeable smell throughout the place.

There were no complaints from the prisoners. The books were fairly kept and posted up to date.

SIMCOE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	56	77	108
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	10	24
Number of re-committals - - -	25	22	34
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,616.41	$1,685.85	$1,819.20

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the first inspection of this gaol, who reported as under :—

Acting under your instructions I made an inspection of this gaol on the 30th August.

There were six prisoners in custody, five males and one female. Two of the males were insane, two were under sentence for vagrancy, and one was waiting sentence for housebreaking.

The female was under sentence for prostitution.

The gaol was found to be in satisfactory order and the books were written up to date.

Dr. O'Reilly inspected this gaol on the 21st November and found it to be in good condition.

At this visit there were only four men in custody; no women. One of the prisoners was a vagrant who had been in gaol for four years; one was waiting trial for larceny; one was imprisoned in default of payment of a fine in a liquor case; and one was waiting trial for an indecent assault.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	86	79	99
Greatest number confined at any one time	14	12	13
Number of re-committals - - -	8	9	6
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,955.86	$3,043.41	$2,887.97

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed:---

"I made my first statutory inspection of the St. Catharines gaol for the year on the 22nd February.

"There were three male and two female prisoners in custody. One of the males was held on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences; the other two were vagrants. The two females were under sentence for drunkenness.

"The gaol was in all respects in its usual excellent condition.

"I had occasion on this visit to enquire into the circumstance of an escape which had taken place on the 24th October last. The gaoler's sworn statement on the subject is as follows: 'William Rice *alias* Michael M. Brown was with two other prisoners taken into the gaol yard at 8.30 a.m. the 24th day of October, 1888, in charge of myself to split wood. I went to the door leading from the yard into the kitchen to call the turnkey. As soon as I left, the prisoner seized the axe and rushed for the gate leading from the side of the wood yard, and with a blow of the axe he broke the lock and secured his liberty. The time I left to call the turnkey did not exceed two minutes. I immediately gave the alarm and all efforts were made to capture him.'

"On the following day Rice was recaptured and again committed to the gaol. On enquiry I ascertained that the lock which had been smashed was an ordinary large sized padlock, and that the 'Scandinavian' padlocks, which are enjoined by the regulations to be used in gaols whenever padlocks are required, had not been provided. The sheriff was requested to see that in any place connected with this gaol where padlocks are to be used, the regulation 'Scandinavian' lock, of not less than two lbs. six oz. in weight, be provided."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:

Acting under your instructions I visited the St. Catharines goal on the 29th August, when it contained seven prisoners,—five males and two females.

Four of the males were under sentence, one for causing a disturbance, one for drunkenness, one for debt, and one for vagrancy. The other was waiting trial for rape.

The women were both under sentence---one for abusive language and the other for causing a disturbance.

I found the gaol and premises in good order.

I noticed that, in accordance with your recommendation, a telephone had been supplied. From the isolated situation of the gaol this will prove a great advantage and convenience.

SARNIA GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year - -	231	215	261
Greatest number confined at any one time,	34	32	29
Number of re-committals - - - - -	14	2	9
Total cost of maintaining gaol - - -	$3,318.99	$3,599.58	$3,219.44

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed.

An inspection of the Sarnia gaol was made by me on the 10th June. There were 20 prisoners in custody, namely: 16 males and 4 females.

One of the males was under sentence to the Central Prison for cattle stealing, one was waiting trial for rape, one for robbery, and one for larceny. Two were lunatics waiting transfer to asylums, and ten were drunks and vagrants.

The four females were all certified or under examination as lunatics. One of them is the wife of a well-to-do farmer in Manitoba, and has been confined in the asylums two or three times before. The husband deliberately brought her down here when this attack came on and left her in this province to be arrested, and, as he hoped, cared for in an Ontario asylum. I propose taking steps to return this woman to Manitoba if it is possible to do so.

I found the water closets in this gaol in a very foul condition, and instructed the Sheriff that they must be removed, as while they remained they would be a constant menace to the health of the prisoners. This is a matter that will not brook delay, as the worst part of the summer is approaching, and I have to request that the Sheriff will call the attention of the proper parties to the matter.

Inspection was made of this gaol on 16th November.

The prisoners in custody numbered 23, namely, 20 males and 3 females.

Three of the males were insane, 4 were awaiting trial for larceny, 2 were incorrigibles, and the remainder were drunks and vagrants.

Two of the females were insane and one was a vagrant, the latter 18 years of age.

The condition of the gaol was very good in all respects.

Stratford Gaol.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	158	158	150
Greatest number confined at any one time,	22	24	19
Number of re-committals - - - - - -	75	62	55
Total cost of maintaining gaol - - - -	$2,249.01	$2,512.56	$2,540.61

A copy of the report upon this gaol made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on the 28th May.

There were in custody at that date 10 prisoners, 9 males and 1 female.

One of the males was awaiting trial for arson, the balance were drunks and vagrants.

The female prisoner was said to be insane—a somewhat doubtful case, not yet certified by the medical officers. This young woman I found to be insufficiently clad, and without a change of clothing. The matron should have seen to this and reported the fact to the sheriff. The prisoner belongs to a respectable family, and has plenty of clothing at home, only a few miles away, as I understand. She should either be provided by the gaol with clothing to make her comfortable, or her friends should be called upon to do so. In any case she should not be allowed to suffer either from insufficiency, or a want of change of clothing.

This goal is a beautiful building, and is found to be an excellent one in every respect, but I regret to find that there are some details which are not yet in good shape, and which very considerably mar the efficient working of the institution.

The water system is defective in a very important particular, namely, the closets are not properly supplied for flushing. This leads to a foulness in the closets, and they are ripe for the development of typhoid at any time. This can be easily remedied by having the water supply put in proper order. I was told that local plumbers have made some attempts to accomplish this and failed If this is the case it will be the duty of the sheriff to immediately send for outside experts who are able to manage the matter.

I found, also, that the heating apparatus for the building is not working satisfactorily. The heating is very unequal, some parts of the gaol being cold while others are quite warm. On the day of my visit I found this to be the case. The fires were on, and while some of the pipes were as warm as need be, others were entirely cold. This defect must be remedied before the cold weather of the autumn sets in.

The sheriff will be good enough to see that these matters are attended to and especially that no delay whatsoever takes place in the adjusting of the water supply to the needs of the closets. I find that the gaoler has not given sufficient attention to the cleansing of these water closets, and I instructed him as to how that was to be managed. But they cannot be kept entirely clean by any process until a good supply of water is established.

In all other respects I found the gaol to be in excellent condition, and scrupulously clean.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is appended.

Acting in accordance with instructions received from the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of Stafford gaol on the 8th of October, 1889, on which occasion there were ten prisoners in custody, nine males and one female, the males were committed for the following offences, viz: default of sureties one, vagrants five, assault one, larceny one, drunk and disorderly one, and the female, was insane and awating transfer to the London Asylum.

The defects in the water system, regarding the flushing of closets, etc, complained of in the last inspection have been remedied and are reported now all right. The gaoler states that the heating apparatus is not in good working order, but that steps are being taken to have it put into efficient shape before the severe weather comes on.

The gaol was in very good order throughout. The books entered up and properly kept.

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year	183	192	202
Greatest number confined at any one time,	26	24	29
Number of re-committals	52	42	37
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$3,326.14	$3,266.45	$3,021.90

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly on this gaol are annexed:—

My first inspection of the Sandwich gaol for the current year was made on the 11th June.

There were on that date 11 prisoners in custody, 7 males and 4 females.

The male prisoners consisted of one waiting trial on a charge of murder, one sentenced to the Central Prison for robbery, and one sentenced to the common gaol for six weeks for indecent exposure. The others were of the drunk and disorderly class.

Two of the females were insane, and one a vagrant, and the other under sentence to the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for disorderly conduct.

Complaint was made to me that the sanitary condition of the gaol is such that the gaoler and his family are continuously suffering from illness in consequence thereof. I instructed the sheriff verbally to ask the gaol surgeon to make a report to me upon the matter.

I found the premises, as usual, in a fair condition of cleanliness and order.

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 15th November.

There were then in custody fifteen men and four women.

Of the former, two were waiting trial for bigamy, one for seduction, five for larceny, one for assault and the remaining six were drunks and disorderly.

Of the females three were insane, and one the keeper of a house of ill-fame

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year	171	148	181
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	22	21
Number of re-committals	96	70	67
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,270.39	$2,322.85	$2,121.42

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed:—

The St. Thomas gaol was inspected by me on the 15th June. There were thirteen prisoners in custody, 12 men and one woman.

Of the former four were charged with burglary, four with assault, one with manslaughter, one with rape, and one with being drunk and disorderly. The remaining male prisoner had been committed as insane.

The female prisoner was under three month's sentence to the common gaol for larceny.

The gaol was found to be clean and in good order.

An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 20th November. Three men only were in custody, one of whom was awaiting trial for assault and robbery, one for larceny, and one for neglecting to support his wife.

The gaol was in its usual condition of good order.

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year	110	191	127
Greatest number confined at any one time	19	24	26
Number of re-committals	6	21	11
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,800.18	$2,387.21	$3,687.33

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I inspected the Sault Ste Marie gaol on the 30th July, and found therein twelve prisoners, eleven males and one female.

The gaol was in excellent order in all respects. Work was in progress on an addition to the building, which when completed will make it a very satisfactory institution.

TORONTO GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	3,791	4,128	3,951
Greatest number confined at any one time	222	262	239
Number of re-committals - - -	662	844	863
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$20,446.30	$21,402.10	$23,655.62

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed.

An inspection of the Toronto gaol was made by me on the 12th February. There were then in custody 217 prisoners, 158 males and 59 females. Many of them were under sentence for short periods for minor offences, while there were others who were charged with more serious crimes, but on the whole they presented about the usual classification of prisoners incarcerated in this gaol.

The prisoners, and the cells they occupied, were in as good condition as could be looked for in view of the large number now committed, and the internal alterations which are in progress, and the premises throughout were in as clean and tidy a condition as could be expected.

In passing through the corridors a strong but respectful complaint was made by a prisoner, on behalf of himself and others, in regard to the quantity and quality of the food furnished. On account of this representation the store-room was visited and the matter at once enquired into. On examination I found the bread to be very inferior in quality ; indeed the worst in this respect that I have ever seen supplied in any gaol or public institution in the province. Not only must the flour with which it was made, have been of a very inferior grade, but the baking was quite in keeping with the character of the material, the crust being burnt to such an extent, as to render it unfit for use, and the inside of the loaf was sodden and pasty. Upon weighing six of the loaves they were found to be each half a pound light, these were taken indiscriminately from the stock on hand, and represented a fair average of the whole. When it is stated that the loaves are divided, without being weighed, so as to give to every prisoner his fair proportion thereof, it can be well understood how justifiable the prisoners were in making the complaint they did, and what gross indifference is manifested in receiving and distributing supplies.

In view of these facts, I have called upon the gaol committee to instruct the Steward to give strict attention to his duties in seeing that the supplies he receives and distributes are of proper quality and quantity. Seeing that the gaol dietary is limited in quantity, being no more than sufficient for the physical support of the prisoners, it is most important that they should receive their proper allowance, and that no deficiency in quantity or quality be allowed.

I found that a considerable disturbance had arisen among the male prisoners during the morning, in consequence of a certain number of them refusing to do

manual labour, although under sentence to that effect. In order, as far as possible under the circumstances, to provide for the carrying into effect the sentences of hard labour, and also with a view to giving physical exercise to prisoners whose terms of sentences might tempt them to escape, in event of their being employed at ordinary labour outside the prison walls, a number were detailed to use hand barrows filled with earth inside the gaol yard. This they refused to do, and the gaoler very promptly and properly had them locked in their cells on low diet, for their disobedience and contumacy. The labour or exercise to which they were detailed was quite in conformity with the rules laid down for the guidance of the sheriff and gaoler in regard to such matters, and there is no doubt that the prisoners in custody after a little reflection will see the folly of any attempt at resistance, and comply with the demands made upon them, and which are so necessary for the maintenance of discipline and order.

Fair progress has been made in the structural alterations of the gaol since the date of my last visit. The gaoler's residence is well advanced towards completion, and will be ready for occupation in the course of a few weeks. The building appears to be substantially constructed, and suitable as to location, accommodation, etc. Considerable progress has also been made in constructing the new cells in the apartments formerly occupied by the gaoler, and the work done appears to be in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted. The construction of brick cells in the basement has also commenced, and if present progress is continued, they will be ready for occupation in two or three weeks time. It is much to be regretted, however, on account of the very crowded condition of the gaol, that these cells cannot be made use of until the yard and wash house which form part of the plans and specifications agreed to, are constructed. The impossibility of using these cells, is at once apparent when it is understood, that the corridor into which they open must be used for laundry purposes, where a large quantity of clothing and bedding has to be washed from day to day. Besides this difficulty, which of itself, would prohibit the use of the cells, the whole internal economy of the gaol in regard to classification, etc., will be rendered null and void, until the alterations are completed according to plan.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the greatest dilligence will be shewn, in forwarding to completion all the improvements necessary for the accommodation of the female portion of the population, in order that the advantage to be derived, means of classification, etc., may become available at the earliest possible date.

The sheriff has been requested to bring my minutes of inspection to the notice of the chairman of the committee at once, with a view to having the prisoners supplied with a good quality of bread, and the steward instructed as to his responsibility in regard thereto, in seeing that the supplies received and distributed from day to day, are in all respects satisfactory.

A second inspection of the Toronto gaol was made by me on the 22nd April, principally with a view to noting the progress made on the improvements which have been under way for some time.

The work was begun last autumn, and those portions undertaken are rapidly approaching completion. The gaoler is in occupation of the new dwelling erected for him, and an examination of the building, externally and internally, showed neatness, and care in its construction, and a pleasing architectural design.

Since the removal of the gaoler's family into the new quarters, the work of re-constructing the apartments formerly occupied by him, and of building the

cells, has been proceeded with, with commendable despatch, and in strength and neatness of execution, the whole refitting has been well carried out.

The cells in the basement, thirty-two in number, built of brick, have been completed and will no doubt prove to be of great service in insuring good discipline and order, besides adding to the number of separate cells for female prisoners. They can be used for the isolation of obdurate or refractory persons with good effect, without in any way subjecting them to increased punishment.

The rooms fitted up for lunatics, temporarily confined, and sick prisoners, have also been finished and fitted with bath-rooms and closets in each, and are in every respect well adapted for their purpose. They are well lighted and airy, and so isolated as to insure perfect quiet and freedom from disturbance of any kind.

Youthful female prisoners, who may be committed for a first offence, have also been comfortably provided for, and classification, with the strictest isolation, has been arranged for.

These alterations will increase the capacity of the gaol by 92 cells, in addition to which are the rooms specified for the insane, the sick, or juvenile offenders. The rooms for the matrons are adjoining, and while isolated will yet afford by their nearness to the sick-rooms, etc., ample facilities for supervision; and from the central position of these apartments, also all annoyance and inconvenience will be avoided.

On what is now the female side, there are 72 single, and 20 double cells, which will be set free for the use of male prisoners, as soon as the quarters now are being fitted up are ready, and the laundry room finished and yard attached inclosed. The actual additional number of prisoners that can be provided for, will be from 90 to 100, and even should that number be exceeded, the gaol would not be so overcrowded as it is at present.

On the day of my visit, there were 144 males and 54 females in custody making a total of 198 prisoners.

Inasmuch as the basement cells cannot be used for female prisoners, until the outside laundry room is built and inclosed, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in completing this part of the work.

When all is completed there can be little doubt that the Toronto gaol—on the newly improved side at least—will be one of the best appointed in the province; and credit is due to the committee in charge, for the manner in which the work has been carried on.

I made a third inspection of the Toronto gaol on the 8th August.

There were then 202 prisoners in custody, namely 128 males and 74 females.

Of this number eight males and eleven females were fully certified as lunatics, and two males and one female had been committed as lunatics, but not fully certified; nine males and three females were waiting; three males and one female were confined as debtors, ten males and two females were on remand charged with indictable offences, and two males were on remand charged with being drunk. Thirteen males and five females were under sentence for indictable offences, and the remaining 81 males and 51 females were under sentence for minor offences, such as drunk and disorderly, trespass, vagrancy, common assault, selling liquor without a license, keepers, inmates and frequenters of disorderly houses, etc.

I was glad to find some decrease in the number of commitments for the current year as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the records showing that 3,290 have been received during this year up to date, as against 3,420 last year, being a decrease of 130.

I found the gaol premises in very much the same condition as they were at the time of my last visit. The cells, both brick and iron, have been completed, and the work is highly creditable. They remain unoccupied, however, for the present on account of work yet to be done in providing a laundry room in the yard to be enclosed for females, the structural arrangement of the new addition not admitting of the occupation of a portion of it until the whole of the alterations and improvements are completed. But I was glad to find that excavation for the new wash-room wall, and also the wall of the yard, had been commenced on the morning of my visit; and as the work is not very extensive it is to be hoped that it will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The work of constructing sick rooms and accommodation for lunatics temporarily confined has been neatly and satisfactorily completed, and no better provision can be made for these classes of prisoners on the female side.

The gaol and its surroundings were in good order, so far as the care of the gaoler and his assistants could make them so; and there was every indication of the strictest attention to duty on the part of the staff.

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year - -	79	101	104
Greatest number confined at any one time -	24	24	12
Number of re-committals - - - -	10	3	11
Total cost of maintaining gaol - - - -	$2,019.76	$2,122.73	$2,062.10

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Walkerton gaol on the 17th August.

There were on that date four men and one woman in custody. One of the males was waiting trial for assault, one for larceny, one was under sentence for drunkenness, and one was insane. The female prisoner was a deaf mute, said to be insane, but as the question was in doubt she had not yet been certified.

All the stoves in this gaol are not well protected either from danger to the building or to the prisoners. I think it would be very desirable for the county authorities to take into consideration the heating of the whole building by hot water or a hot air furnace. A great saving in expense would no doubt be effected, besides lessening the danger by fire to the building, and the prisoners, especially the insane, who may be in custody.

The absence of a telephone in this gaol is conspicuous. There is a telephone in the court-house close by, which the gaoler is at liberty to use; but the fact of its being in the court-house renders it inaccessible to him at just those times when it might be most useful to him.

The second inspection was made by Mr. Mann, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

Instructions were given me by you to make an inspection of the Walkerton gaol, which I did on the 9th October.

There were 11 prisoners in gaol—7 males and 4 females. Of the males one was waiting trial for forgery; one, an Indian, charged with having liquor in his possession, three sentenced for larceny, one for sheep stealing, one for non-payment of fine. The four females were all committed as insane.

This gaol is in very good order and repair, the present system of heating with stoves is not satisfactory, and some other plan, should be adopted as soon as possible.

The books were in proper shape.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	570	448	397
Greatest number confined at any one time	45	55	80
Number of re-committals - - -	172	158	146
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,683.69	$3,849.99	$4,598.43

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on the 19th August, when the prisoners numbered 18—13 males and 5 females.

One of the males was under sentence for larceny to six months in the Central Prison, one for assault to three months in the common gaol, one was awaiting trial for assault, four for drunkenness, and six were vagrants.

Three of the females were vagrants, two of whom were under sentence to the Mercer Reformatory, one was insane, and one was awaiting trial for murder.

The gaol and premises were in good order.

On my inspection of this gaol on the 16th November, there were 19 prisoners in confinement, namely, 16 men and 3 women.

Of the former one was waiting trial for larceny, two were insane, four were of the drunk and disorderly class, and nine were vagrants.

One of the women was under an indefinite sentence for child murder, and the other two were vagrants.

I found the gaol in its usual condition of good order in all respects.

WELLAND GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	235	172	182
Greatest number confined at any one time	48	45	46
Number of re-committals - - -	84	67	53
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,058.00	$3,616.00	$3,334.00

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed:—

"I made my first inspection of the Welland gaol on the 20th February, when there were 39 male prisoners and 1 female in custody. One of the males was held for contempt of court, one was under sentence for two months for assault, and the remainder were vagrants and drunkards. The female prisoner was on remand charged with perjury.

"The earth closets in this gaol are in bad shape, and need thorough overhauling and better attention than they appear to have been receiving.

"One cell-door was found to be broken, and a not very satisfactory excuse was given for neglecting to have it repaired. Inasmuch as there are forty cells in this gaol and thirty-nine of them were occupied, there was only one cell vacant and that was the one with the broken door.

"When a gaol is entirely full and many of the prisoners are of the vagrant class, it is sometimes difficult to keep the premises clean and in good condition. I did not find this gaol in a very clean state, though no doubt there are idle prisoners enough in custody who if made to work a little would keep it in better shape."

Dr. O'Reilly authorized Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as under:—

As instructed by you I visited the Welland gaol on the 30th August. There were only three male prisoners in custody on that date, all of whom were committed for minor offences.

The air in the corridors was close and offensive showing a lack of proper ventilation.

The water closets in the yards should be connected with the town waterworks, so that they may be thoroughly flushed from time to time.

The new residences in course of erection for the gaoler and turnkey are expected to be ready for occupation in November next.

WHITBY GAOL.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prisoners committed during the year -	67	96	87
Greatest number confined at any one time	14	18	13
Number of re-committals - - -	22	28	23
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,377.54	$2,406.20	$2,222.33

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Whitby gaol on the 14th August and saw all the prisoners then in custody—8 males and 2 females.

Three of the males were committed for house-breaking, 1 for assault, 1 for violation of the Temperance Act, 2 for larceny, and 1 as an idiot.

One of the females was committed as a vagrant, and one as a lunatic.

I found the gaol in very good order, and the books properly entered up The gaol yards were not so trimly kept as they might be; but their condition was to some extent accounted for by the traffic going on from time to time as the result of employing the prisoners at stone-breaking.

I made a second inspection of this gaol on the 12th October, and saw the six prisoners who were in custody on that date, four males and two females. One of the latter had been fully committed and duly certified as insane. The other who was under twelve years was under sentence to the Mercer Reformatory. One of the males was committed charged with violation of the liquor law. One was serving a short sentence for larceny. One was awaiting trial charged with a like offence, and the fourth was committed as a vagrant.

I found the premises in good order and the books properly kept.

Gore Bay Lock-up.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :—

This lock-up was inspected by me on the 19th July. There were no prisoners in custody on that day, and had not been any since the 1st of July, 1888.

The lock-up was scrupulously clean and in good order.

Little Current Lock-up.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :—

I inspected this lock-up on the 19th July. It contained only one prisoner, a feeble minded woman who had been there for a considerable length of time. She was committed as a vagrant because she had no other place to go to.

The lock-up was in excellent condition of cleanliness and order.

Manitowaning Lock-up.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :—

I inspected this lock-up on the 19th July. There were no prisoners in custody.

As I have frequently reported before a new fence is very much needed around this lock-up so that the keepers may have the use of the grounds for garden purposes.

Instructions were given to the keeper to have a well bored on the premises for the use of his family and the institution generally. Heretofore it has been necessary to carry water from a considerable distance, which is very inconvenient and a great hardship for those in charge of the prison. This defect will now be remedied.

Mattawa Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Mattawa lock-up on the 25th July, when it was empty of prisoners. The date of the last commitment was the 8th June.

No provision is made at the lock-up for cooking food for prisoners and the keeper is obliged to have their meals prepared at his house, which is some distance away. Everything was found to be in good order.

The building requires to be newly painted.

Sudbury Lock-up.

A copy of a report made by me to the Goverement upon this lock-up is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Sudbury lock-up on the 11th April. At the time of my visit there were no prisoners in custody.

The prisoner's apartments and cells were found to be kept in as good order as could be expected with the limited room at the disposal of the keeper. Special attention was given, however, to the necessity for increased accommodation, both with a view to the accommodation and safe keeping of prisoners, together with the necessity in this regard for reasonable provision for the keeper.

As many as thirteen prisoners have been incarcerated at one time, and consequently the accommodation had been quite insufficient for them. The keeper, in order to perform his duties and look after the prisoners in his charge, had to use one apartment which was intended for a day room for the prisoners. In view of this condition provision was made for the enlargement of the premises, the Provincial architect has prepared plans, which will be submitted to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works for approval, with representations shewing the necessity for the improvements being made as soon as possible.

No water has been supplied on the premises, and the urgent necessity for this is obvious, the keeper was therefore instructed to commence sinking a well with a view of obtaining it at a moderate cost, he was also instructed that a statement of the cost thereof should be furnished this office before beginning operations.

Huntsville Lock-up.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this Lock-up is annexed:—

I made an inspection of this Lock-up on the 12th April.

I found that one prisoner had been incarcerated since last December. The corridors and cells were consequently vacant.

Spring cleaning was in progress at the time, and when completed the premises will be in good condition internally. Some minor repairs, such as fencing etc., are required. And these improvements were discussed with the Provincial Architect with the view of having the building and premises completed as soon as possible.

Fort William Lock-up.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed:

I inspected the Fort William lock-up on the 24th July.

There were five prisoners in custody on that day, four males and one female. Four of the prisoners were waiting trial, two for a breach of the liquor law one for larceny and one for an offence against an Indian woman.

The water supply is of very bad quality and quite unfit for use. The premises were clean and tidy and satisfactory in every respect.

Bruce Mines Lock-up.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed:—

I visited Bruce Mines on the 20th July for the purpose of inspecting the lock-up which is inconveniently situated outside the village in an isolated position.

The keeper of the lock-up was not at hand, being engaged at farm work some distance away, and I had not time to have him brought from his work during the stay of the boat at the dock.

However there were no prisoners in custody, and had not been since the erection of the lock-up. Outside everything seemed quite satisfactory.

Killarney Lock-up.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Rielly upon this lock-up is annexed :—

"While on my annual inspection to this lock-up arrangements were made for having a new fence constructed. There were no prisoners in custody on this date, 19th July. The lock-up was clean and in good order."

Burk's Falls Lock-up.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this lock-up is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Burk's Falls lock-up on the 12th April, and found one prisoner in custody.

"The new premises internally were found to be in good order and well kept. Certain improvements, however, are required to put the grounds in proper condition, and the cleaning and fencing of the lot in this regard is a necessity. The latter cannot be satisfactorily completed until the south-west angle of the lot is filled up sufficiently to protect the building. Instructions were therefore given to have the filling done as soon as possible in order that the erection of the fence could be gone on with by the Public Works Department.

"The keeper was also instructed to send in an estimate of the cost of sinking a well as there is no supply of water on the premises, and it has to be brought from a distance at much inconvenience.

"As there is a probability of succeeding in getting good water at a reasonable outlay a recommendation will be made to the Public Works Department advising the outlay."

North Bay Lock-up.

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the North Bay lock-up on the 11th April. There was one prisoner in custody on the afternoon of my visit charged with a violation of the Scott Act.

"The premises were found to be in good order, and but little required to complete the new structure and surroundings, except fencing and clearing the grounds, arrangements for which were discussed with the Provincial Architect under provision of the appropriation made for the purpose.

"General directions were given to the keeper in regard to the duties of his position.

"The building throughout and the Court-house attached, which are new and just completed, will no doubt prove to be satisfactory and sufficiently commodious in all respects.

"No good water has been found on the premises, and representation will be made to the Public Works Department with the view of making an effort to get it by sinking a drive well on the property as others in the village have succeeded in getting an abundant quantity of water. In this way it is to be hoped that in this case the result will prove equally satisfactory."

CENTRAL PRISON.

In my notes of inspection, together with the Warden's report and tables, following will be found detailed statements of the routine operations of the prison during the past year.

No extraordinary occurrence has taken place in the working of the institution during the year under report, and unless the rearrangements rendered necessary by the abandonment of the contract system, and the substitution of the piece-price plan for the disposing of the products of the prison labor, no material change has been found necessary. In one branch only, that carried on in the north shop, namely, the wood-working industry, has any displacement occurred in consequence of the changes being effected. In this department a loss of revenue has resulted on account of the time consumed in arranging the transfer, but the labor which would have been employed in industrial work in this shop, although discontinued there, has been largely utilized in permanent improvements or work adding to the value of the premises.

It will be noted that the surgeon is able to report most satisfactorily on the good health of the prison population during the year, and this is no doubt evidence of the good sanitary condition of the premises generally, and also of the care and good judgment which has characterized the management.

The usual statistical tables of the movements of the prison population, and of the results of the industrial operations during the year are given :—

The first table shews the discharges, committals, etc., during the past three years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October).	287	316	346
Committed during the year	862	699	739
Recaptured	3	1	3
Total number in custody during year	1,152	1,016	1,088
Discharged on expiration of sentence	780	644	705
" " payment of fine	43	6	7
" by remission of sentence	10	4	9
Retransferred to common gaol as unfit for labour	1	7	3
Died in the Prison Hospital	..	1	1
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	..	2	2
Escaped	1	2	7
Convictions quashed	1	4	2
Total discharges, deaths, etc	836	670	736
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	316	346	352

In the foregoing summary it is shown that only three prisoners had to be returned to the common gaols on account of their unfitness for prison labour, while in the previous year there were seven of the same class. This is an improvement in this respect; it is, however, to be regretted that there was an increase in the number of escapes.

The number of deaths was one, together with the one that occurred in 1888, makes a total of deaths since 1884 of two, which result speaks highly of the healthiness of the Central Prison.

The summary which follows shows the number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and the number transferred from the common gaols during 1887, 1888, and 1889.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Sentenced direct	459	480	510
Transferred from gaols	403	219	229
	862	699	739

The next table shews the periods of sentence passed upon the prisoners received into the prison since its opening:—

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
One month and under	.....	.....	15	6	7	11	17	171	125	140	81	51	22	191	1	46
Over 1 month and up to 2	.....	.....	10	2	35	16	23	101	127	105	88	76	42	148	64	45
Over 2 months and up to 3	60	13	73	90	100	40	45	38	91	95	118	128	75	128	189	160
Over 3 months and up to 4	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 months	50	56	66	76	.....	59	47	53	60	43	61	66	52	45	62	79
5 "	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5	10	9	14	31	20	13	12	21
6 "	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174	199	151	203	213	213	180	190	217
7 "	.....	2	1	1	6	2	6	5	4	5	6	3	7	1	5	3
8 "	6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5	6	5	4	3	12	6	3	4
9 "	4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20	15	9	18	21	20	15	23	24
10 "	1	4	6	.....	4	.....	3	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	2	.....
11 "	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....
12 "	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72	69	67	75	101	69	62	61	67
13 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
14 "	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	4	.....	6	3
15 "	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4	3	3	2	7	1	2	5	7
16 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	1	2	1	2	5	.....	.....	1
17 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
18 "	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23	11	13	13	24	17	23	16	29
19 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
20 "	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	2
21 "	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1
22 "	1	.....	1	2	5	2	1	2	2	.....	7	3	1	3	2	1
23 "	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12	20	5	13	19	11	17	21	20
24 "	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7	11	10	8	8	10	20	15	8
30 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
36 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
48 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*2½ years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*3 "	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*3½ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*4 "	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*4½ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*5 "	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767	669	723	761	594	862	699	739
Average period of sentence each year	6 12-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months	6 20-30 Months.	5 22-30 Months.	7 10-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	7 14-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	4 28-30 Months.	6 18-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	7 8-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	6 26-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.

*Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility.

The tables appended contain statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as to those sentenced during the year.

Nationalities.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	383	4,974
Irish	101	1,684
English	111	1,776
United States	88	1,151
Scotch	36	518
Other countries and unknown	20	315
	739	10,418

Religious Denominations.		
Church of England	242	3,779
Roman Catholic	263	3,642
Presbyterian	87	1,139
Methodist	100	1,294
Other denominations, etc	47	564
	739	10,418

Civil Condition.		
Married	198	3,177
Single	541	7,241
	739	10,418

Social Habits.		
Temperate	100	2,144
Intemperate	639	8,274
	739	10,418

Educational Status.		
Could read and write	509	7,863
Could read only	39	973
Could neither read nor write	191	1,582
	739	10,418

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 13.53 per cent. of the commitments; in 1888, the percentage was 16.02, and in 1887, 23.66.

The totally uneducated men represent 25.84 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 15.02 per cent. in 1888.

Maintenance Expenditure.

For the year ending 30th September, 1889, compared with preceding year.

Service.	Year Ending 30th September, 1888.			Year Ending 30th September, 1889.		
	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts.	466 77	2 5	1 33	532 47	2 7	1 43
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	7108 32	39 0	20 25	7438 75	38 2	19 99
Flour, bread and meal	4542 35	24 8	12 92	5904 60	30 4	15 97
Butter, etc	438 29	2 4	1 25	433 96	2 2	1 17
Groceries	2698 95	14 7	7 68	2783 97	14 3	7 48
Fruit and vegetables	2287 63	12 5	6 52	1955 47	10 0	5 25
Bedding, clothing and shoes.	5477 08	30 0	15 60	5820 00	29 3	15 64
Fuel	4386 00	24 0	12 48	6937 63	35 7	18 57
Gas, oil, etc	1316 72	7 2	3 74	1225 12	6 3	3 28
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1834 53	10 0	5 22	1917 25	10 0	5 15
Furniture and furnishings	1004 19	5 5	2 88	911 37	4 6	2 44
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	2927 50	16 0	8 33	2299 04	12 0	6 15
Repairs and alterations	2370 18	12 9	6 71	1781 71	9 1	4 77
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	776 03	4 2	2 21	850 50	4 3	2 27
Water supply	1998 82	10 9	5 68	.....	.....	.....
Library, schools and religious instruction	740 73	4 0	2 10	780 50	4 0	2 09
Miscellaneous	2493 56	13 6	7 10	2698 84	14 0	7 25
Salaries and wages	21989 87	$1 20 3	62 58	21620 38	$1 11 3	58 12
Totals	64857 52	$3 55	184 58	65871 83	$3 40	177 07

Average number of prisoners in 1888....350 Average number of prisoners in 1889....372

Manufacturing Operations.

A statement of the amount expended in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the prison is annexed :—

	1888.	1889.
Carpenter and cabinet shop	$ 157 54	$ 348 22
Tailoring shop	6,467 90	5,113 51
Shoe shop	3,233 03	2,836 82
Blacksmith's shop	232 60	236 69
Broom shop	308 37	434 59
Woodenware department	117 48	121 73
Brickyard	16,828 28	13,713 50
Stationery, advertising and printing	11 00	7 75
Miscellaneous	739 09	585 60
Salaries and wages	6.909 73	7,110 93
Manufacturing expenditure	$35,005 02	$30 509 34
Maintenance expenditure	64,857 52	65,871 83
Total expenses	$99,862 54	$96,381 17

The revenue of the various industries is shewn in the following summary :—

	1888.	1889.
Broom shop, hire of prisoners	$10,178 38	$10,383 70
Woodenware shop, hire of prisoners	9,157 23	3,967 22
Brickyard sales	883 30	227 00
Tailoring shop, sales	5,797 15	5,501 92
Shoe " "	2,931 15	2,412 85
Carpenter shop, sales	122 42	212 64
Blacksmith's "	42 80	128 50
Miscellaneous	1,024 00	996 90
	$30,136 43	$23,830 73

The table annexed shews how the prisoners were employed, and the number of day's work which was performed by them at the different industries :—

	1888.	1889.	
In the broom shop for contractors	26,450	24,490	days.
" woodenware shop for contractors	26,409	21,057	"
Total contract work	52,859	45,547	"
In the brickyard	15,223	25,086	"
" tailoring shop	4,849	4,122	"
" shoe shop	2,439	1,997	"
" carpenter's shop	1,501	3,103	"
" tinsmith and engineer's shops	772	829	"
" blacksmith's shop	966	1,108	"
In permanent improvements and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory.	5,971	8,158	"
Number of days of productive labor	84,580	89,950	"
" " domestic work	14,491	14,626	"
Total number of days worked	99,071	104,576	

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :—

1889.

Total stayof prisoners	135,933 days.
Number of days productive labor	89,950 "
Proportion	66.17 percent.

1888.

Total stay of prisoners	127,915 days.
Number of days productive labor	84,580 "
Proportion	66.12 percent.

Transfer of Prisoners.

A statement shewing the cost of removing prisoners from the County Gaol to the Central Prison is appended :—

When Transferred.	Number Transferred.	Prisoners fare to the Prison.	Travelling Expenses and Salary of Bailiff.	Cab hire and food for Prisoners.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
October 1888	65	100 05	165 95	53 00	319 00
November "	73	209 00	213 00	56 50	478 50
December "	80	191 15	197 20	63 85	452 20
January 1869	15	60 70	159 65	15 50	235 85
February "	53	85 00	147 70	18 00	250 70
March "	61	208 75	191 45	37 25	437 45
April "	40	143 45	215 40	31 25	390 10
May "	65	130 10	188 70	36 40	355 20
June "	82	169 95	194 15	35 25	399 35
July "	71	216 90	211 85	48 25	477 00
August "	57	153 20	269 10	29 00	451 30
September "	67	139 45	192 25	35 25	366 95
Totals	729	1807 70	2346 40	459 50	4613 60
Average expense incurred per prisoner		2 48	3 23	63	6 32
Preceding year	682	2 29	3 40	70	6 39

Discharged Prisoners.

The following summary shews the amount paid for returning discharged prisoners, their numbers and destination, during the year :—

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
Arnprior	1	6 75
Algoma	1	6 85
Belleville	11	43 15
Brockville	15	75 05
Buffalo	2	6 55
Brantford	15	29 30
Barrie	11	22 20
Berlin	11	22 00
Brampton	2	1 20
Brighton	1	2 15
Bracebridge	3	12 00
Blenheim	1	5 75
Chatham	12	62 25
Clinton	1	3 70
Collingwood	1	2 85
Campden	1	5 00
Cayuga	3	9 15
Colborne	1	3 05
Chesley	1	3 75
Cobourg	2	3 30
Cornwall	1	6 00
Detroit	1	7 75
Dublin	1	3 25
Dundas	3	4 05
Dresden	2	10 90
Deseronto	1	4 20
Fort Erie	1	3 35
Gravenhurst	2	7 40
Guelph	2	3 00
Hamilton	52	62 40
Kingston	11	43 60
London	54	188 80
Lindsay	4	9 00
Montreal	1	6 65
Markham	1	70
Mt. Albert	1	1 25
Midland	1	3 35
Mattawa	1	9 10
North Bay	2	13 70
Norwich	1	3 20
Napanee	1	3 35
Niagara Falls	2	5 30
Ottawa	31	201 20
Owen Sound	3	10 95
Oshawa	1	1 10
Peterboro	5	12 00
Petrolia	4	19 85
Perth	1	5 20
Port Elgin	2	9 20
Port Arthur	4	54 00
Parry Sound	1	6 45
Pembroke	4	31 20
Rawdon	1	4 65
St. Thomas	9	32 70
Sudbury	6	50 00
Sarnia	16	66 25
Sault Ste. Marie	8	93 55

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—*Continued.*

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
St. Catharines	9	19 70
Sandwich	6	30 75
Stratford	3	8 75
Susp. Bridge	4	10 90
Streetsville	1	65
Southampton	2	9 40
Tweed	1	4 25
Tilbury	1	6 10
Tara	1	4 15
Uxbridge	1	1 40
Windsor	19	98 75
Woodstock	11	28 60
Welland	14	36 40
Wiarton	2	9 50
Woodbridge	1	50
Whitby	4	4 00
Waterford	1	4 15
Total	419	$1602 55

INSPECTIONS.

Appended will be found copies of the minutes made by me of two inspec- of the Central Prison.

I made an inspection of the Central Prison on the 28th and 29th of March; and on the second day of my visit there were in custody 398 prisoners, distributed as follows:—

In Broom shop	90
" North shop	90
" Brick yard	69
" Under improvements	18
" Garden and grounds	13
" Tailor shop	16
" Shoe shop	77
" Mechanics	7
" Domestics	53
" Mercer Reformatory	5
" Sick room	13
" Under punishment	9
" New arrivals	8
Total	398

The last named "new arrivals" were not allotted to positions, in consequence of their recent admission.

The health of the Institution for some time past has been good, and no cause of anxiety in this regard has been felt on account of the sanitary condition of the prison.

The hospital sick room was visited, and one case only appears to be of a serious nature.

Several minor changes in regard to clothing of the prisoners which has been under test, proves to be an improvement during the winter weather especially, and the change has promoted the comfort and contentment of the prison population.

The general discipline of the Institution was found to be in a favorable and satisfactory state, and the routine of the prison operations has remained undisturbed, as a result of the quiet and orderly conduct of the prisoners generally.

During the past six months the prison labor has been well employed, and a satisfactory shewing has followed, both from a diciplinary and industrial point of view; it is evident, however, that to maintain the present efficiency in this regard, that indoor employment which would not be hampered by changes and severity of the weather will become a necessity. In arranging for the contemplated change in this respect, much consideration has been given to the description of labor, at which prisoners can be employed, with a view to the selection of such work as will be especially suitable, and provide employment for prisoners who are serving under short terms of sentence.

In accordance with the resolution to discontinue the contract system for prison labor, the present is a favorable opportunity for rearranging the whole industrial work of the Institution, and the adoption of the piece price system, in manufacturing wares and goods,this has been selected as better than any other plan, inasmuch as it meets the requirements under the new regulations. Although no contract has existed in the Institution which permitted the contractor in any way to interfere with the discipline or due surveillence of the prisoners; yet the system recommended will have the effect of placing the labor, directly under the control of the prison authorities, and in so arranging the labor of each prisoner that a fixed amount shall constitute a day's work, and that a certain limit can be imposed upon the worker with great benefit to the prisoner, as well as to the prison from a financial point of view.

The industries to be carried on will be principally the manufacturing of articles in broom shop, brick yard, and other articles required for use in the public institutions. The first named industry has been carried on for a considerable length of time, and proves satisfactory in its working. The second, is well adapted for a class of labor, that cannot otherwise be employed to advantage, and it is so to such an extent as to render it an imperative necessity.

Other matters of lesser magnitude will furnish employment for another and younger class of prisoners, who require instruction in mechanical work which will be a benefit to them; and whether in wood or metal work, learn them to be handy, and show them the way of earning such remuneration as to provide for themselves an honest living. With those considerations in view, certain improvements have been authorized. By excavating the basement of the south shop another new flat can be added to the building, which will largely provide for some of the new industries, and afford as well increased storage room, which will be required under the changes proposed.

Plans for these structural alterations have been made, and the work now commenced will prove to be a double benefit, by furnishing employment during the slack time of the year, as well as adding to the permanent value of the Institution buildings.

Minor considerations and details in regard to the advisibility of certain parts of the work to be engaged in, will necessarily involve further deliberation. But, with present information in regard thereto, the making of iron bedsteads, and the undertaking of some branches of cloth manufacture, such as is used in gaols, etc., is likely to be commenced, and in course of a short time all such matters will be adjusted.

I found the supply of books in the library greatly reduced by constant wear, and as an appropriation has been made, the selection of a fresh supply will be proceeded with at once.

There were few complaints made to me, the last one of insufficiency and quality of food, was made by one of the men, who, upon being put upon the scale, was found to have gained seven pounds since he was received into the prison.

Since the date of my last reported inspection, I have had occasion to make several visits to this Institution, with a view to determining and arranging in regard to general routine operations, but more especially in carrying out specific plans in connection with the industries.

On my last inspection, on the 1st November, the distribution and employment of prisoners then in custody was as follows:—

Broom shop	74
North shop	73
Brick yard	73
Carpenters	11
Machinists and Blacksmiths	7
Garden and grounds	13
Tailor shop	13
Shoe shop	5
Permanent improvements	37
At Female Reformatory	5
Kitchen	15
Domestic work	34
In Hospital	4
Sick in cells and unfit for work	7
Under punishment	1
Total	372

The health of the prisoners has been generally good during the summer months, and there has only been about the usual number in the sick room. Considering the dissolute lives which the majority of them have led, it is a matter of surprise that the number requiring hospital treatment is not much larger.

The conduct of the prisoners since the date of my last inspection has on the whole been good, and the several departments of industrial work have been successfully carried on. The labor in the brick yard has been very satisfactory, and although the output may not be quite equal to that of last year, the quality of the article made is very superior, and the return for the labor employed will be fairly remunerative. The work in the broom shop has also been properly attended to, affording steady employment to the men engaged, and the product has also been remunerative.

In the north shop, where the wood-working industry is carried on, the usual amount of labor has not been employed, owing to the recent state of transition, in regard to this industry; consequently the output and returns will not be up to the usual average. The organization of this department, however, is well nigh completed, and under the new "piece price" plan it is expected that very satisfactory results will be attained, both in regard to the interests of the men employed, and the returns realized from their labor.

The erection of an addition to the south shop (136 feet x 50 feet) which has been in progress for some time past is now approaching completion, and will prove to be a great improvement by affording room for carrying on industries of various kinds, with such labor as is most available both from a disciplinary point of view and the necsssity for distributing as much as possible the work in the prison. It is contemplated to establish an iron working department in the new extension, for the manufacture of iron bedsteads, for gaol, prison and institution use; also a woolen department, for the manufacture of woolen goods required for prisoner's wear.

Sufficient excavation has been made under the old section of the building to afford room for the storage of a great many articles used in carrying on the industrial operation of the Institution; a drying room is also provided. Provision is also made for sheltering the men in stormy or wet weather, who are usually employed at out-door labor.

The upper flat of the building which was formerly used for the storage of brooms, etc., can now be used, as stated, for the woolen work to be carried on; and the same flat in the new extension will be used for the storage of brooms, making the accommodation in this respect much more convenient for the purpose.

In the centre of the building the engine and boilers for the motor power will be placed in (as nearly as it can be made) a fire-proof compartment.

Should the weather continue favorable, the structure which has been built with prison labor will be completed in a month's time, and in point of strength, solidity and completeness for its purpose, it can scarcely be surpassed. In any divisions that have been made, due regard has been had to the proper surveillence of the prisoners employed. The enlargement and extension of the premises will, no doubt, in a great measure increase the discipline and order of the Institution, from the fact that the labor in the various branches will be more centralized, and the prisoners consequently more under the supervision of the foreman and guards in charge.

The other permanent improvements on which prison labor has been employed, is the erection of a slaughter house, and the making of a road from Strachan Avenue to the brick kilns, this latter being rendered necessary by the construction of a subway at King street, and the hauling of clay from the north side of that street to the brick yard. And the brick yard proper has been enclosed by a high fence on the south and west sides, which has proved to be an economy in the oversight of the prisoners employed there, at the same time lessening the temptation to escape. These extensive improvements are all nearly completed, and will be of very great advantage in the working of the Institution.

The other industries of minor importance have been successfully carried on for some time past, and no new features in connection with them worthy of note have transpired since the date of my last report.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 10th October, 1889.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the sixteenth annual statistical report of the Central Prison for the year ending the 30th September, 1889.

The accompanying tables set forth the movements of the population, and operations of the prison industries. When compared with the previous year they shew an increase over it in the number remaining at its close, and received of 72, and closing with six more in custody than in 1888.

Of the 736 released within the period, one was by death from diarrhœa, following a long sickness from inflammatory rheumatism. This single case, considering the polluted, diseased and wasted condition in which many are received, is strong testimony to the heathful surroundings and operations of the prison. Seven escaped, four from outside working gangs, of whom three were recaptured, and three from the buildings within the walls. These latter found their way across to the United States, are located, but not extraditable. They will, like most of those who have similarly taken leave, find their way back in course of time. One rather cleverly fastened himself into a railway car and was carried outside the walls before he was missed. Another, after asking for the position of groom, and giving his promise not to take advantage of the privileges it afforded, meanly made his escape by scaling the wall early in the morning. The other one forced one of the locks in the kitchen about 5 a.m., on the 24th January, and also scaled the wall. They are all thieves, and the province loses nothing by their absence, even if they should not return, but it is very undesirable that any criminal should obtain his liberty by escape, since it encourages attempts by others, and no effort or reasonable expense should be spared to secure their capture.

A most daring attempt was made by two prisoners to escape from their cells by cutting the bars of the gate, and so sure were they of succeeding that an opening was made through the wall to the adjoining cell, occupied by another pair of desperate rascals. The bricks were loosened, ready to be removed when all was ready, and concealed by pictures pasted over them. Providentially one of the bars was more brittle than the other three which had broken off, and snapped short when pryed with a lever, after being partially cut, and falling to the floor, gave the rascals away; doubtless saving the guard from violence if not death, and perhaps a general delivery, for if they had succeeded in their plans, which were to get out at midnight, the life of a guard would not have stood between them and liberty. This circumstance is mentioned, partly to illustrate one of the serious objections to putting two prisoners in one cell, which cannot be avoided when four hundred and over have to be put into three hundred and fifty-four cells, the capacity of the prison. In this connection reference may be made to the necessity that exists for a block of cells constructed specially for punishment and solitary confinement. There are every year received in this

prison a number of men, who, from their vicious and dangerous natures, should not be employed among the general class of prisoners, because they are detrimental to good discipline, and their influence is bad in every respect, counteracting largely any influence for good exerted upon the others. Solitary confinement, picking wool for the new industry, would be beneficial to the class referred to, and their removal from the working gangs would be a positive benefit from every point of view, and would materially lessen the number of punishments necessarily resorted to, as a means to preserve order and obedience to the rules.

The discipline has been well sustained throughout the year. No trouble approaching anything serious has arisen; nothing beyond some quarrels among the prisoners, occasionally leading to acts of violence among themselves. Even of this there has not been much, when the class of men and youths which go to make up the prison population is taken into account. The rules forbid any conversation among them, and were they strictly observed and enforced by the officers, there could be no occasion for quarrels, but when it is kept in view that there is always about one-third of the prisoners employed outside the walls, at several of the industrial pursuits, some of whom cannot at all times be under the close supervision of the guards, nor within their hearing, and then, if the number of toughs, whose whole life when out of prison is spent in obeying the dictates of ungoverned will, is taken into account; men and youths in whom little but uncleanness and immorality is bred by the surroundings of their homes and associates, it will be apparent that when working in gangs the same spirit which governs their conduct when free will exert itself against restraint, and be ready on the slightest pretext to outbursts of assault and violent temper. Men who know little beyond the misdirected and vicious trend of the worst passions of the race, cannot be made law and order abiding subjects all at once, no matter how good the regulations laid down for the government of their conduct, and to many solitary confinement would be beneficial when other means fail. This leads up to the need for amendment to the criminal law. Again and again some of the worst specimens of the class referred to, are sent up under short sentences of from one to six months. They serve the brief periods, usually at outdoor employment, then resume their depredations on society, and that with invigorated health, acquired by the regular habits and liberal fare, provided at the expense of the province, in return for which they do just as little as it is possible to get off with in the shape of labor while in prison, a place which of course becomes to them, not a terror but a retreat, and while they follow this illigitimate mode of living they are but pests on society, valueless for any good purpose, whereas if they were sent up under intermediate sentence and made to learn by a system of grading and marks and the value of obedience to the higher laws which ought to prevail in them, and at the same time if were they educated, as means have been provided for in this prison, and instructed in some one of the several trades carried on here, there would be some hope, when ultimately liberated on parole, that they would be permanently reformed. But it is wrong in principle, wrong to society, and the greatest wrong to the criminal himself, to encourage him in following an ignorant, misdirected, vicious will, for that is what it means. Imprisonment under short sentence to the class above referred to, is not punishment for the offence they commit. Beyond the protection to society while it lasts, it is of but little if any advantage, even to the prisoner, being simply a temporary restraint of his liberty. Detention in prison should be of sufficient duration, accompanied by conditions having the elements necessary for the removal of the causes which led to the commission of crime, so as to let a new and better purpose of life be securely founded in the man or youth, and not until there is good

reason to believe that this has been reached should they be liberated. There is no injustice in this. Liberty carries with it certain responsibilities, and the subject must respect them or forfeit his liberty.

The criminal may not always be entirely to blame for the circumstances in which he is found. From his infancy he may have been trained in this direction, either by the surroundings of his home, if it may be called by that name, or by neglect, which is equally fruitful in producing criminals. One has but to look at the crowds of young lads and mere children, nightly to be seen gathered in large numbers at the street corners, hear their profanity, while they smoke cigars, cigarettes and chew tobacco, to learn where the criminal recruits are drawn from. There lies a terrible responsibility upon those who are guilty of this neglect of parental care. It is in the home where prison reformers should begin their work to be successful. Prevent the young from being drawn into the crime circle by their early removal from impure and dishonest surroundings, if such can be shewn to be the sort of environment they are being raised in. And in this city of Toronto even with the high place it occupies among cities for its observance of the fourth commandment and its church-going people, there is room for all who interest themselves in prison reform, for included in that expression is implied the prevention of crime, to put forth much of their energy. It has but to be stated, in order to set forth the extent of the field and its demands, that irrespective of the number of boys sent to the Industrial School, the Penetanguishene Reformatory, and its large quota of convicts to the Kingston Penitentiary, it supplies about forty per cent. of all the prisoners received in the Central Prison, and the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for females.

The several industrial pursuits have been diligently carried on. About four million of brick have been made, or will be by the close of the season, representing a value of about $24,000. The returns from the broom shop amounts to $10,383.70. Under the new arrangement it may safely be estimated that the labor employed thereat will average about fifty cents per day for each prisoner. A substantial increase from this industry has marked its progress for the past nine years. In 1877 the daily earnings averaged 17c.; for the past year it has been 42c., and for the two months under the new agreement it has been 47½c.

The woodworking operations in the north shop have not been so satisfactory as could have been desired, only $3,967.82 having been received on account of the labor for the year, while it should have been $7,729.94. Under the new arrangements to begin this month, a better condition of things may be hoped for, but it is premature to venture even an opinion till tested.

The tailor, shoemaker, carpenter and blacksmith shops have furnished their usual quota of employment for the prisoners, and the returns from them aggregate a total of $8,255.91.

The structural additions and alterations have engaged a number of the tradesmen prisoners, and the value of the prison property has been very considerably increased thereby. These improvements include:—

(1) The deepening of the lower floor in the south shop, and relaying it with a cement floor, then dividing the space into two flats, or a ground floor and basement. The cost of material used, including flooring, cement, iron beams and sheeting, amouted to $2,651.58, irrespective of the prison labor, 499 days worth say $250. This shop will be occupied with the woolen machinery, which is beginning to arrive, and the industry may be expected to be in operation by the beginning of December.

(2) The erection of a large slaughter house with all the best modern appliances, costing for material $2,919, upon which to the present time 1,075 days of skilled prison labor has been expended, valued at $1,685 ; total, $4,604.

(3) A shop under construction 106 x 50 feet, three floors, for the machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters and tinsmiths, and engine and boiler rooms. It is expected to have this building completed about the new year, and shortly after to have the above-mentioned industries in operation in it, when, irrespective of the domestic and farm and garden work, there will be twelve distinct industrial branches of manufacture carried on. The importance of having so many, affording means of finding profitable employment for all sorts of prisoners, young and old, skilled and unskilled, even to cranks and imbeciles of whom not a few are sent here, cannot be over estimated.

Much as has been done during the past six years in enlarging, rebuilding, and making permanent improvements upon the prison premises, and beautifying the grounds, there are still several additions required. First is the enlargement of cell space, to obviate the necessity of two prisoners occupying one cell, as in many cases has to be for about half the year. The uncleanness which doubling is productive of, is of such a serious character that no such facilities as it affords should be permitted to exist longer than necesary to make provision, by sufficient accommodation, to give each prisoner a separate cell Then the cell space for solitary confinement already referred to, and the erection of a paint shop for the wood-working industry.

The subject of the better lighting of the premises is worthy of attention. Very often the supply of gas is far from satisfactory, and keeping the possible introduction of the incandescent system in view, the new engine to be put in the new shop will be of sufficient capacity for that purpose, including the lighting of the Insane Asylum, and the Female Reformatory, when it has been decided to adopt it.

The entire abolition of the employment of prisoners under the contract system, which from the first has been in some measures unsatisfactory, finally terminated with the fiscal year, and I am now at liberty to say, that whatever the ultimate outcome of the new industries to be operated, as also that of the woodworking one under the piece price plan, they will be very bad if they are not productive of better results, and prove more satisfactory in every respect than the contract system as experienced in this prison has been. I look forward hopefully to the very best results from all the industries to be operated in the south and new shops, both as to returns for the prison labor, and in their healthful influence upon the prisoners.

The question is often asked by visitors, whether, or how near the prison comes to be self-sustaining, prompted to ask it doubtless from the general appearance of the prisoners, and the activity displayed in the several industrial employments at which they are engaged. To that goal the prison has not yet attained, and it may not be attainable, but when the returns shew that the products of the labor amounts to $53,527.00, against an expenditure for maintenance of $65,000.00 and this with prisoner's under an average term of sentence of about six months, the management may fairly claim, that the shewing is creditable to say the least, and they can safely promise, that still better results may be looked for; 568 of the 739 prisoners received were on sentence of six months and under.

The evening school class, under the teaching of Mr. Boddy, continues to be not only attractive to the prisoners, but most profitable to them. A reference to the statistics under the head of Education shews, that of the 739 received within the year, 191 had received no education, and 39 could only read. In all cases

where the sentence was of sufficient length, say four months and over, to give time to make some progress in teaching them, they, as far as the facilities permitted, had the privilege of attending the classes, and very good results were reached in many cases. It is worthy on consideration, if instead of the time devoted to this branch of the prisons reformatory work of two hours on two nights a week, it could not be increased to four or six nights, and divide the prisoners into classes according to their status in learning. If neglected in this respect by those responsible for it when free, and as admitted by all who have studied the subject of crime, that the want of education is one of the greatest factors in producing criminals, and after an experience of nine years I am warranted in endorsing it, then may it not be considered an obligation of the Province to its wards, to remedy this to the fullest extent within its power, and make it compulsory on prisoners while in custody here to attend school. Under the indeterminate sentence, proficiency in education becomes an obligation for the attainment of liberty.

A recognition of the valuable services rendered to the prisoners, by the ministers of the city, is due; who without remuneration, come at all seasons and in all weather, to preach the word to them. That their labor is appreciated and productive of much good, is attested by the respectful and close attention given to their ministrations. It may safely be said, that many of the city congregations might very profitably learn a lesson from the respectful decorum and deportment to be seen every Sabbath afternoon and morning in the prison chapel; and this is not infrequently alluded to by ministers who recognize it as an encouraging reward for their efforts. Then the same recognition of the services and self denial is due to Mr. H. Cassels, and his staff of Sunday school teachers, who, without a break scarcely from the beginning to the end of the year, are with their classes prompt at 9 o'clock every Sunday. It is in many cases exceedingly interesting, to read the letters of prisoners to their friends, when referring to the new-found source of pleasure, in the study of the Scriptures in the classes, and granting that they are not all sincere, that good influences and permanent reformation result from this source is undeniable, and many instances can be advanced to sustain this. When a prisoner, stained with crime, is seated face to face with a teacher, who is inspired with the truth of the message he brings, and hears that message pointedly delivered to himself, he is much more likely to give heed to it than if spoken to the whole body collectively, it is spoken to him personally, hence the arrangement of having a Sunday school conducted on the same principle, as in connection with the city churches, followed by an afternoon service, is admirable, and the good done through it cannot be estimated. I again acknowledge the value of this branch of the Prisoners' Aid Association work, under whose auspices it is carried on.

The subject of a better system of registration and identification of criminals is worthy of consideration. It is a common occurrence for them to move from one place to another after conviction, and under an assumed name pursue their calling, then when convicted of crime plead a first offence, and by this means get off with a light sentence, when if their record and history were known to the magistrate, they would be sent up possibly for a long period. Since the introduction in France of the Bertillion system of registration, crime has very largely decreased, owing largely to its assistance in the identification of criminals; escape under an assumed name in a new field of operation being impossible. The criminal by profession discounts imprisonment as an attendant of his calling, but he does not like to have his record follow him, especially if it means long sentences. A few periods of five to fifteen years fills up the sum of life, hence he

deems it better to abandon a calling that may suddenly deprive him of liberty for the remainder of his days, and settles down to lead an honest life. For some months, all the criminals, and by that is meant thieves, burglars and the like, as distinct from the tramp and drunkard, have been registered under the Bertillion system in the Central Prison, but to be of service to its full extent, there would require to be a central bureau, say in connection with the Provincial Detective Department, where all records and photos could be kept; then if A B, known and registered in this city, finds it suits his purpose to visit London or some point where he is not known, commits a robbery, falls into custody, gives his name as C D, pleads a first offence from necessity, on the pretence of being destitute, it maybe, he would be held till his photo and description could be sent to the Central Bureau, and a reply received giving his record as far as known. By some such means as this, many noted rascals would be successfully followed, and meet their just deserts.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MASSIE,
Warden.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Remaining in custody September 30th, 1888	346	
Committed during the year	739	
Recaptured	3	
		1088
Discharged on expiration of sentence	705	
" on payment of fine	7	
" by remission of sentence	9	
" by conviction quashed	2	
Re-transferred to common gaols	3	
Died in prison hospital	1	
Transferred to lunatic asylum	2	
Escaped from custody	7	
	736	
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1889	352	
		1088

SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON OR TO COMMON GAOLS.

To Central Prison	510	
To Common Gaol	229	
		739

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Married	198	
Single	506	
Widowers	35	
		739

EDUCATION.

Read and write	509	
" only	39	
No education	191	
		739

AGES.

Under 18	42	
From 18 to 20	64	
" 20 to 30	319	
" 30 to 40	145	
" 40 to 50	108	
" 50 to 60	46	
" 60 to 70	15	
		739

NATIONALITIES.

England	111	
Ireland	101	
Scotland	36	
Canada	383	
United States	88	
Other countries	20	
	——	739

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England	242	
Roman Catholic	263	
Presbyterian	87	
Methodist	100	
Baptist	31	
Lutheran	7	
Congregational	7	
Pagan	2	
	——	739

HABITS.

Temperate	100	
Intemperate	639	
	——	739

SENTENCES.

One month and under	46	
Over 1 month and up to 2 months	45	
" 2 " " 3 "	160	
4 months	79	
5 "	21	
6 "	217	
7 "	3	
8 "	4	
9 "	24	
12 "	67	
14 "	3	
15 "	7	
16 "	1	
18 "	29	
19 "	1	
20 "	2	
21 "	1	
22 "	1	
23 "	20	
24 "	8	
	——	739

Average duration of sentence—6, 20, 30 months.

CRIMES

Assault	26
" and robbery	6
" and battery	4
" a constable,	22
" aggravated	15
" and doing bodily harm	10
" attempt to commit felony	1
Attempt to escape from Central Prison	3
" carnal knowledge of girl under 10 years	3
Bigamy	5
Burglary	7
Breaking gaol and larceny	1
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	9
Burglary and larceny	21
Being found in bonded car G.T.R.	3
Cattle stealing	1
Carrying unlawful weapons	2
Carbreaking and robbery	3
Carnal knowledge of girl under 12 years	3
Chicken stealing	3
Cruelty to a horse	—
Drunk	34
" and disorderly	13
" " vagrancy	1
" " larceny	3
Desertion from "A" Battery	2
Defacing marks on saw logs	2
Damage to property	2
Disorderly	6
Embezzlement	4
Escaped from custody	1
Forgery	5
False pretences	10
" " and larceny	1
Felonious wounding	10
" receiving	3
Gaol breaking	1
Horse stealing	14
House breaking and robbery	3
Habitual frequenters house of ill fame	2
Indecent assault	9
" exposure	3
Keeping house of ill fame	5
Larceny	279
" of trees	1
" and receiving	3
" " robbery	2
" of money	11
" of coal	4
" of horse and buggy	2
" " " cutter	1

Larceny and uttering base coin	1
" " gaol breaking	2
Malicious injury to property	4
" killing of cattle	1
" wounding	4
Misdemeanour	1
Obtaining money, false pretences	4
Obstructing police	2
Perjury	2
Refusing to support wife	1
" " family	2
Resisting sheriff's officer	1
Selling liquor without license	2
" " to Indians	3
Shooting with intent	4
Shop breaking and robbery	3
Trespass on railway	4
Unlawful wounding	4
Vagrancy	108
Wounding with intent to do bodily harm	1
	—— 739

OCCUPATIONS.

Agents	8	Farmers	7
Actors	2	File cutters	1
Boilermakers	2	Firemen	11
Barbers	7	Fur dressers	1
Bakers	7	Fullers	1
Blacksmiths	9	Gardeners	4
Barristers	1	Grooms	4
Builders	1	Glassblowers	1
Broom makers	4	Gilders	1
Bartenders	3	Grocers	1
Bookbinders	2	Hostlers	6
Bootblacks	1	Harnessmakers	1
Brakemen	4	Labourers	329
Brickmakers	1	Locksmiths	1
Brassfounders	1	Lathers	1
Bricklayers	7	Machinists	7
Butchers	19	Moulders	12
Chairmakers	2	Mattress makers	1
Cabinetmakers	1	Music teachers	2
Clerks	14	Miners	3
Cigar makers	2	Painters	44
Carpenters	35	Pedlars	5
Cooks	8	Printers	4
Coopers	4	Polishers	1
Chimneysweeps	1	Plasterers	7
Coachmen	2	Porters	1
Carriage painters	1	Photographers	1
Druggists	2	Potters	1
Engineers	1	Sailmakers	1
Engine drivers	2	Steel polishers	1

Shoemakers	25	Teamsters	12
Sailors	22	Telegraph operators	1
Steamfitters	5	Tobacco workers	1
Stone cutters	7	Jewellers	2
Sawyers	2	Upholsterers	1
Spinners	1	Waiters	7
Stenographers	1	Watchmakers	1
Saw grinders	1	Wigmakers	1
Tailors	27		
Tinsmiths	5		739
Teachers	2		

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.

Algoma	24	Northumberland	11
Brant	18	Norfolk	1
Bruce	3	Oxford	12
Carleton	45	Ontario	9
Essex	20	Peel	2
Elgin	17	Perth	1
Frontenac	13	Peterboro	2
Grenville	20	Renfrew	5
Gray	6	Rat Portage	1
Halton	2	Simcoe	22
Hastings	12	Stormont	2
Haldimand	2	Victoria	1
Huron	3	Waterloo	18
Kent	18	Wellington	15
Lanark	3	Wentworth	60
Lincoln	13	Welland	22
Lambton	25	York	259
Middlesex	50		
Nippising	2		739

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing October 1st, 1888, and ending September 30th, 1889.

Broom shop	24,490	
Tailor "	4,122	
Shoe "	1,997	
Woodworking shop	21,057	
Brickyard	25,086	
Carpenters and painters	3,103	
Tinsmiths and machinists	829	
Blacksmiths and helpers	1,108	
Bricklayers and bricklayers labourers making permanent improvements	3,070	
General work in yard	684	
Mercer reformatory	985	
Farm labourers in garden and on farm grounds	3,419	
		89,950

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of domestics employed from October 1st, 1888, to September 30th, 1889.

October	1888	1159	
November	"	1154	
December	"	1454	
January	1889	1164	
February	"	1281	
March	"	1570	
April	"	1160	
May	"	1086	
June	"	1272	
July	"	986	
August	"	1291	
September	"	1049	
			14,626

RETURN shewing the number of days prisoners were in hospital, confined in cells, convalescent and unemployed, from October 1st, 1888, to September 30th, 1889.

MONTH.	Hospital.	Confined in cells and under punishment.	Unemployed, bad weather, and waiting for material.	Sick in cells.
October 1888	148	168	58	40
November "	149	156	30	64
December "	186	175	128	96
January 1889	202	249	404	94
February "	238	239	576	129
March "	266	290	185	110
April "	195	191	210	81
May "	160	210	43	54
June "	161	223	467	61
July "	54	186	369	77
August "	107	176	892	93
September "	133	182	492	98
Totals	1999	2445	3854	997

RETURN shewing the daily population of the Central Prison during the year ending September 30th, 1889.

DAY.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	346	369	393	429	395	403	392	357	344	338	345	351
2	349	367	393	429	396	399	392	355	344	332	347	349
3	357	369	395	429	396	399	392	361	341	340	343	347
4	357	369	395	427	396	396	396	356	340	338	343	344
5	356	378	400	425	396	403	393	356	346	344	347	348
6	355	377	399	425	392	401	391	355	345	343	345	356
7	355	375	399	424	396	399	391	350	346	343	346	353
8	353	379	408	423	396	397	389	354	343	352	344	353
9	354	379	408	422	395	395	386	353	343	348	345	353
10	354	385	410	422	395	395	382	348	339	354	339	352
11	356	383	410	421	410	398	380	341	333	359	339	352
12	354	385	415	420	409	404	381	341	333	357	339	349
13	354	381	411	420	413	399	376	337	336	356	342	345
14	354	388	411	417	413	401	376	335	337	356	341	357
15	358	388	411	415	412	401	375	341	333	354	349	354
16	356	387	411	415	415	407	372	341	335	351	349	350
17	353	386	409	413	415	407	371	343	347	350	345	349
18	345	386	411	406	414	403	366	337	341	352	345	346
19	345	386	415	406	413	400	366	337	345	349	341	348
20	343	389	418	408	412	404	362	335	341	343	340	345
21	343	389	413	403	411	401	362	330	355	343	337	345
22	342	387	419	400	411	400	366	333	342	347	336	345
23	346	386	419	399	413	396	368	351	342	346	336	345
24	355	389	418	397	413	396	367	351	340	350	335	341
25	352	389	418	392	410	395	362	346	338	347	333	345
26	351	393	417	388	409	392	358	346	347	345	337	349
27	358	390	420	388	403	394	360	345	343	345	341	354
28	358	395	420	388	406	391	360	344	346	345	353	356
29	361	392	434	389	...	398	357	343	338	344	353	356
30	361	391	434	386	...	394	356	342	338	344	352	352
31	369	...	429	391	...	394	...	343	...	343	351	...
Total	10950	11505	12764	12727	11355	12562	11245	10708	10247	10758	10620	10492

Total number for the year	135,933
Highest any one month	12,764
" " day	434
Lowest any one month	10,245
" " day	330
Average per month	11,327
" day	372

CENTRAL PRISON HOSPITAL.

Annual return of the medical department of the Central Prison, showing the average number of patients in hospital per day for each month, from 1st October, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

October	1888	2.20
November	"	4.46
December	"	5.90
January	1889	7.06
February	"	7.80
March	"	8.60
April	"	7.00
May	"	6.68
June	"	6.80
July	"	5.00
August	"	4.90
September	"	6.80
Daily average for the year		6.00
Number of patients in hospital 30th September, 1889		4

GENERAL SUMMARY of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from October 1st, 1888, to 30th September, 1889.

Industrial department	89,950	
Domestics	14,626	
Sick in hospital	1,999	
Sick in cells and convalescent	997	
Confined in cells and under punishment	2,445	
Unemployed, inclement weather, lunatics, unfit for work and waiting material	3,854	
Sundays and holidays (unemployed)	22,062	
		135,933

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TORONTO, 15th October, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the work in the Sunday School at the Central Prison has been carried on throughout the year on the same lines as formerly, and there has been nothing differing from the work of past years to which special attention can be called.

The staff of teachers continues to be of sufficient strength to enable us to overtake the work with considerable satisfaction, and, we believe, success. The utmost harmony has prevailed between the several members of the staff, as well as between them and the prison authorities. We believe that the prison rules are universally complied with by the teachers, and on the part of the warden, deputy warden, sergeant and guards, there has been the utmost courtesy and consideration towards the teachers. We have every ground for believing that the work done has been productive of much spiritual good to some of the men who have come under our instruction.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS.
Supt. C. P. S. S.

REPORT OF PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, October 17th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the various reports of the work carried on by the Prisoners' Aid Society for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

The reports are from the Superintendent of the Andrew Mercer Sunday School the Central Prison Sunday School and the report of the schoolmaster paid by the association, of his work in the Central Prison. Also a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the association during the past year. These reports speak for themselves. The work is, we believe, every day increasing in its beneficial character, and we are more convinced of the value of a system by which we obtain an influence over the prisoners during their residence in prison, which enables us to practically direct and assist them on their discharge; and the results of the work we believe, are of permanent value.

The nature of the work may be indicated by the following minutes of assistance given to discharged prisoners. Total number assisted during the year 723; the manner of assistance as follows:—Work provided for 319; provisions given to 71 families of prisoners; 39 articles of furniture given; rent paid in 9 cases; 193 articles of clothing distributed; tools and materials given to 53; railway fares paid for 23; 3 assisted to go to their friends in Europe: 4,343 meals given and 1,344 night lodgings; loans made to discharged prisoners to the extent of $312.85, of which they have returned $218.90 during the year; one youth apprenticed who is giving every sasifaction to his employer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. WHITE
President:

Prisoners Aid Association.

Receipts for twelve months, ending September 30th, 1889.

Government grant	$1,000 00
Municipal grants	240 00
Grant from City of Toronto	600 00
Subscriptions	511 94
Loans repaid	218 90
Collected at annual meeting	17 65
Rent	48 00
Central Bank dividend	293 67
	$2,930 16

Disbursements for twelve months, ending September 30th, 1889.

Food, lodging, clothes, tools, furniture, railway fares rent, loans, etc., to 723 ex-prisoners	$1,026 43
Central Prison night school, master's salary, books, etc.	204 76
Gaol day school, master's salary	200 00
Books, etc., for Sunday school at A. M. Reformatory and Central Prison	29 23
Printing, advertising, stationery, postage, etc	113 51
Water, light, and fuel	185 40
Paid on building, insurance and interest	401 95
Agents' salary and sundries	581 31
	$2,742 59

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

To the President and Members of the Prisoners' Aid Association.

GENTLEMEN,—I would respectfully submit the following report of the Central Prison Night School, from 1st January to 30th September, 1889.

At the request of your Association I took charge of the school on the 1st of January, 1889.

The school-room which is situated on the first floor of the north wing, has accommodation for about 48 men and is fairly well lighted and ventilated. The

annexed table will show the attendance for each month and the number in the several classes.

Month.	No. on S. Roll.	Disch'rg'd during Month.	No. in 1st & 2nd Primer.	No. in 2nd Reader.	No. in 3rd Reader.	No. in 4th Reader.
January	53	2	8	16	17	12
February	52	3	7	17	15	13
March	50	3	9	15	13	13
April	51	4	2	18	15	16
May	56	4	11	14	16	14
June	57	3	10	19	13	15
September	50	2	8	17	12	13

The attendance at the school is excellent, and it is highly gratifying to notice the desire of the men for knowledge as evinced by their earnest attention to instruction and their application to study, as well as their cheerful persevering spirit and their general good deportment in the school.

The subjects taught are writing, reading and arithmetic, with occasionally a lesson on geography, or some other subject, but as many of the men are unable to write, and some of them cannot read, they require considerable time and indvidual attention in these subjects, which are of the highest importance to them and in which most of them in time make fair progress.

I am glad to report that the school not only stirs the activities of the minds of these men, but also the impulses of their better nature, and infuses a spirit of manliness and an ambition to be men, and at times when speaking of some great discoverer or some noble man, I have seen their eyes kindle with admiration of what was noble or good, and have noticed an increased earnestness in their application to their studies.

The men also deeply appreciate the kindness of those to whom they are indebted for their privileges, and in their exercises in letter writing it is pleasing to note such expressions as these : "I love to learn and I thirst for knowledge. I am the only son of a widowed mother and am her only support, and I shall heartily thank the officers of this institution for all the instruction I get here."

Another says : "I have learned a great deal which will be a benefit to me, especially in arithmetic of which I knew nothing, except addition and that very imperfectly. I have also improved very much in reading and writing, and I shall be able to make rapid progress. *I have also resolved to become a better and a wiser man*, and I believe it to be my duty to you, and to all concerned in our welfare to show that I am thankful and (that I) appreciate all that has been done for my good."

In concluding this report, I would express my sincere thanks to the Warden and Deputy Warden for their kindness and the interest they take in the school, and their attention to everything in the way of making the school-room comfortable, convenient, and pleasant. The kindness and courtesy of the officials and guards has made my duties pleasant. I would specially mention guard Hartley, who in addition to his other duties renders valuable assistance in the Night School and takes a deep interest in the work. I would also thank your association for the liberal manner in which you have provided the supplies and school requisites when needed, and the prompt responses to all communications addressed to your honorable board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

Toronto, October 1st, 1889. JAMES BODDY.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO,

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for Ontario.

SIR:—The annual report of the Medical department of the Central Prison for the past year shows an almost entire absence of summer diseases. The same statement will apply to the previous summer.

The ventilation in summer is much superior to that of winter. I have on several occasions, in previous reports, drawn attention to the lack of efficient winter ventilation in the corridors in which are the cells of the prisoners. In consequence of this deficiency we have during January, February, March and April of every year a large number of cases of rheumatism and inflammation of the air passages, especially tonsilitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, and occasionally laryngitis.

Diphtheria is very rare in the Prison.

These diseases are not chargeable to the food, the clothing, the work, the cold, but primarily to the impurity of the air, and perhaps secondary to contagion. Pure night air will not produce these diseases.

The remedy is to bring into each corridor, all through the night, abundance of outside air, either cold or warm, the latter preferable, and then by the present steam pipes keep up such a degree of heat as will ensure for each prisoner a continuous supply of pure air.

It would have been better if the aperture in the top of each cell for the escape of exhaled air had been over the feet rather than over the head of the convict. This, however, could be easily rectified by carrying a tin pipe from the aperture to the other end of the cell, and thus avoid draft over the head and face.

The Allwise One is unceasingly engaged fifteen or sixteen times every minute by his own delicate machinery, filtering out from the blood of the lungs, dead, offensive, poisonous materials, and we should do all we can in carrying out his views, so as to avoid as far as possible ever inhaling exhaled air.

The general health of the prisoners, with the above exceptions, has been excellent.

The hospital is lighted and aired on only one side. In any contemplated enlargement of the prison it is hoped that we shall obtain a hospital with windows on opposite sides, so that the air by cross currents can be kept pure, and there will be no dark corners and no stagnant air.

There ought to be some cells specially constructed for insane cases till they can be removed to the asylum. If this is not done, I fear we shall have suicides in the Prison, for we always have on hand cases more or less insane.

This provision is desirable for the comfort of the other prisoners.

THE following list indicates the applications for treatment made by prisoners able to work, and their diseases:

DISEASE.	No. OF APPLICATIONS.	DISEASE.	No. OF APPLICATIONS.
Abrasions	10	Inflammation of nose	6
Acne	19	" " lymphatic glands	18
Abscess	40	" " arm	6
Aneroxia	340	" " fingers	8
Ague	26	" " knee	2
Aguish	174	" " leg	1
Asthma	18	Insanity	6
Boils	18	Insomnia	46
Bubo	16	Irritability of bladder	12
Bronchitis	6	Lumbago	98
Balanitis	4	Masturbation	16
Burns and Scalds	2	Neuralgia	121
Bunion	2	Nervousness	18
Cancer	1	Nausea	6
Cystitis	2	Orchitis	8
Catarrh—Nasal	100	Pains alleged to exist	281
Coryza	64	Paralysis, partial	1
Conjunctivitis	12	Pediculi Pubis	20
Constipation	760	Phthisis	2
Contusions and wounds	89	Pleurisy	16
Cramps	219	Rheumatism, mild	192
Coughs and colds	805	" " inflammatory	16
Debility	141	Scobies	20
Diarrhœa	164	Sciatica	16
Dysentry	2	Sore throat,	84
Dysuria	10	" " syphilitic	46
Epilepsy	84	Spermatorhœa	84
Eczema	20	Sprains	16
Eruptions	46	Synovitis	16
Epistaxis	4	Stricture of urethra	92
Entropion	1	Scrofula	40
Feverishness	44	Syphilis, primary	16
Flatulency	28	" secondary	49
Fistula—anal	2	Toothache	216
Gonorrhœa	41	Teeth extracted	98
Gleet	16	" " and replaced	18
Hœmoptysis	1	Ulcer	84
Hæmorrhoids	68	Vertigo	20
Headache	94	Varicocele	2
Hernia	20	Varicose veins	16
Heart disease	4	Vomiting	24
Indigestion	246	Warts	16
Ingrowing toe nail	1	Worms, tape	6
Inflammation of hand	2	" oxyuris	10

ANNUAL RETURNS of the Central Prison Hospital, showing the number of prisoners admitted into hospital and their diseases:

DISEASE.	NO. OF APPLICATIONS.	DISEASE.	NO. OF APPLICATIONS.
Ague	1	Insanity	1
Asthma	1	Lumbago	1
Abscess	3	Neuralgia	2
Bleeding from gums	1	Orchitis	2
Boils	1	Pleurisy	3
Cramps	3	Phthisis pulmonatis	2
Cancer	1	Rheumatism	17
Circumcision	1	Syphilis	1
Coughs and colds	14	Sprain of ankle	1
Contusions	4	Sore throat, severe	13
Conjunctivitis	4	Stricture of urethra	3
Dyspepsia	1	Ulcer	9
Diarrhœa	2	Wounds	4
Debility	3		
Dysentery	1	OPERATIONS ON HOSPITAL CASES.	
Erysipelas	1		
Eczema	1	For Hæmorrhoids	2
Feverish	8	Ingrowing toe nail	1
Fracture of leg	1	Amputation of fingers	3
Hæmorrhoids	2		
Inflammation of ankle	2	DEATHS.	
Inflammation of lymphatic glands	1		
" " bowels	1	One, from consumption	1
Ingrowing toe nail	1		

AVERAGE number of patients in hospital per day for each month from October 1st, 1888, to September 30th, 1889:

October, 1888	2.2
November, "	4.46
December, "	5.9
January, 1889	7.06
February, "	7.8
March, "	8.6
April, "	7.
May, "	6.68
June, "	6.8
July, "	5.
August, "	4.9
September, "	6.8
Average number per day for the year	6.
Number of patients in hospital 30th September, 1889	4

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS,

Surgeon to the Central Prison.

MERCER REFORMATORY.

In presenting the Ninth Annual Report upon the working of this institution for the year ending 30th September, 1889, it is gratifying to note the very favorable report which the Superintendent of the institution is able to make in regard to the work accomplished.

The Superintendent draws attention to the difference in the class of inmates now in custody, compared with those of former years, and the distinction is a noticeable one, and in consequence of the greater proportion of those now in residence being more or less imbecile, both mentally and physically, less prospect can be entertained of moral improvement with those at present in the institution by disciplinary agencies and reformatory influences, and the fears expressed by the Superintendent as to the future conduct of a number of them is not groundless.

A perusal of the report will show, however, the number of agencies employed in looking after the welfare of the inmates disharged. It is pleasing also to note that this very important question of the future welfare of the inmates has in the past and continues to be so well looked after, and if after the liberation of any inmate a downward course is still pursued, it must be the result of voluntary and perverse determination.

No changes have been made in the ordinary routine working of the institution during the past year, nor has any event occurred to interfere with its regular and systematic working.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

It is with pleasure that I am again able to call attention at the close of another year to the good and satisfactory working of the Industrial Refuge, and would call special attention to the Superintendent's report, as evidence of the good results which are following, and it is doubtful whether any other institution established with like objects in view, can show a better record in regard to the happy influences which have been produced by such disciplinary work, the fact that out of a population of 114, six, or less than one per cent. are known to be living incorrect lives, and it is equally pleasing also to note, that a very large proportion of the others are known to be living exemplary lives, and are proving to be good members of society.

The following summary shews the movements of the inmates of the Reformatory and Refuge during the years 1888 and 1889 :—

Reformatory.

	1888.	1889.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	117	121
" " since admitted	158	124
" " transferred from Refuge	....	....
Total number in custody during the year	275	245
Discharged on expiration of sentence	138	148
" payment of fines	7	....
" remission of sentence	1	....
" conviction quashed	1	....
" by order of the court	....	3
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	....	....
" Refuge for Girls	6	5
Died	1	....
Re-arrested for escape	....	1
	154	157
In custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	121	88

Refuge.

Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	39	49
" " since admitted	21	19
" " recaptured	....	1
Total number in residence	60	69
Discharged on expiration of term	4	13
" warrant of Lieutenant-Governor	....	1
Apprenticed by order of Inspector	7	12
Transferred to Reformatory	....	....
	11	26
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	49	43

Attached to the Superintendent's report will be found tables giving full statistical information respecting the inmates of both Reformatory and Refuge.

Maintenance Expenditure.

For year ending 30th September, 1889, compared with previous year.

SERVICE.	Year ending 30th September, 1888.			Year ending 30th September, 1889.		
	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.
Medicines and Medical comforts	206 45	2.4	1 24	239 51	2.9	1 53
Butcher meat and fish	2092 19	24.2	12 60	2194 21	26.9	14 00
Flour, bread and meal	1745 57	20.2	10 52	1804 16	22.4	11 68
Butter	453 00	5.2	2 73	712 94	8.8	4 54
Groceries	3062 62	35.5	18 45	3286 06	40.2	20 93
Potatoes and vegetables	506 67	5.9	3 05	197 19	2.4	1 25
Bedding, clothing and shoes	2244 58	26.0	13 53	1899 50	23.3	12 10
Fuel	285 93	3.2	1 71	7497 12	91.9	47 79
Gas, oil, candles and matches	565 69	6.6	3 41	671 58	8.2	4 28
Laundry, soap and cleaning appliances	570 58	6.6	3 43	771 11	9.4	4 91
Furniture and furnishings	851 80	9.9	5 13	579 06	7.1	3 69
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1292 83	15.0	7 79	1237 65	15.1	7 89
Repairs and alterations	690 64	8.0	4 16	485 09	6.0	3 10
Printing, postage and stationery	382 40	4.5	2 30	405 41	5.0	2 58
Water supply	1467 33	16.1	8 84	910 88	11.2	5 80
Library, schools and religious services	528 96	6.0	3 18	434 44	5.3	2 77
Unenumerated	1090 40	12.7	6 57	771 28	9.4	4 91
Salaries and wages	10270 87	$1.19.0	61 87	10107 02	$1.23 7	64 37
Total	28304 47	3.27	170 51	34234 21	4.19.	218 10
	Average No. of inmates in 1888—166.			Average No. of inmates in 1889—157.		

Industrial Department.

The following summary shows the number of days worked in each of the branches, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom :—

Sewing Department.

No. of days worked, 565.

Total revenue	$558 78	
Less cost of material, and repairs to machines	56 24	
Net revenue		$302 54

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 53.54 cents.

Laundry Department.

No. of days worked, 8,560.

Total revenue	$3,296 96	
Less cost of materials and water	836 29	
Net revenue		$2,460 67

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 28.74 cents.

Knitting Department.

No. of days worked, 1,838.

Total revenue	$315 23	
Less cost of material	97 53	
		$217 70

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 11.84 cents.

Making up Clothing for Inmates.

7,805 days at 30 cents per day	$2,341 50	
Clothing for inmates on discharge	220 33	
Total		$2,561 83

The gross and net earnings of the different branches were :—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing Branch	$358 78	$302 54
Laundry "	3,296 96	2,460 67
Knitting "	315 23	217 70
Total revenue	$3,970 97	$2,980 91
Making clothing for inmates, etc	2,561 83	

MINUTES OF INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by me after my inspections are annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Mercer Reformatory on the 22nd of May. I found that there were 93 inmates under charge distributed at their daily employments as follows :—

Those employed from which revenue is derived, pant making, knitting for supplies, laundry work for the city and Central prison	36
Those employed from which no revenue is derived, as mending and washing clothing, house cleaning, kitchen and bakery work, dining room, etc., etc.	33
Those in the house, employed as nurses, sick, etc	24

The health of the inmates was excellent and has been good for many months. There was one case of lung disease, which was contracted prior to the admission of the inmate to the institution. Since the date of my last report, no matter of great importance has transpired to interfere with regular routine work of the institution. During the winter months a number of visits were made, and I found the order and discipline well maintained.

The population has not increased of late ; there are no material changes taking place in the reformatory requiring observation. I found the premises in excellent order, the women busily employed, and the general work of the institution progessing very satisfactorily.

The grounds are in good order ; considerable improvements have been effected by better cultivation during the past two years.

I made an inspection of the Refuge Branch of the Mercer Reformatory, on the 22nd day of May. On that day there were 45 children under charge. I found them with one exception in good health and actively employed, and giving evidence of careful training in the several departments in which they were instructed.

Considerable time was spent in noting the mental condition of the children in this department, with a view of determining as to their progress in the past, and their aptitude for training in the several branches of work in the future. The desirability of paying strict attention to the employment of the children with a view of developing to the best advantage their individual capacities, so as to promote their better mental and physical condition, is a matter of the highest importance. It is gratifying to note that in this regard the strictest attention is given to the different characteristics of the children upon their admission to the Reformatory, and detailing those to positions specially suited to their capacity.

I found all the apartments in excellent order, clean and neatly kept, and the work in this section of the institution progressing very satisfactorily.

I made another inspection of the Mercer Reformatory on the 5th of September. I visited all the different apartments of the Institution, and inquired into the general working of it, both in regard to due performance of duty by the officials, the carrying out of disciplinary arrangements and general management throughout.

I found that there were on the day of my visit ninety inmates in residence—thirty-eight of whom were employed in industrial work from which revenue is derived; five of the recent admissions were being instructed in needle work, etc.; ten were employed as domestics in various ways; fourteen were also employed in domestic work in the kitchen, baking, dining-room, etc.; fifteen were employed in domestic laundry work; four were sick, and four were incapable from various reasons to do labor of any description. Five infants were also in charge.

The laundry work of the Institution now proves to be the principal employment, as it is a difficult matter to obtain needle work of any description, even sufficient to fully employ the instructresses in that branch with a view of teaching the inmates. The industrial work in this branch of the Institution in this respect is not in a very satisfactory condition, as much more could be accomplished, and more revenue derived, provided material could be obtained for employment; owing, however, to various causes no immediate prospect of securing large orders for clothing, etc., is to be looked for, and in consequence necessary re-arrangements of the work-room operations will be effected.

No marked change in conducting the affairs of the Institution has taken place since the date of my last visit. A noticeable feature in the basement of the kitchen department and work-room was the neatness and order in which they are kept. The inmates were thoroughly employed, so far as their physical and mental abilities would admit. General good health prevails, in fact, since the opening of the Institution no period has elapsed when the general health and good sanitary condition of the Institution has been so marked as during the past seven or eight months. The large measure of attention required appears to be in the nursery, were the care and anxiety is greatest.

The number of weak-minded and imbecile persons sentenced to the Institution from time to time appears to be on the increase, and on account of the helplessness and mental condition of this class, but little can be done for their

improvement by moral or reformatory influences, more good can be accomplished by providing for a large number of them in some permanent home specially established for the care of such people, than by sentence for either longer or shorter poriods to the Reformatory, with the hope that the influence brought to bear would be beneficial to them. No extraordinary occurrence worthy of note requires comment from me since the date of my last visit.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, October 19th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you the ninth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for females and Refuge for girls for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

The daily average number of inmates is lower than it was the preceding year. The most satisfactory and only way that I know of to account for this decrease in number, is that the Reformatory discipline has been successful. Indeed, I do not remember any year since the opening of the Institution when so many who have served a term here are now doing well and earning an honest living.

It is, however, to be regretted that so many of those now in residence are very much below the average in intelligence, and although these poor unfortunates are not as responsible as others more gifted by nature, they are more difficult to manage; their understanding is weak, their memory defective, their will strong for evil; in such cases it is hard to make a lasting impression. I have grave fears that when they regain their liberty they will fall back into their old ways.

The general conduct of the inmates has been unusually good, if I except a few troublesome ones who alone have been subjected to any punishment. Much of our success in the management of the inmates must be attributed to the influence of the several religious services which are held regularly at the Reformatory. We realize more and more that religion alone will produce a true reformation of character, and we gratefully acknowledge the services of those who have so faithfully worked for this great end.

In looking over the record of punishments, I find 138 cases entered for the year, this includes 12 cases of punishment by confinement in dark cell.

On the evening of July 1st, six inmates, excited by the crowds of people and the music of the bands in the exhibition grounds near by, made an attempt at escape, five were brought back in a short time, the sixth was captured by one of the engineers and a police officer the next day. This inmate was re-arrested the evening before the expiration of her sentence and brought before Col. Denison, Police Magistrate, who sentenced her to an imprisonment of one month.

The work in the sewing machine shop has fallen off very considerably. We have had no orders from the wholesale houses for shirt or pant making, con-

sequently we have placed all the strong and able-bodied women at work in the laundries; those who remain in the sewing and knitting department are principally women whose health unfits them for hard labor.

The number of pieces made in the sewing room is 1,782, Knitting 861 pairs of socks and mitts.

The laundry work done for families in the city, for the Canada Pacific Railway Company, and for the Central Prison, has given satisfaction. The following figures will show the number of pieces laundried:

Central Prison, 86,470, together with 594 pairs of blankets, total, 87,064; Canada Pacific Railway Company, 22,809; City laundry, 61,856; besides all the washing and the ironing for inmates and staff.

Reading and writing classes were held as usual during the winter months for those who desired to learn, as we have found by experience that it is impossible to oblige women to attend those classes who are not willing to profit by them. We have left it entirely optional, whilst always urging as many of the younger girls to attend regularly as possible. You will notice by the appended tables that the percentage of those knowing how to read and write is the same, as usual, about three-fifths.

The nursery has been open all year, with a daily average of five infants.

In residence, October 1st, 1888	9
Entered with mothers	2
Born in the Reformatory	4
Total	15
Taken out by mothers	8
Died	2
Sent to House of Providence	1
In nursery, September 30th, 1889	4
Total	15

Considerable difficulty is experienced in the management of inmates who have infants; we cannot oblige them to keep all the rules strictly; in many cases they make their infants the excuse for evading those rules they might keep.

The health of the inmates has been very good, the hospital being opened only during two months from December 13th, 1888, to February 15th, 1889. No epidemic of any kind prevailed and no death occurred among the women.

Religious services have been held regularly as in former years. The Protestant inmates have every Sunday morning attended the Sunday School taught by a number of ladies from the different Protestant congregations of the city under the superintendence of W. H. Howland, Esq. A service is held every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock and every Thursday evening at half past six by a clergyman, member of the Ministerial Association.

Mass is celebrated for the Catholic inmates every Sunday at half past ten by a priest from St. Michael's Cathedral and a sermon is preached. Classes for religious instruction are held during the hours of the Protestant service.

The yield from the garden this year has been large, the potato crop is an unusually good one, fresh roots and vegetables were given regularly to the inmates during the season. The root-house is now well stocked for the winter

months, a few trees were planted at the east end of the grounds near the new fence which was put up last year. The grounds and garden have been kept in good order. Great attention and skill was bestowed upon them by the gardener.

I find on referring to last year's report that the necessity for a new refrigerator for meat was urged; it is utterly impossible to keep meat fresh during the summer in the one now in use.

The elevator for bringing food from the kitchen to the dining rooms, in use since the opening of the institution, is so heavy and cumbersome that it is injurious to those whose duty it is to work it. Something lighter and more easily moved is much required.

148 inmates were discharged on the expiration of sentence, disposed of as follows:—

Returned to friends	81
Situations found by members of Reformatory Staff	11
Ladies of the Sunday School found places for	5
Obtained situations for themselves	16
Went to House in connection with Prisoners' Aid Association	5
" Convent of Good Shepherd	3
" Salvation Army Rescue Home	4
" House of Providence	1
" Convent at Sunnyside	1
Went earning living by peddling	1
Sent one to Scotland and one to Ireland, half of passage paid by Prisoners' Aid Association and half by Government	2
Left unattended and unprotected for	28
Total	148

No changes were made in the staff with the exception of the dismissal of H. Thompson, night watchman, for refusing to obey orders.

Industrial Refuge.

This branch of the institution is the one in which hope for the future good of the inmates has the surest foundation. Most of the girls admitted are happily too young to know much of the wickedness of the world, or at least to have formed habits of sin; this being the case I feel confident from past experience that the judicious training they receive will bear good fruit.

Since the opening of the Industrial Refuge nine years ago, 141 girls have been under instruction and discipline, of these 114 were sentenced direct to the Industrial Refuge, 27 were transferred from the Reformatory. These "transfers" were girls under eighteen years of age committed for a first offence, fearing that association with older criminals would be injurious to them; with your permission we transferred them to the Refuge; the result has been most satisfactory as during those nine years only three transfers have been re-committed. Of the 114 girls sentenced direct to the Refuge only six have proved unsatisfactory.

The benefits of the industrial training is clearly shown in the above statement that on an average only one girl yearly has failed, or nine girls in nine years. A fact I ought to mention here in reference to these failures is that each girl on her discharge went to her relatives. We having no authority to retain

her after the expiration of her sentence, these relatives unfortunately were, in almost all cases, idle and dissolute people.

I here desire to call your attention to the fact that not only has the discipline of the Refuge benefited those who who were sentenced direct for an indefinite period, it has also been of incalcuable benefit to the "transfers" who, were it not for the Refuge, would have been obliged to serve out their sentence in the Reformatory.

Ninety-eight girls have been discharged since the opening of the Industrial Refuge, we have been in correspondence with some of these girls during the past six years, four of them are respectably married, three are holding positions of trust, and all of them, save the nine failures, are as far as can be ascertained leading honest and upright lives. The usual routine of work, both in the school room and in the industrial department, has been regularly and conscientiously carried out under the immediate supervision of Miss Elliott. A great share of the success of the Refuge is due to Miss Elliott's peculiar adaptability for teaching and training the girls. I have been fortunate in having her valuable assistance in the management of the Refuge since the opening of the institution.

The girls have been very healthy during the year with the exception of two cases of serious illness, one of diphtheria and one of typhoid fever. Every precaution was taken to prevent infection.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the able assistance afforded by every member of the present staff in maintaining the discipline of both the Reformatory and Refuge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.

Number of inmates, October 1st, 1888	121	
" " twice received	124	
		——245
Discharged on expiration of sentence	148	
" by order of Court	3	
Transferred to Refuge	5	
Re-arrested for escape	1	
Remaining in custody, September 30th, 1889	88	
		—245

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to Reformatory	98	
" to Common Gaols	26	
		——124

Nationalities.

England	22
Ireland	16
Scotland	6
Wales	1
United States	12
France	2
Newfoundland	1
Canada	64
	——124

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalians	45
Roman Catholics	35
Presbyterians	8
Baptists	4
Methodists	32
	——124

Social Condition.

Married	46
Single	78
	——124

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	51
Intemperate	73
	——124

Education.

Read and write	75
Read only	20
Neither read nor write	29
	——124

Ages.

Under 18 years	22
From 18 to 20	19
" 20 " 30	36
" 30 " 40	31
" 40 " 50	12
" 50 " 60	4
	——124

Sentences.

For 3 months	2
" 4 "	1
" 5 "	3
" 6 "	69
" 9 "	2
" 12 "	21
" 16 "	1
" 18 "	8
" 20 "	1
" 22 "	1
" 23 "	8
" 25 " and 23 days	2
" 1 year and 364 days	3
" 2 years	2
	—124

Crimes.

Arson	2
Assault and robbery	1
Assault and wounding	1
Attempt at Arson	1
Causing a disturbance on street	1
Causing a disturbance on street by being drunk	6
Disorderly	2
Drunkenness	7
Drunk and disorderly	2
Drunk. disorderly and vagrancy	1
False pretences	1
Felony	1
Feloniously wounding	3
Frequenting a house of ill-fame	1
Illusing and neglecting to support child	1
Inmates of disorderly house	2
Inmates of house of ill-fame	6
Keeping a disorderly house	5
Keeping a house of ill-fame	7
Larceny	25
Prostitution	6
Prostitution and vagrancy	6
Vagrancy	34
Vagrancy and drunkenness	1
Vagrancy and prostitution	1
	—124

Occupations.

Charwomen	10
Cooks	1
Furriers	1
Housekeeper	11
Laundresses	2
No occupation	16
Pedlers	1
Prostitutes	27
Servants	54
Waiters	1
	—124

Counties from which inmates were received.

Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and subsequently removed.	Total.
Algoma, District of	1	.....	1
Brant	1	.....	1
Bruce	1	.....	1
Carleton	2	5	7
Elgin	6	.....	6
Essex	5	.....	5
Frontenac	1	.....	1
Grey	7	.....	7
Hastings	2	.....	2
Kent	3	1	4
Lambton	1	.....	1
Leeds and Grenville	.....	2	2
Lincoln	4	.....	4
Middlesex	7	.....	7
Nipissing, District of	1	.....	1
Ontario	2	.....	2
Oxford	4	.....	4
Peterborough	1	.....	1
Simcoe	2	2	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay, District of	1	.....	1
Waterloo	.....	1	1
Wellington	1	.....	1
Wentworth	17	1	18
York	27	14	41
Total	98	26	124

Number of Day's Work done by Inmates During the Year.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders	1,838
" for stock	160¾
Laundry, (City, C. P. Ry., Central Prison)	8,560
Shirt and pant making	565
	11,123¾

Domestic Labor.

Corridor and house cleaning	3,489¼
Cooks	366
Bakery	617
Dining-room	1,337½
Laundry (inmates and staff)	3,123½
Learning to sew	769¾
" knit	728½
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	4,682¼
" " washing own clothing	405½
Nursery (attending infants)	687¼
Nurse (hospital)	102
	16,308½

Daily average number of Infants in the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1889.

Day of Month.	October, 1888.	November.	December.	January, 1889.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	9	9	8	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	4
2	9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
3	9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
4	9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
5	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
6	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
7	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
8	10	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
9	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	3	5
10	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	5
11	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	4
12	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	4
13	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	4
14	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	4	3	2	3	4
15	9	0	7	8	8	8	6	4	3	2	3	4
16	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	4	3	2	3	4
17	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	4	3	2	3	4
18	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
19	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
20	9	9	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
21	9	9	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
22	9	9	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
23	9	8	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
24	9	8	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
25	9	8	7	9	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
26	9	8	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
27	9	8	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
28	9	8	7	8	8	7	6	3	2	3	3	4
29	9	8	7	8		7	6	3	2	3	3	4
30	9	8	7	8		7	6	3	2	3	3	4
31	9		7	8		7	5	3		3	4	
Total	280	262	218	249	224	232	192	119	77	76	94	129

Total	2,152
Average per day	5 327/365
Average per month	179⅓

Daily average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1889.

Day of Month.	October, 1888.	November.	December.	January, 1889.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	121	116	123	120	123	119	112	107	87	83	82	88
2	122	115	122	120	123	119	114	107	85	83	82	88
3	122	116	122	124	123	116	114	107	87	83	82	88
4	122	116	121	122	123	116	114	107	87	83	80	89
5	123	116	121	126	123	118	116	105	86	85	83	90
6	123	120	121	126	123	115	115	105	85	83	82	90
7	123	119	124	126	123	115	115	105	85	82	82	90
8	124	119	124	128	123	115	115	105	85	82	82	88
9	123	119	124	125	122	115	114	105	85	82	81	91
10	124	119	126	123	122	114	113	104	85	82	81	90
11	124	118	125	123	122	114	111	104	86	82	81	89
12	124	118	125	123	123	114	112	104	86	82	81	90
13	123	119	124	121	123	113	111	104	86	83	81	90
14	121	118	124	121	123	116	108	102	84	81	81	90
15	121	117	124	121	122	118	108	102	83	81	82	89
16	120	117	124	121	122	117	111	102	83	81	81	89
17	120	116	124	121	121	116	111	102	83	80	81	89
18	118	116	124	120	121	116	111	101	83	83	80	89
19	116	116	124	120	121	116	109	98	85	83	80	89
20	116	116	123	119	121	116	109	98	85	83	80	88
21	115	116	123	119	120	116	109	95	85	82	79	88
22	115	117	123	119	120	115	109	93	85	82	80	88
23	115	121	123	118	120	115	107	93	85	82	80	88
24	116	120	123	117	119	114	107	91	85	83	80	88
25	116	119	121	117	119	114	107	91	87	82	80	87
26	115	119	121	120	119	114	106	89	87	83	80	89
27	115	118	121	120	119	113	108	89	87	82	81	88
28	115	117	120	121	119	113	108	88	86	82	81	88
29	115	120	120	123		112	108	88	85	82	85	88
30	115	124	120	123		112	107	87	83	82	84	88
31	115		120	123		112		87		82	89	
Total	3697	3537	3804	3770	3402	3568	3319	3065	2556	2551	2524	2664

Total	38,457
Average per day	$105\frac{132}{365}$
" per month	$3,204\frac{3}{4}$
Lowest number	79
Highest number	128

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Annual Statistical Report.

Number of inmates, 1st Oct., 1889	49
" " " since received	19
" " " returned from apprenticeship	1
	—69
Discharged by expiration of sentence	13
" " apprenticeship	12
" " order of His Excellency the Governor General	1
Remaining in Refuge 30th September, 1889	43
	—69

Sentences.

Direct to Refuge	14
Transferred from Reformatory	5
	—19

Nationalities.

Canada	16
Ireland	2
England	1
	—19

Religions.

Church of England	9
Presbyterian	4
Roman Catholic	3
Methodist	2
Baptist	1
	—19

Education

Read and write	5
Neither read nor write	14
	—19

Counties from which Girls were received.

Ontario	4
York	3
Brant	2
Leeds	2
Oxford	2
Northumberland	2
Algoma	1
Elgin	1
Nipissing	1
Wentworth	1
	—19

Ages.

Four years	1
Eight "	2
Nine "	2
Ten "	3
Eleven "	2
Twelve "	3
Thirteen years	2
Fourteen "	1
Fifteen "	1
Sixteen "	1
Seventeen "	1
	—19

Offences.

Destitute, without a home	12
Larceny	4
Arson	1
Incorrigibility	1
Frequenting	1
	—19

Sentences.

Six months	2
Twelve "	3
Twenty-three months	1
Two years	1
Three years and six months	1
Four "	1
Five "	9
Six "	1
	—19

Daily average population of the Refuge for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

Day of Month.	October, 1888.	November.	December.	January, 1889.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	49	49	50	52	46	46	45	45	44	40	40	42
2	48	49	50	51	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	42
3	48	49	50	51	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	41
4	48	49	50	52	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	42
5	48	49	51	52	46	46	45	45	41	39	41	42
6	48	49	51	52	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	42
7	48	49	51	52	46	46	45	45	44	39	41	42
8	48	49	51	50	46	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
9	48	49	51	50	46	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
10	50	49	51	50	46	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
11	50	49	51	49	46	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
12	50	49	51	49	47	46	45	45	43	39	41	42
13	50	49	51	49	47	46	45	45	42	39	41	42
14	50	49	51	49	47	46	45	45	42	39	41	42
15	50	49	51	49	47	46	46	45	40	39	41	41
16	50	48	51	49	47	46	46	45	40	39	42	41
17	50	48	51	48	47	46	46	45	40	38	42	43
18	50	48	52	48	47	46	46	45	40	38	42	43
19	49	48	52	48	47	46	46	45	40	39	42	43
20	49	49	52	48	47	46	46	45	40	39	42	43
21	49	49	52	48	47	49	46	45	40	39	42	43
22	49	49	52	48	47	46	45	45	40	39	42	43
23	49	51	52	48	46	46	45	44	40	39	42	43
24	49	51	52	48	46	46	45	44	40	39	42	43
25	49	51	52	47	46	46	45	44	40	39	42	43
26	49	51	52	46	46	46	45	44	39	40	42	43
27	49	51	52	46	46	46	45	44	39	40	42	43
28	49	50	52	46	46	45	45	44	39	40	42	42
29	49	51	52	46	....	45	45	44	39	40	43	42
30	49	50	52	46	.....	45	45	44	39	40	43	43
31	49	....	52	46	.....	45	.....	44	.....	40	43	.....
Total	1520	1479	1591	1513	1299	1422	1357	1386	1242	1214	1289	1269

Total number of days 16,581
Average per day..... $45\frac{156}{365}$
Average per month ..... $552\frac{21}{30}$

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Toronto, 1st October, 1889.

Robt. Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my ninth annual report, as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females; and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

The Reformatory for Females.

I am pleased to report that the health of the inmates the past year has been exceptionally good. Not a single death occurred and less serious sickness existed than is usual.

Though we may naturally expect from the class who furnish recruits here, many cases of syphilis and other venereal complaints; and likewise many who from long debauch and advanced years have brokendown constitutions, and are consequently not fitted for much labor for some time after their admission; and consequently not easy subjects for either physical, mental or moral reform; what can be said regarding either discipline or reform of such cases as the insane, weakminded, deformed or cripple? The past year we have had several who come under one or more of these classes, not one of whom is in anyway capable of understanding why she is in the institution, and if detained for a lengthened period of time would not be likely to be profited save physically.

On the other hand such cases while not contributing to any extent towards their own maintenance, and not amenable to moral influences or discipline, interfere to a greater or less extent with the discipline and satisfactory operation of the institution.

If the attention of judges and magistrates were drawn to these cases they might see the desirability of dealing with them in some other manner.

There were 5 or 6 insane inmates the past year though none of them were dangerous.

No complaints have been made to me regarding the diet or clothing, nor would there seem to be any ground for such complaint. The food is ample in quantity and of good quality, and besides the ordinary food, during the summer especially, extras are supplied, in the form of green vegetables in variety.

The improved physical condition is early manifest owing of course to the more regular mode of living, combined with the character of the diet, regularity of labor, sleep, food, and exercise. In nearly all cases they increase in weight.

The physical capabilities of inmates for the various kinds of work to be accomplished are carefully considered; and no injustice in this respect is done to any inmate knowingly.

The institution in all departments is kept scrupulously clean, and personal cleanliness is insisted upon. The premises in a sanitary point of view are in a good condition.

My relationship with the staff has as heretofore been pleasant.

Reformatory and Refuge Staff.

I have to report that the staff escaped any serious illness the past year. A few days at most was the limit of sickness or inability to discharge duties.

Following were the cases under treatment, viz.:—Abscess, 1; anæmia, 1; bilious, 5; bronchitis, 2; congestion of kidneys, 5; constipation, 2; coryza, 2; cold, 6; cough, 8; cramps, 1; dysmenorrhœa, 2; Eczema, 1; febriculœ, 1; headache, 2; indigestion, 2; worms, 1; nausea and vomiting, 2; pain, 3; rheumatism, 7; sciatica, 1; sorethroat, 6; weakness or want of appetite, 16.

The Reformatory Hospital.

The report regarding the hospital the past year is, I think, considering all circumstances, the most favorable I have been able to make during the nine years the institution has been in operation.

The year opened without a single bed being occupied in the hospital, the first admission thereto being on the 8th October. 1888. During the entire year there were never more than two inmates in the hospital at one time. During the months of November, April, May and June, not a single bed was occupied; while during the entire year the hospital contained no inmate on 210 days. The year closed without an inmate in that department.

Of the 9 inmates none was admitted a second time.

The ailments treated were as follows, viz.:—5 were treated for diseases of pregnancy and child birth; 1 had pneumonia; 1 had congestion of the kidneys; 1 had ulceration of the stomach and hemorrhage; 1 was insane, cripple, and physically a wreck.

The aggregate time spent in the hospital by these nine was 186 days; the shortest time spent by any inmate being 8 days, and the longest 49 days.

Of the foregoing 9 cases, one, that of the last referred to, was removed by authority to the House of Providence.

The Syphilitic Ward.

The past year there were 25 inmates under treatment for syphilis as against 31 the preceding year. Of that number twelve were in the ward at the beginning of the year and had spent varying periods of time ranging from 1 to 366 days previously in the ward, one case having been under treatment in all 1 year and 112 days prior to the first of the year now closing.

Of the total number 15 were either discharged from the ward or left by expiration of the term of sentence, during the year, leaving 10 inmates at the close of the year.

The largest number under treatment on any one day was 13, and the smallest number was 7.

The daily average number of cases under treatment for the year in this department was 10.02 as against 12.67 the preceding year.

As I have stated in previous reports, owing to the short term of sentences of some inmates their term expires before cure can possibly be effected; some of those in course of time, during the serving of successive sentences occupy this ward and are under treatment twice or oftener. Some of those in the ward, the

close of the year, have spent considerable time previously ; and those now serving sentence will remain for varying periods under treatment.

Of the 25 cases treated, their varied occupancy of this ward has been as follows :—

4	have spent from	18	to	50	days in the ward.
4	"	51	"	100	"
8	"	101	"	150	"
2	"	151	"	200	"
2	"	201	"	250	"
2	"	251	"	300	"
3	"	301	"	330	"

This period of treatment in some cases may appear to be very long, but it is chiefly with cases of what are known as tertiary syphilis, that patience, perseverance and time combined in treatment are required to deal with this loathsome disease. Some of the individuals are old and the disease of long standing, while habits of life, combined with want of means have been the reasons for neglect of previous treatment. The greater number have been able to work, while a few have been incapacitated for work for a longer or shorter period. I stated in my report last year, the treatment combined with their changed mode of life, care, comfort, nourishment, cleanliness, regularity of labor, rest and recreation, all combine to restore health and renew vitality and give them not only a new lease of life, but encourage them to new resolutions for good.

The Lying-in Department and Nursery.

This department is strictly speaking a part of the hospital, though it is in a separate room, the women after confinement, and their babies are kept. No less than 15 babies have required my attention during the year. Two of these died, one on the 22nd October and one on the 17th June, from inherited disease. The ailments treated during the year, among the occupants of the nursery were as follows, viz. :—Abrasions, 2 ; bronchitis, 5 ; cold, 1 ; colic, 1 ; cough, 3 ; diarrhœa, 6 ; eczema, 2 ; erythema, 1 ; inherited syphilis, 2 ; indigestion, 1 ; inflamed glands, 2 ; pedicula, 1 ; ulcer, 1 ; and umbillical hernia, 2.

At the beginning of the year there were 9 babies in the nursery ; during the year 2 came in with their mothers ; while four were born, viz. :—2 girls and 2 boys, making a total of 15. There was also a premature birth, still-born, from inherited syphilis.

In this connection I cannot do better than reproduce a portion of my last report which says, " While judges and magistrates continue to commit women for crimes who are carrying young infants in their arms, or who are pregnant, the reformatory officials must receive them. As I have reported before, the bringing in of infants necessarily interferes with both the work of the mothers and the discipline of the institution, as well as increases the surgeon's labors. The same thing holds good regarding the pregnant women admitted, some of whom, as has been the case the past year, have required considerable treatment for ailments due entirely to their pregnant condition, and their subsequent indisposition and inability to work."

Presentations for Treatment during the year, excluding Hospital Cases.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abrasions, contusions and cuts	27	Insomnia	1
Abscess	10	Iritis	8
Acne	1	Irritable bladder	16
Adenitis	5	Impetigo	1
Amenorrhœa	30	Leucorrhœa	15
Anæmia	1	Lumbago	1
Ankylosis	1	Malingerers and frivolous	67
Ascaris lumbricoides	2	Menorrhagia	15
Asthma	6	Metritis	23
Bilious	59	Metrorrhagia	4
Burns	1	Marasmus	5
Bronchitis	19	Miscarriage or abortion	5
Bunion	1	Nausea and vomiting	5
Cancrum Oris	6	Nervousness	2
Catarrh	2	Neuralgia	28
Cephalalgia and headache	28	Operations, amputating finger	1
Chancroid	2	" removing tumor from hand	1
Chromophytosis	2	" removing finger nail	1
Colds	85	Ovaritis	3
Congestion, kidneys	27	Ophthalmia	1
" ovaries	3	Pains, alleged and simple	138
Conjunctivitis	2	Pediculæ	6
Constipation	31	Peritonitis	15
Corneitis	4	Phthisis	26
Cough	54	Phlebitis	1
Cramps and colic	12	Piles and hemorrhoids	23
Coryza	3	Pregnancy, Disorders of	5
Diarrhœa	16	Prolapse rectum	14
Dislocation radius	2	Pruritis	2
Dysentery	3	Punishment cell inmates	141
Dysmenorrhœa	5	Pneumonia	23
Earache	7	Psoriasis	4
Eczema	10	Pleurisy	4
Endometritis	14	Rheumatism	83
Erysipelas	21	Sore throat	51
Erythema	4	Sprains	10
Elephantiasis	1	Syphilis	55
Febricula	9	Sciatica	11
Goitre	1	Teeth extracted	56
Gonorrhœa	5	Tape worm	1
Hemoptysis	8	Tinesa Tonsurans	4
Heart disease	18	Toothache	27
Hysteria	8	Tonsilitis	8
Incontinence of urine	1	Tumors, Treatment of	10
Indigestion	91	Ulcers, (simple)	9
Inflammation, bursa	1	Urticaria	1
" glands	14	Uterus, Ulceration or erosion of	17
" face	2	Vertigo	2
" upper extremities	3	Weakness, depression after hard drinking, general debility and want of appetite	104
" lower extremities	17	New inmates seen	124
" kidneys	3		
Insanity	13		

Monthly Record of Cases, other than Hospital Cases.

Months.	Casual or Ordinary Cases Presenting.				Syphilitic Ward.	
	Total Cases Seen.	Daily Average of Cases.	Total Cases Sick.	Daily Average of Sick.	Total Inmates.	Daily Average.
October, 1888	155	5.	46	1.48	12	12
November "	181	6.03	77	2.56	13	11.23
December "	228	7.35	77	2.48	13	10.58
January, 1889	301	9.70	47	1.51	12	10.41
February "	132	4.71	35	1.25	11	10.03
March "	157	5.06	34	1.09	11	9.45
April "	152	5.06	59	1.96	10	9.90
May "	122	3.93	23	.74	10	9.74
June "	94	3.13	15	.50	11	9.10
July "	132	4.25	19	.61	10	9.70
August "	134	4.32	36	1.16	11	8.48
September "	79	2.63	9	.30	11	9.66

Industrial Refuge for Girls.

I am pleased to report for the ninth time that the inmates of the Refuge have had with the exception of two inmates, a fortunate year. There is certainly cause for congratulation, in the fact that nine years of its history have been recorded, and that history contains not a single death record. With two or three exceptions there have been no serious cases to record. The exceptions were one case each of diphtheria, typhoid fever and consumption.

On the 4th day of November, 1888, one of the girls, K. C———, suddenly developed unmistakable evidence of having diphtheria. The origin of the disease was a mystery, and remained after investigation as much a mystery. Precautions were promptly taken to isolate the little patient, protect the rest of the household, and insure the most favorable circumstances with the view to its cure in this case, and its obliteration from the premises. On the appearance of the disease she was promptly placed under the care of a professional and experienced nurse, and the precautionary measures were reported to the inspector's office. On the 7th of the month, Dr. Bryce, of the Ontario Board of Health, visited the institution to investigate. No definite source or origin of the diphtheria was by him discovered. So rigidly were all precautions maintained that no second case occurred, and the girl went on to a favorable recovery. On the 24th of that month the patient was convalescent, and was so reported to the inspector.

A second serious case, causing me no small amount of anxiety, was that of typhoid fever, developing in a delicate girl who had not long been an inmate. In this case as in the foregoing, every precaution was taken to discover the cause of and to prevent the spread of the disease to others. In this case also an experienced nurse was secured. It was not until the lapse of about six weeks, or the middle of April, that she could be pronounced fully convalescent, though the nurse was dispensed with a little time before. Shortly after her recovery from typhoid fever consumption began developing. An effort was then made, and successfully, to have her removed to the home of her father, which was accomplished in the month of June.

In the Refuge as in the Reformatory, there are several cases where there appears to be a dwarfed intellect, which will to all appearance render the unfortunate possessors incapable ever of being self-dependent, or capable of fully caring for themselves, at so called mature years of womanhood, and state guardianship appears to be the only hope that their well-wishers can entertain for their protection.

On the other hand it is gratifying to find some who came into the Refuge feeble of both mind and body, ignorant of all that tends to improve mind and body, developing into rugged, rosy cheeked girls, industrious in habit, growing in intelligence, happy and contented in disposition, and fully amenable to the easy discipline of their new home. The population at the close of the year was less by six than the close of the preceding year.

Refuge Presentations for Treatment during the year.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abscess	1	Inflammation, scalp	2
Bilious	1	" eye	1
Bronchitis	3	" foot	1
Cold	2	Nose, bleed	2
Congestion, kidneys	1	Pain	3
Conjunctivitis	1	Pharyngitis	2
Contusion	1	Prurigo	1
Corns	1	Rheumatism	4
Cough	21	Sorethroat	17
Diarrhœa	1	Sprains	3
Erythema	2	Stuttering	1
Febriculœ	6	Teeth, extracted	5
Goitre	1	Toothache	3
Headache	1	Tonsillitis	2
Impure blood	2	Weakness or want of appetite	5
Inflammation, glands	4	New inmates, seen	20

The hospital cases, (diphtheria, typhoid fever and consumption) elsewhere alluded to, were all of the serious ailments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

Ninth Annual Report of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory Sunday School.

Through the blessing of God we are able to report a most successful year of work. The school has been held regularly. The average attendance of inmates children (from the Refuge), and teachers, is as follows:—

1st Quarter.—Total attendance of		children...	529—	Average...	41
	" "	adults	947—	"	... 73
	" "	teachers...	328—	"	... 25
2nd Quarter.—	" "	children...	488—	"	... 38
	" "	adults.. ...	912—	"	... 70
	" "	teachers...	315—	"	... 24
3rd Quarter.—	" "	children...	432—	"	... 33
	" "	adults...	745—	"	... 57
	" "	teachers...	293—	"	... 23
4th Quarter.—	" "	children...	436—	"	... 33
	" "	adults.....	569—	"	... 44
	" "	teachers...	242—	"	... 18

For reasons, which are very apparent to those who possess some knowledge of criminals and their habits, our school is not so large in summer as in winter, and the smaller average attendance of teachers during the summer quarter, is owing to the fact that one or more is absent from each session, seeking for a short period rest and change.

As a rule the inmates are very attentive to the instruction given, and a few give evidence of a change of purpose with regard to the future. The "after meeting" which is held after the Sunday school and conducted by the superintendent, is found to be very helpful to those who are really "trying to do better."

We are greatly encouraged and supported in our work by the sympathy and co-operation of the officers and attendants of the institution, their presence at the various sessions, and council given when sought, being invaluable aids to the workers in their efforts for the salvation of the *lost* ones for whom they labor.

The teachers supply clothing for discharged inmates when necessary, and assist in securing situations. They also have visitation and correspondence, comfort and encourage discharged inmates who are in service or who have returned to friends. A Saturday afternoon service is frequently held, and by the distribution of Bibles and literature the workers seek to influence the inmates in every possible direction for good.

An evangelistic service is held once a quarter, and at intervals prominent workers and evangelists address the school, and friends gifted with the power of song assist in making our services interesting and attractive.

The kind thoughtfulness of the late Mr. William Gooderham, in arranging for the investment of a certain sum of money, the interest to be applied to the purchase of christian literature to be distributed among the inmates of the institution at the Christmas season, is greatly appreciated by both officers and teachers of the school, and will no doubt be helpful to many.

In closing, we desire again to respectfully call the attention of the Government to the need of better appliances and facilities for more thorough classification, and to suggest the importance of providing a special court for the trial of females arrested for light offences, or for the first or second time.

W. H. HOWLAND, Superintendent,
T. J. HARVIE, Assistant Superintendent,
E. G. SAMS, Secretary.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

I beg herewith to submit the annual report upon the Reformatory for Boys for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

From the statistical records appended, the reports of the chaplains, the superintendents report, and notes of inspection, will be obtained, the history of the routine operations of the institution for the year under report.

The summary given below shows the operation of the Reformatory during the year as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	205	192	196
Admitted during the year	60	78	85
Returned after escaping	..	..	..
Total number in residence	265	270	281
Discharged according to sentence	51	39	33
Transferred to Central Prison	..	..	1
" to Kingston	1	1	1
Reprieved	16	30	33
Died	..	2	1
Escaped	5	2	2
	73	74	71
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	192	196	210

Maintenance Expenditure

For year ending 30th September, 1889, compared with previous year:—

SERVICE.	Total expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1889.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c.m.	$ c.	$ c.	c.m.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	877 44	8.9	4 62	73 68	.7	.35
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	1833 31	18.5	9 65	2110 09	19.2	10.00
Flour, bread, etc	2024 20	20.4	10 65	3138 60	28.6	14.87
Groceries	1493 46	15.1	7 86	999 68	9.1	4.74
Fruit and vegetables (supplied from Reformatory garden)						
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4574 14	46.2	24 07	5238 58	47.8	24.82
Fuel	3564 79	36.0	18 76	3869 96	35.3	18.35
Light	884 93	9.9	4 65	968 15	8.8	4.59
Laundry, soap and cleaning	212 24	2.1	1 11	267 59	2.4	1.27
Furniture and furnishings	2095 74	21.2	11 03	909 16	8.3	4.31
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1774 26	18.0	9 36	2625 94	23.9	12.45
Repairs and alterations	4821 14	48.8	25 37	1810 68	16.5	8.58
Printing, postage, stationery, advertising, etc.	641 28	6.5	3 38	574 52	5.2	2.72
Chapels, schools and library	336 31	3 5	1 77	280 40	2.6	1.33
Workshops, tools, etc	392 32	4.0	2 06	175 95	1.6	.83
Recovering escaped boys	617 20	6.2	3 25	141 50	1.3	.67
Rent of guards' cottages	688 33	7.0	3 62	629 96	5.7	2 98
Freight	279 54	2.9	1 47	123 97	1.1	.59
Miscellaneous	1399 62	14.1	7 37	1395 97	12.7	6.61
Salaries and wages	16820 74	$1 69.9	88 53	16793 33	$1 53.0	79.59
Total	45330 99	$4 58.	238 58	42127 71	$3 83.	199.65

Average number of inmates in 1888 190
" " 1889 211

Inspections,

Copies of the minutes made by me of my various Inspections are appended:—

I made an inspection of the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, on the morning of the 22nd of March, and found that there were 217 boys in charge, 200 of them were assembled on parade on the platform before entering the dining hall, the others were employed at different duties, such as cooking, attendants etc., 3 were in the hospital, and one or two others were on duty in different parts of the building.

The general health of the lads had been good for some time past, and the cases in the sick room are all convalescent; the general appearance and cleanliness of their clothing was satisfactory; the distribution at their different duties and employment was also noted with approval. One case only of incorrigible conduct has been reported for some time, and it is to be regretted that after many trials and encouragements with a view to reformation of conduct, a transfer to the Central Prison has necessarily to be made.

I found the building in good order, and well kept (with the exception of some repairs to the eavetroughs, which was caused by the accumulation of snow

and ice during the winter,) the buildings are in good order, and are vastly improved by the renovation, alterations and re-fittings made necessary by the appearance of the epidemic of diphtheria referred to in former notes.

An appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature, for the reconstruction of the lighthouse wharf, and on the occasion of this visit, the work was arranged for, and will be commenced as soon as the ice disappears, plans and specifications were obtained, which, upon being carried out will no doubt make the job a permanent one. The erection of an implement shed, and the purchase of a supply pump were authorized, for all of which appropriations have been made, and these improvements will be proceeded with as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced to permit of the work being carried on.

The insufficient school room accommodation has for some time back been a matter requiring consideration, but the requirements in this regard will, in order to secure the best results possible, involve structural alterations of the main building to such an extent as to make it a matter requiring special care and estimate, before it is proceeded with. The difficulty encountered in enlarging the present rooms, is one of no ordinary magnitude, and for the purpose of accomplishing this satisfactorily, the original plans of the building must necessarily be examined with a view of effecting such alterations as will give the required space together with good ventilation, etc., without interfering with the strength of the structure as it now stands.

I made a second inspection of the Reformatory for Boys on the 16th and 17th October.

On the first named day there were 209 boys in charge, distriduted and employed as follows :—

Carpenters' shop	3
Tailors	10
Engine-room	7
Garden	2
Stables	3
Cooks, bakers and dining hall	7
Cleaners,	10
Gate	1
Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's house	2
Teaming	5
Outside work	26
Playroom	9
Protestant School, Senior	35
" " Junior	39
Catholic "	32
Hospital	1
Band	17
Total	209

The boys were in excellent health, no sickness of any kind existing, and their conduct was reported to be very good for some time past.

The disciplinary work of the institution throughout was found to be in a very satisfactory state, and the progress made in the schools was encouraging.

I found the Reformatory buildings proper to be in good condition. Nevertheless considerable structural rearrangement and refitting will be necessary in the near future, the principal of which is additional school accommodation, or a better division of the rooms now occupied for that purpose. The alterations are of such importance however as to require not a little consideration to properly accomplish the work; it may be necessary to remove a small portion of one of the main walls. In that event the original plans of the building must be examined before the matter can be fully determined and the work proceeded with during the ensuing season.

Great improvements have been made in and around the premises during the past year.

The grading of a portion of the yard-room between the main buildings and the play-room has been completed, and presents a very neat and trim appearance.

This will also effect a very great improvement in the more complete drainage of the building, by having sufficient grade to carry away surplus water on the north and east of the institution.

Considerable discomfort and inconvenience has heretofore been experienced by having the main available entrance from the outside through the door into the dining room direct. In severe winter weather this arrangement has proved to be very uncomfortable and to some extent prejudicial to the health of the boys owing to the draught occasioned while opening and shutting the door. Since the completion of the above mentioned grading, however, a much better entrance can be made into the ante-room immediately adjoining the dining-room, at a comparatively small outlay.

This change will secure the boys from draught in the dining room and will also have the advantage of admitting visitors more directly into the reception room, and will place the institution throughout more in the form of a private dwelling, and give it a more domestic character. The Superintendent is therefore requested to submit an estimate of the necessary outlay in making the change.

The reception room and play room also require a small outlay for paint, to put them in proper order.

Much of the cooking apparatus requires renewal, especially the kettles which are becoming twisted from constant use during many years; they are now in such a state that ordinary repairs will not put them in a fit condition for satisfactory use.

Note is also taken that the building of an outhouse for implements etc., which, owing to the more pressing work the carpenter has had on hand could not be undertaken this season, will necessarily have to be provided for during the ensuing summer.

A number of the guards' houses require extensive repairs, but these will also have to be deferred until another year, owing to the constant attention of the carpenter and the boys under him being taken up with other work.

The re-construction of the lighthouse dock, for which an appropriation in part was made, has been completed and the work appears to be substantially done. Owing to the ice and snow however obstructions were met with which were not foreseeen at the time the work was awarded the contractor, the principal of which was that the old crib work being filled with boulders, piling could not be driven through it. Therefore, to avoid this obstruction a larger dock had to be built.

I found everything connected with the routine work and order of the institution to be very satisfactory, and there was good evidence of the zeal and energy of the officials, in attending properly to the performance of their duties.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

October 10th, 1889.

R. Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the inspection of the schools at the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

I visited the school twice during the year, and at each visit I spent a day in each of the three departments.

The past year, when judged from an educational standpoint, has on the whole been one of progress. Messrs. Murphy and Ferguson are still at their posts, striving to give the boys a good, sound, practical and common-sense education. The good work done by Mr. Yorrell in 1888 has been ably continued by the present teacher, Mr. Macnamara. Now I can safely say what, owing to insufficient data, I could not say a year ago, that the progress of the boys in school is quite equal to that of the ordinary pupils in the corresponding classes of the public schools.

Of the 193 boys attending at my fisrt visit, 136 were in the Protestant school, and 57 were in the Catholic School. Of those in the Protestant division, 34 were in the 1st book, 40 in the 2nd, 36 in the 3rd, and 26 in the 4th; and of those in the Catholic division, 11 were in 1st book, 11 in 2nd, 20 in third, and 15 in the 4th.

At my second visit there were 186 boys in school, 125 being in the Protestant division and 61 in the Catholic division. In the Protestant division 25 were in the 1st book, 40 in the 2nd, 23 in the 3rd, and 37 in the 4th; and in the Catholic division there were 14 in the 4th, 23 in the 3rd, 14 in the 2nd, and 10 in the 1st book.

All these boys do not attend school at once. For one-half of the day each teacher has one division of boys, and for the other half a different division of boys is taught.

The junior teacher of the Protestant school during the forenoon of each day has part of the second class, and in the afternoon he has the remainder of the second and the first class.

The senior teacher in the forenoon has the 4th class divided into a senior and a junior part; in the afternoon he has the third class similarly divided.

The Catholic teacher in the forenoon teaches the two divisions of the 4th and the senior of the 3rd, and in the afternoon he deals with the junior 3rd, the two divisions of the 2nd and two divisions of the 1st.

It will be seen from the above that every boy in the institution receives three hours of instruction daily. The remainder of the day each boy spends in some kind of profitable employment; profitable in a double sense, for on the one hand while he does something to lessen the expense of maintaining the institution, on the other hand he is being instructed in some useful trade, whereby on leaving he can gain an honest maintenance.

In the following I state the subjects taught in each one of the rooms, with the result of my examination in each subject.

Where the word "excellent" follows the name of a subject, it is supposed to denote the best result, and "poor" the worst. The other words used are "good," "very good," "fair," "very fair," and suppose a descending order of excellence.

Teacher.	Visit.	Class.	Read.	Writ.	Arith	Gram.	Liter.	Spell.	Geog.	Hist.
Mr. Ferguson.	1st	1st	very fair	good	very fair		fair	very fair		
"	1st	Jr. 2nd	fair	good	very fair		fair	very fair		
"	1st	Sr. 2nd	good	very good	fair		fair	very fair		
"	2nd	1st	fair	good	very fair		good	fair		
"	2nd	Jr. 2nd	fair	good	very fair		very good	very good	very fair	
"	2nd	Sr. 2nd	very good	good	good		good	fair	very fair	
Mr. Murphy.	1st	3rd Jr.	very fair	good	very fair	very fair	very fair	fair	fair	
"	"	3rd Sr.	fair	good	very fair	very fair	fair	fair	fair	
"	"	4th Jr.	good	good	very good	fair	good	fair	fair	air
"	"	4th Sr.	good	good	good	fair	good	good	fair	fair
"	2nd	3rd Jr.	fair	good	very fair	fair	fair	good	fair	
"	"	3rd Sr.	good	good	very fair	good	fair	very good	fair	
"	"	4th Jr.	good	good	very fair	very fair	good	good	good	fair
"	"	4th Sr.	good	excel-lent	good	good	good	excel-lent	excel-lent	fair
Mr. Macnamara.	1st	1st	fair	good	very fair		fair	very good		
"	"	2nd	fair	good	very fair		good	good		
"	"	3rd	fair	good	very fair	poor	very good	good	very fair	
"	"	Jr. 4th	fair	good	very fair	very fair	very fair	very good	very fair	
"	"	Sr. 4th	fair	good	very fair	very fair	good	very good	very fair	
"	2nd	1st	fair	good	good		fair	fair		
"	"	2nd	fair	good	fair		fair	good		
"	"	3rd	good	good	very fair	fair	fair	fair	fair	
"	"	4th Jr.	very good	good	very fair	fair	fair	good	fair	
"	"	4th Sr.	good	good	very fair	fair	fair	good	fair	

From the above will be seen, 1st, the subjects taught in each room; 2nd, the number of classes; and 3rd, the standing of the various classes.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Macnamara teaches all the pupils in the Catholic division, so that as good results cannot be expected as in the Protestant school.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC DAY, Ph. B.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 25th, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the thirtieth annual statistical report for the year ending 30th September, 1889. A review of the year's proceedings, results, etc., will be given below. On reference being made to the statistical tables it will be observed that our population is again on the increase. The highest point was reached in 1882, the number then at the end of that year being 263. From 1882 a steady decrease took place year by year until 1887, when 192 only were in residence. Last year the inmates numbered 196; this year the tables shew 210 at the end of the official year. This exhibit is accounted for by the increased number of commitments during the past two years, and were it not that 63 discharges for good conduct were in the same period authorized, the population would now reach that of 1882.

In previous reports, extending over ten years, nearly if not everything of note having been discussed, it becomes a difficulty without repeating oneself to make the report for this year interesting or even readable. Religious instruction—elementary scholalstic education—industrial training—legislation—the pardoning power and its application—progress—advantages and disadvantages, etc.,—all these in their turn have been treated, crudely, it is admitted, in the annual reports of the last decade. One other really important matter presents itself in this connection, viz.: inequality of sentences, but as even from a reformatory standpoint any attempt at a critical review in this report of a subject so comprehensive and far-reaching would necessarily be touching on a domain outside and beyond the purview of an ordinary reformatory official, therefore, except by the passing reference, we leave it to be dealt with by those clothed with the requisite authority, and will content ourselves by referring to domestic matters only in the annual report for this year.

This has been a red-letter year in respect to general good progress in the moral, mental and material order, as in no year since my appointment has there been less restlessness evinced, or more cheerfulness when at work or at play displayed. Throughout the whole year, with the exception of the escape of two boys in April and the attempt of other two in May, we were free from all decided evidences of unrest. Corresponding features to this happy state of affairs were specially observable, such as zeal and attention to the work in hand, and ready intelligent submission at all times to those in charge.

The grounds within the enclosure and the connecting grounds without, are gradually yielding to the persevering efforts put forth each season to make them attractive. This year the skill and good taste of the deputy-superintendent in landscape and ornamental gardening is made more evident, and we have reason to hope ere another year passes away that the grounds will under his superintendence be in such a condition as to compel unstinted praise from every observer.

The gardening operations for the year, notwithstanding the wet, cold weather experienced throughout the whole month of June, were more than satisfactory. The same may be said regarding the farm, and with respect to both the good returns therefrom are wholly due to the more than usual energy and intelligence manifested by the boy workers and their instructors.

To the earnest, conscientious efforts of all assisting in the work may be attributed the pleasing results noted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON,
Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1889.

In residence 1st October, 1888	196	
Admitted during the year	85	
Total number during the year		281
Discharged according to sentence	33	
Reprieved	33	
Escaped	2	
Died	1	
Transferred to Kingston	1	
" Central Prison	1	
		71
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1889		210

NATIONALITIES of the Boys committed during the year and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

——	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	62	1345
English	12	170
Irish	4	71
Scotch		30
United States	7	149
Other countries		23
Total	85	1788

RELIGIOUS denominations of Boys committed during the year and of those boys remaining in the Institution on the 30th September, also of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th September.	Total commitments.
English Church	18	43	559
Roman Catholic	28	69	603
Presbyterians	11	35	180
Methodists	22	55	341
Baptists	5	7	80
Other denominations	1	1	25
Total	85	210	1788

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

1 at 7	17 at 12	7 at 16
5 at 9	12 at 13	2 at 17
6 at 10	16 at 14	1 at 21
6 at 11	12 at 15	

Total 85

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

1 year	1
1 " and 6 mos	1
2 years	3
3 "	32
4 "	7
5 "	13
3 mos. and an indefinite not to exceed 5 yrs	2
5 " " " 5 "	4
6 " " " 5 "	4
6 " " " 4½ "	2
1 year " " 5 "	3
2 years " " 4 "	2
1 year " " 3 "	1
2 years " " 5 "	3
3 " " " 5 "	1
Indefinite period not to exceed 5 "	6
Total	85

CRIMES for which the 85 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Assault with intent to commit rape	1
Assault and robbery	2
Arson	1
Burglary and larceny	1
Burglary	2
Fraudulent appropriation	1
Housebreaking	1
Housebreaking and larceny	2
Horse stealing	3
Incorrigible	7
Indecent assault	2
Larceny	49
Larceny of registered letter	1
Shopbreaking	2
Shopbreaking and larceny	2
Vagrancy	8
Total	85

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 85 commitments were made during the year.

Brant	2	Middlesex	5
Bruce	1	Norfolk	4
Carleton	1	Northumberland and Durham	1
Elgin	1	Ontario	1
Essex	2	Perth	1
Frontenac	7	Renfrew	1
Grey	5	Simcoe	1
Haldimand	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4
Halton	1	Victoria	1
Hastings	2	Waterloo	2
Huron	2	Welland	1
Kent	4	Wellington	1
Lincoln	2	Wentworth	7
Lambton	4	York	16
Lanark	1	Total	85
Leeds and Grenville	3		

COUNTIES of Province from which the 210 boys now in residence originally came.

Brant	4	Northumberland and Durham	6
Bruce	5	Ontario	3
Carleton	6	Oxford	3
Dufferin	1	Peel	1
Elgin	2	Perth	3
Essex	4	Peterboro'	4
Frontenac	14	Prescott and Russell	1
Grey	7	Renfrew	2
Haldimand	1	Simcoe	6
Halton	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	9
Hastings	5	Victoria	2
Huron	2	Waterloo	4
Kent	8	Welland	6
Lincoln	4	Wellington	6
Lambton	10	Wentworth	27
Lanark	1	York	28
Leeds and Grenville	5		
Middlesex	12	Total	210
Norfolk	7		

Number of Commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
" "	1868	59	173
" "	1869	47	170
" "	1870	41	163
" "	1871	48	155
" "	1872	48	158
" "	1873	31	130
" "	1874	58	139
" "	1875	71	173
" "	1876	47	183
" "	1877	75	195
" "	1878	69	196
" "	1879	57	206
" "	1880	80	216
" "	1881	96	250
" "	1882	84	263
" "	1883	58	245
" "	1884	81	242
" "	1885	51	220
" "	1886	64	205
" "	1887	60	192
" "	1888	78	193
" "	1889	85	210

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

PENETANGUISHENE, October, 1889.

SIR,—I beg to present my report as Protestant Chaplain for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

The year has on the whole been one of satisfactory progress, marked by very few incidents out of the ordinary routine, and those of a pleasant character.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto visited the institution on Wednesday, September 4th, and after morning service and address, administered the rite of confirmation to 23 boys belonging to the Church of England.

Five other clergy of the deanery attended the Bishop, and expresssd themselves in terms of warm appreciation at the hearty responding and singing.

Since my last report a marked improvement has taken place in our singing. We now have a choir of 80 voices divided into three parts, treble, alto and bass, and singing from note by the Tonic Soll Fa system. This of course adds considerably to my work, but it is hoped it may lead to the boys joining the choirs of their several churches when they leave us.

At Christmas time we had the presentation of the prizes given by a few friends for good conduct and Scripture learning, and a concert in which 100 boys took part, celebrated the event.

Since my last report I have found it necessary to make some change in the arrangements for Sunday School. It was simply impossible that (unaided in any way) I could hope to accomplish much real work with 140 to 150 lads of all ages and characters. I therefore asked and obtained the following change :—

Morning service, 8.30 to 9.30 a.m.; first Sunday School for the 55 junior lads from 10 to 11 a.m.; second Sunday School for about 45 of the intermediate lads from 11 to 12 p.m.; third Sunday School for the 40 elder lads from 1 to 2 p.m.

This system has added greatly to the Sunday work, but it has repaid in satisfaction the labor expended.

Singing hymns by note is now made an important feature in our Sunday School work.

In view of the prominence which is now being given to the subject of "Prison Reform" in this province, I would earnestly call your attention to the following :—

I. That the work of the Reformatory should be placed in the very fore front of all consideration of prison work. If "prevention is better than cure," then this institution and the preventive work it is supposed to carry on should receive far more attention and care than any other prison institution in the province.

At present I am afraid the Reformatory is not only a "hole in the corner" institution geographically, but in the estimation of the public as well.

II. That something should be done to break up the present "herding system," by which lads of every age from 7 to 20, and for every kind of offence, and of every degree of willfulness, are sent down to the same institution, under the same officers and discipline, to be all moulded in the same machine.

I do not think that any government has the right to place lads, sent down

merely for vagrancy, for example, and lads too young to be really responsible for their sin, in daily contact with older lads of greater wickedness.

III. As I have already intimated privately to the department, "something should be done at once to provide work, help and advice to lads after their discharge from this institution."

If a lad fails to find employment, either because of his want of knowledge of any definite trade, or because his prison sentence sticks to him, we cannot wonder that he falls back into crime.

It is a great mistake to think this necessity for help and guidance refers only to lads without homes; it applies just as much to that large body of boys whose homes are of such a nature that they were allowed to come here in the first place.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE EXTON LLOYD,
Protestant Chaplain.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 15th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.:

SIR,—In fulfilment of my duty as Catholic Chaplain, I have the honour of presenting the following report concerning the boys under my charge during the year ending September 30th.

At that date there were under my care 69 boys, an increase of 10 since the corresponding date of the preceding year, but considerably below the average of years previous. Of these boys 25 have received confirmation and 43 first communion. The long period during which the Archdiocese of Toronto has remained vacant, accounted for the small number of those confirmed. Now that the vacancy is filled, a large number of boys who have been long awaiting confirmation will soon I hope, have the happiness of receiving it. During the year 17 boys passed from my charge, of whom 1 died, 9 completed their terms and 7 were pardoned. With the exception of 2 who were not long under my care, all these had received first communion, and 14 of them were confirmed. Of the 27 boys sent to take their places, 11 made their first communion, and 5 were confirmed before coming here.

On the library roll are 64 names, but as ten of these are marked off for damaging or not returning books, the number actually receiving books is 54. The library contains a considerable number of books, almost all being cheap editions of excellent works of fiction. A very welcome addition was made to its old and rather dilapidated contents this year, by the purchase of a considerable

number of copies of standard works in poetry, history, biography and fiction, together with some bright and well illustrated magazines. These books, superior in print and binding, and far more varied and attractive in matter than the old ones, have been used almost exclusively by the boys during the year. As a rule the boys handle their books with care, knowing that osherwise they would be struck off the library roll; but this fear shows that they appreciate the privilege of having books to read.

What I have said regarding their treatment of books is equally applicable to their conduct at prayers and Sunday School. At these exercises their general behaviour is good; as good, perhaps somewhat better than that of outsiders at their age. But whilst with the latter good conduct is the outcome of willing attention, in the case of the boys under my charge it is secured only by continual watchfulness, and by promptly singling out every offender, even in small matters, for punishment. I can say that the Reformatory authorities are very zealous in seconding the chaplain's efforts to instruct and maintain order amongst the boys. At the same time they are as lenient as is consistent with the maintenance of thorough discipline; indeed, a little greater severity would be more to my taste. It is unpleasant to the chaplain to have to rely mainly on fear in order to preserve order, especially as there is no corresponding power of reward. Sometimes, indeed, when influential friends get up a petition for a boy's release, the chaplain is called upon to report regarding his conduct. But this happens rarely, and not always in the case of the most deserving boys. How much more pleasant it would be for the chaplain, and how much it would add to his influence, were some system in force by which a favorable report from the chaplain would have the effect of shortening a boy's term of imprisonment.

As prison and reformatory matters have recently been made the subject of considerable discussion, and the pernicious influence of big boys on the smaller ones has been held up as the source of widespread corruption, I wish to say in justice to the big boys under my charge, that many of them have been remarkably well conducted, and have assisted me in keeping the smaller boys from vice; whereas some of the most troublesome boys I have had to deal with are amongst the ranks of the smaller boys. I have found alse that boys convicted of serious offences are not always the most immoral. I have some such boys under my charge who are very good and amenable to religious influence, whereas some convicted for trifling offences are very troublesome. It does not follow, because a boy is convicted of a trivial offence, that he is therefore innocent. Not unfrequently he has been thoroughly corrupted by bad companions before he comes here. Of course there are in this institution many bad boys whose evil example does much harm, but the same is true, as is well known, of our ordinary schools, and of every place where a great number of boys is collected. Boys cannot be protected altogether, even by good parents, from all evil influence. The most that can be done is to lessen that influence as much as possible, and to fortify those who are exposed thereto against it. And I am happy to say that the authorities here are most vigilant to hunt up and punish anything in the shape of scandal, and that they give the chaplain every opportunity for impressing morality on the boys committed to his charge.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,

LANCELOT MINEHAN.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 1st, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.:

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the report of the Protestant School for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

I have had no serious cases of misconduct to report during the past year, but still a considerable portion of my time has been taken up in inquiring into offences, and meeting out the necessary punishment to the delinquents, not only in my own room but in that of the assistant teacher. There is a great deal of extraneous work and responsibility in a custodial institution of this nature, not belonging to the teacher's office in a public school, such as giving out and looking after all school material, etc., and also having to exercise a constant supervision when on the playground.

We (the teachers) very often feel discouraged that no greater results follow our labor, but when we consider the past life and home training (or rather want of it) of many of our boys, the absence of everything tending to develop the higher faculties, the presence of bad example and evil associations, tending to deprave and degrade, we must be satisfied with the good, though little, that we are doing. Had it been feasible to carry into operation the Bill of 1880, (No. 125), section No. 32 of said Bill would have placed a potent factor for good in the hands of the teacher.

Liberty is sweet to any human being, and it is wonderful how these boys, although many of them are not sure of a second meal were they free, look eagerly forward to their release, counting the years, months, days and hours between them and liberty. Could this ardent longing for freedom be turned to useful service, and a systematic plan of reprieve introduced, based on the general conduct and scholastic status of a boy, such conduct, etc., being certified to by each and every officer under whose control he may be placed, this would give a greater power for good to those exercising supervision over him, and have a beneficial effect on the boy himself, making his powers of self-control and self-denial subservient to his desire for freedoom.

It is in accordance with Divine and human law that wise government rests on a well devised system of rewards and punishments, to stimulate the well, and to deter the evil doer; but punishment is the only lever extrinsically in our power to use, causing our pupils to look on us more as tyrants than what we should be, friends to advise and guide. The majority of the class sent here are either those who never had any school advantages, or those who proved incorrigible to ordinary school discipline, and the personal influence of the teacher and fear of punishment are the only agencies we can avail ourselves of, in aiding in the education and reclamation of those unfortunates. How little in accordance with modern theories? Let a boy have the firm conviction that his good conduct, and his progress in school will assuredly shorten his term of incarceration, and I ask for no better reward than this to hold out to stimulate him to work. Some may say that he may only behave himself through policy, not simply because it is right; even so, he must exercise his power of self-control, and his energy to attain the desired reward, and such exercise, whatever its motive, will be beneficial. My

feebly expressed ideas may be regarded as visionary, but they are the firm convictions of nearly twenty years' experience in this work.

The assistant teacher is badly handicapped by the smallness of his room, preventing the proper classification and the introduction of the necessary school requisites. I believe we never had so many boys of so low an educational status come in, in any one year, as have come in during the past year.

I will not say anything about progress in the various subjects taught, as that is in the province of the School Inspector. I will only say that we have earnestly tried to do our best to give these boys an education suitable for the ordinary pursuits of life.

I had the pleasure of attending a Teachers' Convention during the past year, the first in my experience, and I trust the benefit derived has not been lost.

I annex the usual tables of attendance, progress, etc.

I cannot conclude without paying a tribute to the boys' honesty in dealing with their books and other school requisites placed in their control.

Report of Attendance.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1888.	Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1889.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1889.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1889.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Rooms :—					
Aggregate attendance	3748	4778	4364	2768	15658
Number of days taught	73	74	67	52	266
Average daily attendance, 59.					
Aggregate non-attendance	1062	629	626	305	2622
Causes.—At work	958	568	525	262	2313
Causes.—Sick	19	27	51	9	106
Causes.—Under punishment	85	34	50	34	203
Average non-attendance, 10.					
Assistant Teacher's Room :—					
Aggregate attendance	5130	5445	4371	3570	18516
Number of days taught	74½	76	69	54½	274
Average attendance, 67.5.					
Aggregate non-attendance	423	426	413	332	1594
Causes.—At work	223	264	316	299	1102
Causes.—Sick	186	146	87	7	426
Causes.—Under punishment	14	16	10	26	66
Average non-attendance, 5.8.					

NUMBER of Boys belonging to Protestant School, October 1st, 1889.

——	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room	27	42	69
Assistant " "	30	42	72

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

Number of boys in each class October 1st, 1888, and position of same September 30th, 1889.

——	Number in each class Oct. 1st, 1888.	POSITION ON SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.							Gone out.
		1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	
4th Senior Class	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
4th Junior "	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	7
3rd Senior "	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	8
3rd Junior "	23	.....	.....	.....	2	6	6	.....	9
2nd Senior "	36	.....	.....	9	13	3	.....	.....	11
2nd Junior "	11	.....	1	5	1	2	.....	1	1
1st Class	24	8	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Educational Status of Boys received and Boys Discharged for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

——	1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	Total.
Discharged, etc	4	3	11	6	9	10	12	55
Received	31	15	7	3	2	.....	1	59

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. MURPHY,
Senior Protestant Teacher,
Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 4th, 1889.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc,,
Toronto, Ont.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit the following report as Roman Catholic teacher for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

In taking charge of the school at the beginning of the present year, I thought it possible to do here a fair proportion of the work generally done in the public schools, but in a short while I became convinced that it was necessary to leave out some of the subjects on the public school programme, in order that the boys might obtain some proficiency in the more important subjects, therefore, I have been taking the following subjects, viz.: reading, spelling, (oral and written) writing ,arithmetic, composition, literature and language, with a little attention to geography and drawing.

Catechism is taught to all the classes.

The discipline and general conduct compares favorably with ordinary public schools; in justice to all concerned comparison cannot be carried further, for though there are some really bright boys, they are not actuated by ambition and that spirit of rivalry to be found elsewhere. They do not realize the advantages to be obtained from education in the future, as that time is to many of them too distant, and there is no inducement I can offer them for the present.

Could good conduct, application, diligence and improvement in school work be made a means of lessening their time here, the good results here and in after life would be almost incalculable.

Statement of attendance, etc., enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. McNAMARA,
Roman Catholic Teacher.

Statement shewing the number in each class, September 30th, 1888, and the same September 30th, 1889.

—	Number in each class Sept. 30, 1888.	Position, September 30th, 1889.								Gone out.
		1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	
Fourth Senior...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
" Junior...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Third Senior....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	2
" Junior....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	3
Second Senior...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	1	1
" Junior...	8	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2
First Senior....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Junior....	6	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 died.
Total.....	59	.....	2	6	1	7	10	8	9	16

Statement shewing the number in each class September 30th, 1888, and September 30th, 1889.

—	1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	Total.
September 30th, 1888....	6	3	8	11	9	10	6	6	59
September 30th, 1889....	5	9	10	7	10	12	9	10	69

Report of Attendance.

—	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1888.	Quarter ending Mch. 31st, 1889.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1889.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1889.	Total.
Aggregate attendance.	4280	3813	3891	3313	15297
Number of days taught, 269					
Average daily attendance, 56,233,269.					
Aggregate non-attendance.					
Causes { At work	226	226	414	642	1508
Causes { Sickness.....	17	109	46	30	202
Causes { Under punishment	23	22	31	3	79
					1789
Average daily non-attendance, 6,175-269.....					

Educational Status of Boys Received and Discharged for the Year ending September 30th, 1889.

—	1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	
Received	9	6	5	4	.....	2	2	.....	28
Discharged	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	4	6	17
Died	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

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